GAZETTEER OF AGRA.

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PREFACE.

THE old Gazetteer of Agra was compiled by Messrs. H. C. Conybeare and F. H. Fisher, who mainly relied on the settlement and rent-rate reports of the last assessment for the account of the district, and for the city and towns on notes provided by Mr. T. Benson, I.C.S., and on Mr. H. G. Keene's *Hand-book to Agra*. The work, which covered 365 octavo pages, has proved of considerable value in the preparation of the present volume, the more so as it was carefully revised by Mr. J. P. Fanthome; but the scheme of the new Gazetteer involved an entire reconstruction, and it was found impossible to reproduce any portion of the original letterpress as it stood. I am much indebted to Mr. W. H. Cobb, I.C.S., and to Mr. H. M. R. Hopkins, I.C.S., for their ready help in providing new material, while the latter has given me much further assistance in reading the proofs. The district itself is a large one, and the city of Agra is of greater historical and archæological importance than any other place in the provinces; so that several volumes would not suffice for an exhaustive account, and this limitation may be pleaded as an excuse for the absence of any attempt to do justice to the æsthetic claims of buildings whose artistic merits are surpassed by none within the confines of the old Mughal empire.

ALLAHABAD :

December, 1905.

H. R. N.

GAZETTEER OF AGRA.

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ABBREVIATIONS.

J R. A. S.—Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society.

J A. S. B.—Journal of the Bengal Asiatic Society.

A. S. N. I.—Report of the Archæological Survey of Northern India.

E. H I.—The History of India as told by its own Historians by Sir H. M. Elliot.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL FEATURES.

Boundaries and area.

The district of Agra occupies the south-western corner of the United Provinces and lies between the parallels of 26° 44′ and 27° 25′ north latitude and 77° 26′ and 78° 32′ east longitude. It is of very irregular shape—a result which is largely due to the fact that to the south and west lie native territories, rendering it incapable of correction by any redistribution of area. It is bounded on the west by the Bharatpur State, and on the south by Dholpur and Gwalior, the dividing line in the case of the latter being the Chambal river. To the north lie the British districts of Muttra and Etah, and to the east Mainpuri and Etawah, the boundary for a considerable distance being formed by the river Jumna. The total area in 1905 was 1,186,023 acres or 1853·2 square miles. The extreme length of the district from west-north-west to east-south-east is 78 miles and from north-east to south-west 75 miles. The greatest breadth from north to south is 35 miles. The district has been from time to time subjected to several changes in area, of which mention will be made in Chapter IV in dealing with the various subdivisions.

Topography.

The district is divided into four well-defined tracts, separated by the main rivers. The first of these consists of the two tahsils of Itimadpur and Firozabad, which lie to the north of the Jumna and form a portion of the Jumna-Ganges Doab. The second comprises a uniform stretch of upland country between the Jumna and the Utangan, which includes the tahsils of Agra, Kiraoli, Fatehabad and the greater part of Khairagarh. The third is the long and narrow strip in the south-east between the Jumna and Chambal, forming the Bah tahsil; and the fourth is the remainder of Khairagarh, extending in a south-westerly direction from the Utangan, between the territories of Bharatpur and Dholpur. These tracts differ from one another to a very marked degree, though each presents considerable uniformity within its own limits

The Doab.

The two trans-Jumna tahsils have a total area of 480 square miles, and present a level expanse of upland, of which the surface is only broken by one or two inconsiderable affluents of the Jumna such as the Jhirna, Sengar and Sirsa. Here and there may be seen narrow ridges of sandy hillocks, but the soil is for the most part a light yellow loam of great natural fertility. Towards the Jumna on the south the level surface is broken by deep and extensive ravines formed by the drainage of the country above; they occupy a considerable area which they render totally unculturable, and also produce much poverty and infertility of soil in the lands above them. In places the ground is broken, uneven, and cut up by small channels leading to the deeper hollows, while elsewhere the surface soil on the slopes has been so washed away as to leave scarcely enough mould for the seed to germinate; such soil as remains is hard, dry, and full of *kankar*. The ravines affect almost one-fourth of the whole area, as the soil above them is sandy and unirrigable; this belt is chiefly devoted to grazing and is thinly covered with *babul* trees. Below the ravines there are in places narrow strips of *khadir* land, which occasionally widens out to a considerable breadth; it is of but little value save for the thatching-grass which grows there in abundance and commands a ready sale in Agra.

The central tract.

The tract south of the Jumna and extending from that river to the Utangan is practically one level extant of loam soil, only broken by the Khari river and an ill-defined drainage channel known as the Dahar or Nahra and generally termed "the western depression." This enters the district from Muttra at Sandhan in Kiraoli, and thence runs south-eastwards past Achhnera, Raibha, Midhakur and Daoli through the Agra tahsil into Fatehabad. At first its bed, which is of great width, is so shallow that it is difficult to follow its course, but nearer Agra banks of poor soil with a large admixture of *kankar* appear on either side, and the channel becomes a distinct tract of fine cultivation, these characteristics continuing to nearly the end of its course, where ravines of some depth line either side. It terminates in a water-course emptying into the Utangan near Nibohra. With these two exceptions the tract presents a remarkable uniformity of soil and surface, although mention should be made of the few ranges of low

rocky hills which crop up out of the level alluvium in the west, from Kiroli to Fatehpur Sikri. As in the Doab, the edges of this tract are marked by ravines, and these also occur along the Khari Nadi. In each case they increase gradually in depth and extent of penetration as they pass from west to east. Along the Jumna they at first occupy but a limited area and break up the surface for a very short distance from the river line ; in the Agra tahsil they form a far more marked and distinct feature, and on an average the land affected and rendered unculturable is over a mile in breadth ; while in Fatehabad, though for a short distance they almost disappear, the highlands gradually sloping down to a low bank of alluvial land, they soon recur, and becoming deeper and broader as the stream flows east, gradually rivalling those on the northern bank. Along the Utangan and Khari Nadi the ravines are similar in character, but on a much smaller scale. Lastly, along the banks of both the Jumna and Utangan there is the usual strip of khadir or kachhar, generally consisting of a narrow sloping belt, but in places expanding into alluvial plains of some width.

Bah.

The third tract, comprising the Bah tahsil with an area of 341 square miles, is of a very distinct and peculiar character. This long strip of land, narrow at either end but widening out towards the centre, has an average breadth of eight or nine miles and a length of some 42 miles. Half the area is occupied by the deep and far-spreading ravines of the Jumna and Chambal, and the uplands which form the watershed are a mere ridge; the soil in the centre is a fine loam, degenerating into sand on the north as the ravines are approached, while to the south above the Chambal ravines it inclines to clay. In the west this clay is dark in colour and known as *mar*, closely resembling that of Bundelkhand, but eastwards it is a genuine stiff clay, termed *matiyar* as elsewhere, and becoming somewhat sandy in the extreme east. The lowlands in this tract are more extensive and valuable than in other parts of the district. Along the Jumna, indeed, the *kachhar* is chiefly limited to a narrow terrace, though here and there, as about Batesar in the north and Khilauli in the east, there are fine broad stretches of rich soil. That along the Chambal, however, is of a pecular character, sometimes forming the floor of a vast hollow in the ravines, often far from the channel, but only just above the water-level ;

sometimes it follows the course of a torrent, while elsewhere it may be an undulating and irregular tract of soil rising in hillocks from the stream; and lastly there are numerous stretches of low but fertile land along the river itself. These Chambal lowlands are of great extent and productiveness, the silt with which they are annually enriched producing magnificent crops.

Khairagarh.

In the portion of Khairagarh lying beyond the Utangan the character of the country is affected by a range of hills along the northern boundary and numerous isolated eminences scattered over the whole area, as well as by the several watercourses by which the tract is traversed. The soil varies considerably, ranging from loam to bhur on one side and to dark clay on the other; water is generally at no great distance from the surface, but the character of the underlying strata renders irrigation difficult. It is in these frequent and extensive variations in the soil that this tract chiefly differs from the rest of the district; the proportion of loam is smaller than elsewhere and much of it is of a markedly inferior quality.

Hills.

The district is almost entirely occupied by the ordinary Gangetic alluvium, which here blends with that brought down from the hills of Central India, and this conceals all the older rocks except in a small tract to the south-west of Agra. The depth of this alluvium is considerable, as was shown by a boring made in search of artesian water at Agra in 1884—86; it was carried down to 513 feet before striking the underlying rock, in spite of its situation on the very edge of the alluvial area. It is interesting to observe that the bottom of the alluvium at this spot is only five feet above the level of the sea. The hills in the Kiraoli tahsil are of upper Vindhyan sandstone, but the alluvium which surrounds them obscures the mutual relations of the ridges and their connection with the main Vindhyan outcrop Several divisions of the upper Vindhyans appear to be represented, from the lowest or Kaimur group to the Bhander or highest. There are two parallel but broken ridges of these sandstone hills which may be called the Bandrauli and Fatehpur Sikri ranges. They run from south-west to north-east and their elevation seldom if ever exceeds 150 feet above the surrounding plain. The colour of the rocks varies from red to greyish-white; but in some isolated cases, as at Dhanauli and Ninwaya, they have a bluish tinge. The ridge on which Fatehpur Sikri stands is renowned

for its quarries, from which the sandstone was extracted for building the deserted city and many of the finest mosques and palaces at Delhi and Agra. As a rule the ranges slope towards the south-east and present a precipitous scarp towards the north-west. In Khairagarh, beyond the Utangan, the hills are higher and more boldly defined. The range which here separates the district from Bharatpur is a similar chain known as Vindhyachal or Bindhachal, some thirty miles in length. The highest point is Usra, which rises to 810 feet above the sea. Unlike the northern ranges, the steep face in this case looks south-eastwards. Besides this chain there are several lesser ridges and isolated hills, most of which have special local names and are connected with legends referring to holy men of bygone days.

Levels.

It will be clear from this account that the surface presents no great changes of level. The hills are mere outcrops of rock above the surrounding plain, and are frequently not so lofty as the cliffs of the Jumna and Chambal. In the case of the former the *kachhar* is from 20 to 90 feet below the uplands that crown the ravines, while that of the Chambal ranges from 70 to 150 feet lower than the Bah plateau. North of the Jumna the recorded level on the plain ranges from 557 feet above the sea in the Itimadpur tahsil to 540 feet at Firozabad; while in the central tract the greatest height on the flat is 566 feet in Kiraoli, falling to 561 feet in Agra and 545 feet in the Fatehabad tahsil. Along the Agra canal the level ranges from 563 at the highest point in Kiraoli to 529 feet in the south of Fatehabad, the mean being 547 feet. South of the Utangan the land rises somewhat. The south-west of Khairagarh contains the greatest elevations in the district, while in Bah the survey stations at Pinahat and Hatkant record 588 and 577 feet respectively, though both of these are considerably above the level of the surrounding country.

Soils.

By far the most prevalent soil is the ordinary *dumat* or loam, which at the last settlement covered 75·3 per cent. of the cultiated area, the proportion being 81 per cent. in the central tract, 77 per cent. in the south-west of Khairagarh, 71 per cent. north of the Jumna, and only 51 per cent. in Bah. In the lowlying portion of Khairagarh *dumat* is generally called *tarai*. Very similar to loam is *piliya*, a name derived from its yellow colour; it contains

a greater proportion of sand than *dumat*, but the dividing line between light loam and stiff *piliya* is incapable of definition. Altogher *piliya* accounted for 12·6 per cent. of the land; it is most common in Bah, 23 per cent., and then in the trans-Jumna country, where it amounted to 20 per cent. Elsewhere it is less in evidence, covering 8 per cent. in the central tract and 9 per cent. in the parts of Khairagarh beyond the Utangan. The genuine sandy soil known as *bhur* is nowhere prevalent; it amounted in all to three per cent., chiefly in the central portion and north of the Jumna. There are four kinds of clay soils, which together amount to 5·5 per cent. of the cultivated area. Besides the ordinary *matiyar*, which only occurs in south-west Khairagarh, *chiknot* or 'slippery earth' exists in all parts and especially in the west of Kiraoli and the Bah and Khairagarh tracts; but there is very little to the north of the Jumna. The black clay known as *mar* and identical with that found throughout Bundelkhand is peculiar to Bah, where it covers 7 per cent. of the area; and the hard gravelly soil on the edges of the ravines, known as *pakhar* or *pakhra* south of the Jumna and *kakret* to the north of that river, covers in all about two per cent., the proportion being naturally highest in Fatehabad and Bah. The alluvial soil known as *kachhar* is important only in these two tahsils, where it amounts to 9 and 11 per cent. of the cultivation respectively. The thin deposit of silt found on the sandy bed of the Utangan is known as *khitri* and is chiefly confined to Kiraoli and Khairagarh. These alluvial soils in all account for 3·6 per cent of the cultivated area.

Conventional soils.

These natural soils are all generally known and recognised by the people; but as elsewhere the composition of the soil is considered of less account than the situation of the field in question with regard to the village site. Consequently a conventional classification was adopted at the settlement as being more suitable to the requirements of the case The lands of each village were demarcated as *gonda*, *manjha* and *barha*, according to their position. The first circle, known in other parts as *goind* or *gauhan*, is the highly manured and well cultivated belt surrounding the homestead; *manjha* is, as usual, the middle zone, regularly cultivated and sparingly manured; and *barha* or *har*, corresponding to the eastern *palo*, comprises the outlying fields, rarely manured, not

usually irrigated, and more or less casually cultivated. According to the settlement returns the average proportion of *gonda* was 7·4 per cent., ranging from 9·8 per cent. in the old Iradatnagar tahsil to only 3·8 per cent. in Bah, where the village sites are frequently located among the ravines amid broken and barren land. The average for *manjha* was 9·3 per cent., and this again was highest and lowest in the same tahsils respectively; the proportion is everywhere small as compared with other districts, in which the middle zone comprises the bulk of the stable cultivation. The *barha* circle averaged 83·3 per cent., and its unusual extent testifies to the inferior style of husbandry prevalent in the district.

River system.

The rivers and streams of the district consist of the Jumna, its two large affluents, the Chambal and Utangan, and several minor streams. The latter are mere torrents which swell to a considerable size during the rains, but shrink in the hot weather to insignificant dimensions, in many cases becoming little else than a series of disconnected pools. Their depth and velocity depend on the nature of the rainfall: during the monsoon they can seldom be safely forded if the stream is more than waist-deep, and the passage is generally effected on rafts supported by earthen pots. In the upper portions of their courses the smaller channels have low and shelving sides, but as they approach the great rivers their banks become more abrupt and the beds are cut deeper below the level of the surrounding country. Within these beds the stream constantly alters its channel, sandbanks being thrown up and washed away in different places every year. These streams follow the general slope of the country, flowing in the case of those north of the Jumna from north to south, and south of that river from west to east.

Jumna river.

The Jumna first touches the frontier of the district in the north of Kiraoli, and for some distance separates that subdivision and the Agra tahsil from the Muttra district. It then turns south-east, forming the boundary between Itimadpur and Firozabad on the north and Agra and Fatehabad on the south. After receiving the waters of the Utangan in the extreme east of Fatehabad, it continues its course along the north of Bah, dividing that tahsil from the Mainpuri and Etawah districts. It finally leaves Agra a short distance below Khilauli and passes into

Etawah. The course of the Jumna is exceedingly tortuous, being a constant succession of loops and bends, sometimes running due east, sometimes twisting north and sometimes south. Its length along or through the district is about 145 miles, but the distance between its entry and exit is, in a straight line, only half that amount. The banks of the river are generally hard and stable, and scored by numerous ravines, to which reference has already been made; but there is usually a strip of alluvial land of varying width between the river and the cliffs. The breadth of the stream varies from 500 feet to a quarter of a mile; its velocity has been estimated at two miles an hour in normal seasons, but during the rains it has been known to attain a speed of seven and a half miles. The depth is nowhere very great, and even in the rains it seldom exceeds ten feet: at Agra it averages eight feet when full and only two feet in the dry weather; though in exceptional floods, as in 1871, the water has been known to reach a height of nearly 19 feet. The river is generally navigable for boats of small draught and displacement, but the Agra canal by diverting the water has materially affected the river as a highway for the carriage of goods. The only permanent bridges over the river are those at Agra, and elsewhere the passage has to be made by fords or ferries.

Jhirna river.

The first tributary to join the Jumna on the north in this district is the Jhirna, elsewhere known as the Karwan or Karon. This stream flows southwards through Bulandshahr, Aligarh and Muttra, and enters Agra in the north-east of tahsil Itimadpur near Naharra. It thence continues its course in a southerly direction to join the Jumna near Shahdara, a few miles below Agra. Its banks are scored by ravines, which begin to form as the stream enters the district and rapidly increase as the Jumna is approached. Further east is a second Jhirna which rises on the Etah border and flows south past Jarkhi along the boundary of the Itimadpur and Firozabad tahsils, it is a mere rain-stream of little size or importance.

Sirsa.

Two other affluents traverse the northern half of Firozabad. One is the Sirsa, which enters the district from the Jalesar tahsil of Etah near Kaithi and flows south-east in an ill-defined course past Naiki to Napai on the Mainpuri border, leaving Agra after a course of some twelve miles. It is almost dry in the hot

weather, but in the rains it swells to a fair size, frequently inundating the low marshy land along its course, though further down the bed is deeper and the banks sloping. The other is the Sengar, here a very insignificant stream, which rises near Rutauli and after flowing parallel to the Sisra for about seven miles, leaves the district near Kotla and passes into Mainpuri.

Sengar.

Utangan.

The only southern affluent to join the Jumna in this district is the Utangan or Banganga, a river of considerable importance. It rises near Jaipur, some two hundred miles away, and passes through the Bharatpur State, receiving on its southern bank the waters of the Gambhir a short distance before its entry into Agra at the south-western corner of the Kiraoli tahsil, in the village of Sarauli. For the first 14 miles of its course past and through the district it follows roughly the boundary between Agra and Bharatpur; it then crosses the Khairagarh tahsil and afterwards flows along the Dholpur border, in several places forming the boundary; near Nibohra it again enters the district and after separating Fatehabad from Bah joins the Jumna at Rihauli, ten miles east of Fatehabad, after a course of 93 miles along or across Agra. When it enters the district the Utangan has essentially the character of a mountain torrent, having a wide but shallow bed of sand and shingle In the rains it is liable to sudden and violent floods, rendering it apt to change its course; while in the dry season it shrinks to very modest dimensions. Further east it runs betweenmore lofty banks of stiffer soil cut up by ravines, some of which penetrate deep into the adjoining lands. The history of the Utangan and its vagaries is closely connected with that of the Fatehpur Sikri canals. Briefly, the changes arose from a cutting made in 1848 from Sarauli to take water from the river. The Utangan adopted this course for itself and flowed into the channel of the Khari Nadi past the north slope of the Fatehpur Sikri ridge, the mouth of the old channel silting up. Further works made in Bharatpur in 1853 caused another diversion, part of the water flowing into the Khari Nadi as before and the rest escaping into the Orinia, a tributary of the latter river, and flooding Samra and the neighbourhood. The old course was thus altogether abandoned, but in 1865 Lieutenant Home, R.E., attempted to restore the Utangan to its former channel just below

its junction with the Gambhir. The training works were, however, carried away at once, and the river retained its unnatural course till 1869, when the old channel was properly excavated. Recurring floods showed that the danger was by no means obviated: in August 1885 the river broke over its northern bank, destroying the harvest in 98 villages of Kiraoli and breaking down houses and villages; a similar but less violent flood occurred in September 1891, when it was found necessary to take further steps to restrain the torrent. Mr. Palmer, who was deputed to report on the matter, proposed to erect substantial training works in Bharatpur territory to secure the junction of the Banganga with the Gambhir, but the project was ultimately dropped and in its place a few small works were undertaken at various points. At present part of the Banganga passes into the Gambhir by the old channel and the rest spills over the Bharatpur State, in wet years entering the Agra district as before, this occurred in 1902, when heavy floods filled the upper portion of the Khari Nadi valley.

Utangan tributaries.

The Utangan is fed by several small tributaries on both banks. The first to join it in this district is the Kawar or Goela, which enters the south-western portion of Khairagarh from Dholpur and flows north-eastwards past Jagnair and Singaich to the foot of the Bindhachal chain of hills and then bends eastwards to join the Utangan near Ghosiana. The Kawar is reinforced by one or two small affluents, such as the Chulhi, which flows along the foot of the range dividing Khairagarh from Bharatpur; the Lohenri, which rises near Tantpur and after receiving the waters of the Bisuadhi on its right bank unites with the Chulhi two miles above its junction with the larger stream; and the Jhanjhan, which flows north from the tahsil border past Nagla Dule Khan to the confluence of the Kawar and Utangan. All these are unimportant watercourses, and dry up during the hot weather. A short distance below Khairagarh the Utangan is joined by the Parbati, a more considerable stream which flows northwards from Dholpur territory.

Khari Nadi.

The only northern feeder of the Utangan is the Khari Nadi, which rises in Bharatpur. As already mentioned, it is chiefly formed by the overflow of the Banganga. Entering the district to the south-west of Fatehpur Sikri, it flows between the two ridges

of sandstone hills to the great dam built by Akbar and thence north for a short distance till it meets the Oria or Orinia, a stream derived from numerous small channels which carry off the drainage from Bharatpur and also contain much of the surplus waters of the Banganga. From the junction the Khari bends eastwards, passing under the bridge on the Fatehpur Sikri road at Singharpur, and afterwards turns south-east past Jengara and Akola; from the latter place onwards it forms the boundary between the Khairagarh tahsil on the south and Agra and Fatehabad on the north, eventually joining the Utangan at Motipura, a short distance below Iradatnagar. In the upper portion of its course, the Khari Nadi flows in a shallow channel between low banks, but towards the end it is flanked by deep and precipitous ravines. In times of heavy rainfall the river is swollen by high and sudden floods, but its bed is as a rule too deep below the level of the neighbouring country to do much damage; in summer it shrinks to a mere thread of water, but in the rains it is quite a large stream with a current of four miles an hour. The name is derived from the brackish quality of its water.

Chambal river.

Lastly, there is the Chambal, a large river which rises in Malwa on the northern slopes of the Vindhyans near Mhow. It first touches the district at Samauna in the extreme west of the Bah tahsil and flows along the boundary as far as the Etawah border, falling into the Jumna in the latter district. Its banks are very high and steep, but below them is a wide alluvial valley along which the stream takes its course. Swollen in the rains by many a torrent from the southern hills, the Chambal is then a broad and turbulent stream, often flooding the lands on its banks and containing a greater volume of water than the Jumna; but in the dry weather it becomes a mere brook winding along a sandy bed. The velocity of the stream varies from two to six miles an hour according to the season. Its waters are a clear blue, presenting a striking contrast to the muddy Jumna. Owing to the variations in depth and volume, the river is not navigable. It is nowhere bridged in this district, but is often fordable save in the rains, when the passage is made by ferries at various places.

Drainage.

These rivers, together with the Dahar or western depression already mentioned, constitute the natural drainage lines of the

district. Several artificial drains have been made from time to time in connection with the canals, but their account will be given in the following chapter in dealing with the subject of irrigation. The bulk of the district does not suffer in any way from defective drainage, and the only portion at all liable to damage from floods is the upper valley of the Khari Nadi, where the spills from the Banganga are apt to cause, as narrated above, considerable injury to the *kharif* harvest. Even these inundations are generally beneficial in the long run; for though a breach in the great Bharatpur embankment or an overflow from the Utangan lower down is apt to destroy the *kharif* in the parts affected, they usually enable a large area to be sown in the *rabi*. Individuals doubtless suffer on all such occasions, but their loss is more than counterbalanced by the general benefit. On the other hand, a flood late in the season has been known to delay or even prevent *rabi* sowings, and in this case its effect is decidedly evil.

Lakes and *jhils.*

The excellence of the natural drainage afforded by the rivers and their tributary streams and watercourses is exemplified by the comparative rarity of lakes and marshes. The Dahar, which is so wide and shallow as only to attract attention by its rich green lining of *rabi* crops, hardly comes under this category; nor does the depression between the Fatehpur Sikri and Bandrauli ridges in which the water collects only when pent up by the great dam, now unused. Another swampy hollow runs south-eastwards from the Fatehpur Sikri range, nearly parallel to the Gubbins drain, between Mai Buzurg and Dithwar. In the neighbourhood of Pali, Muhammadpur and Khera in the same tahsil near the Bharatpur boundary, a large lagoon forms in the rains, attaining a size of about 600 acres, but at other seasons it shrinks to small dimensions and is surrounded by wide edges of sun-dried and fissured clay; its surplus waters are carried off into the Khari Nadi. Further east, in Khairagarh, there is a stretch of low country dotted with *jhils*, of which the chief are those near Son and *Bhakar*, covering about 400 acres when full; the Pahari or Budhauli swamp, and that at Barwar. In the portion south of the Utangan between Jagnair and Salpahari is a low belt of clay soil which becomes impassable during the rains; it is known as the Chhahar and on account of its isolated position has been used as

an artillery range. In Fatehabad there is a *jhil* at Kolara in the north, which drains into the Jumna and possibly represents an old bed of that river. In Bah a long marshy depression, known as the *khadir*, extends from the village of Rajpura to the Chambal. North of the Jumna no important sheets of water are to be seen. The chief, perhaps, is the Motiya *jhil*, six miles from Tuadla on the Etah road; while near Himmatpur, also in the Itimadpur tahsil, there is a marshy tract draining into the Sirsa. In Firozabad the low plains between Narki and Kotla are sometimes flooded during the rains by the Sirsa and Sengar, while the same thing happens near Ratauli further north. Another swampy tract lies to the north of Firozabad town, between Tappa Khurd and Bhikhanpur, its drainage finding its way eventually into the Jumna.

Waste lands.

The area returned as barren waste in 1904 was 215,796 acres or 18·27 per cent. of the whole district. This, however, included the area under water, amounting to 28,879 acres and also the land occupied by sites, roads and the like The remainder consists either of *usar* plains, in which the soil is rendered sterile by the saline efflorescences known as *reh*, or else of ravines and rocky hills. The former cover 22,561 acres, nearly half of this being in the Firozabad tahsil and the greater portion of the remainder in Itimadpur, especially in the north-east, there is hardly any *usar* in Bah and very little in Fatehabad, while a small proportion is to be found in each of the three western tahsils. The ravine tract is naturally largest in Bah, which has a greater extent of waste than any other tahsil, no less than 35·9 per cent. of its whole area, and next come Fatehabad, Firozabad and Itimadpur. Khairagarh has a great deal of barren land owing to the presence of the rocky ranges to the south of the Utangan. The bulk of the land thus classified as barren is undoubtedly unculturable and correctly so termed. At the last settlement the amount was somewhat larger, but the subsequent reduction is necessarily confined to the area classed as *usar*, which apparently comprised some land that was then classified as unfit for cultivation, but which has subsequently been brought under the plough. The difference is really immaterial, for, as will be shown hereafter, there has been concomitantly with an extension of cultivation an increase in the

old fallow—a fact which bears testimony to the accuracy of the former demarcation.

Jungles. The other waste lands, which are not absolutely sterile, but have not been brought at any time under cultivation, are very insignificant. The latest returns show only 646 acres under grass, 2,023 acres of bush or tree jungle, and 2,936 acres occupied by scattered trees. The amount available as pasture is consequently very small: the grass lands are mainly confined to the Agra, Khairagarh and Bah tahsils, but they are supplemented to some small extent by the ravines and for a very brief portion of the year by the *usar* plains. The *zamindars* occasionally reserve small patches of grass for their own cattle, and do not as a rule exact any fees for pasturage; the only extensive plots rented out for grazing purposes are the Government encamping-grounds. Agra, too, is singularly devoid of tree jungles, and the general absence of trees as compared with the districts to the north-east is one of its most characteristic features. Two-thirds of the jungle area is in the Agra tahsil, where there are a few patches of *babul* or *dhak*, as about Janaura: the rest is mainly in the trans-Jumna parganas, as for instance at Ibrahimpur in Itimadpur, and at Pilua and Karkauli in the south, and near Kotla in the north, of Firozabad; while there are small stretches of scrub about the hills of Khairagarh. A little is to be seen in the Chambal ravines of Bah, but elsewhere the surface of the country is comparatively bare. The scattered trees are of the species common to the Gangetic plain, the kinds most commonly met with being the figs known as *bargad, pipal* and *gular*, the *dhak* and *babul*, already mentioned, and the *nim, siras, shisham, mahua, ber*, tamarind, palms and bamboos

Groves The trees found in the artificial groves are usually mangoes, with a small admixture of *jamun, bel* and other indigenous species, while in the gardens of the well-to-do may be seen limes and oranges, pomegranates, custard-apples, guavas, and the other well-known fruit trees cultivated in Northern India. The grove area amounts to only ·4 per cent. of the whole, a proportion that is probably lower than in any other district The total, too, shows no signs of expanding, and there has in fact been a slight decrease since the last settlement. The average grove area in each tahsil is only 668 acres, and this only exceeded to any appreciable extent in Agra and Firozabad.

Minerals.

The mineral products of the district are of considerable value, and notably the fine red and white sandstone which is so conspicuous a feature in the magnificent buildings in and around Agra. This is found in the Khairagarh and Kiraoli tahsils, the best quarries being in the south-west of the former, at Tantpur, Ghaskata, Baghaur, Basai-Jagnair, Nayagaon and Dhanina. At these places stone for door-posts, pillars, beams and slabs for roofing is obtained in large quantities. Stone for ordinary building purposes is to be found throughout the hills, and in those villages, such as Pahari Kalan and Chandsaura, where the rock crops out on the surface. Some quarries, such as Nayagaon and Dhanina and the Nauni and Medli hills, enjoy a reputation for the millstones, grindstones, oil-presses and the like. The Kiraoli quarries are inferior to those of Khairagarh, as the red stone from Fatehpur Sikri and Bandrauli, though good enough for ordinary purposes, will not stand carving. The quarries are worked by members of various castes, including Brahmans, Rajputs, Chamars, Koris and Barhais. Each man pays the *zamindar* a royalty which varies according to the locality and the quality of the stone, in Khairagarh it averages Rs. 30 per *bigha* of land quarried, while in Kiraoli it is only one rupee per mensem for each quarry worked. Of late years a system of annual leases has recently been instituted, whereby the *zamindars'* profits have been raised ten-fold. The quarrymen, who frequently work in partnership, sell the stone on the spot to dealers, from whom they often receive an advance at the beginning of the season. The carting is done by the dealer, who also pays a small royalty or *katai* to the landlord on each cart. The price of fine sandstone at the quarry is from Rs 10 to Rs. 15 per hundred maunds for the white or grey variety, and from Rs. 6 to Rs. 10 for the red. The weight is usually ascertained from the cubic measurement. The price at Agra for the best Bharatpur or Khairagarh stone is from Rs. 40 to Rs 50 for the white, and from Rs 31 to Rs 37 for the red kind. As the cost of carriage seldom exceeds Rs. 25, the dealer makes a considerable profit. The finest slabs and blocks, such as the *langetia* and *chauka*, are sometimes sold by tale and not by weight, the price depends on the quality, and ranges from Rs. 35 to Rs. 38, and from Rs. 100 to Rs. 125 per hundred respectively. Common building stone fetches Rs. 5 for a *khanda* of 1,000 pieces.

Kankar. Limestone in the shape of *kankar* occurs in the district both in the block and nodular forms. There are extensive beds of the former, known locally as *dant*, in the ravines along the Chambal in tahsil Bah The Raja of Bhadawar's palace at Pinahat and several other buildings are constructed of this material. The price is calculated by the *phars* or stack of 62·5 cubic feet and averages Rs. 3. Nodular *kankar* is to be found in most parts of the district, but the quality varies considerably, the commonest kind is that known as *bichhua* The price is, as a rule, Rs. 3 per hundred cubic feet, but the most important factor in the cost is the distance over which it has to be carted from the quarry. Lime is obtained by burning *kankar*, and can be procured everywhere at rates varying from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 for a hundred maunds.

Other building materials. Brick earth is to be found in many places, and from it bricks are manufactured when required. Round Agra there are many deserted kilns, and these and the numberless ruins provide a constant source of supply There are several kilns for the production of English bricks in the neighbourhood of the city, while those made after the native pattern are turned out in large quantities at Firozabad and elsewhere. The *gumma* bricks, 9″ × 4½″ × 3″ are made in three qualities, the cost being Rs. 10, Rs. 6 and Rs. 4 per thousand respectively The small thin bricks called *kakaiya* are sold at Rs. 5 or Rs. 6 per stack of 100 cubic feet. Round tiles for roofing cost from Rs 2 to Rs 5 per thousand, and flat tiles from Rs. 4 to Rs 7. The better kinds of timber have to be imported from the forests, the varieties chiefly preferred being *sal* and *deodar*, beams of the former cost from Rs 35 to Rs. 40 the score, and *deodar* scantlings, which consist chiefly of rejected railway sleepers, from Rs. 20 to Rs. 80. The principal indigenous woods employed are mango and *nim*, the former costing from Rs 8 to Rs. 10 per score of planks, and the latter from Rs 12 to Rs. 16. The *shisham* is not common and is more expensive, the average price being Rs 30. Grass for thatching is to be obtained in abundance along the banks of the Jumna and Utangan

Fauna. The wild animals found in the portion of the district to the north of the Jumna are the same as those which occur throughout the Gangetic plain. To the south of the river they are more

numerous and varied, especially in the neighbourhood of the ravines along the Jumna and Chambal, and in the hilly country round Fatehpur Sikri and in Khairagarh. Leopards occur somewhat frequently in those parts and their destruction is reported every year; for the four years ending in 1905 the average was six killed annually and the amount of rewards paid was Rs. 28. Occasionally they are responsible for the death of human beings, and every year a considerable number of cattle are lost in this manner; the reported average is about 20, but the returns are notoriously incomplete. The tiger is occasionally seen, and one was killed in 1902. Other carnivorous animals, for the destruction of which rewards are given, are wolves and hyænas: the former are common in the ravines, but the number killed is not large; hyænas, which abound in the hills, are much more easily taken, as the native hunters track them to their dens and suffocate them by lighting a fire at the entrance. The returns show an average of 34 killed annually, the reward being at the rate of Rs. 2 per head. Jackals and foxes abound, but seldom do any damage. Of the antelopes the most common is the black buck, which occurs in large herds in many parts, though their numbers have been greatly reduced by sportsmen; the *chinkara* or ravine-deer is fairly plentiful in the broken country along the Jumna and Chambal; and the *nilgai* is also to be found in small numbers south of Firozabad and elsewhere. The *parha* or hog-deer has occasionally been seen in the tamarisk jungles along the rivers. Other animals include the wild pig, which is common in most parts; hares, porcupines, the Indian badger, otters and wild cats. The Gangetic porpoise is frequently to be seen in the Jumna and Chambal.

Birds.

The commoner game birds comprise the grey partridge, smaller sandgrouse, snipe and various kinds of quail; while the black partridge, the large sandgrouse and the bustard occur in places. Both the blue rock pigeon and the green pigeon or *harial* are common, and several varieties of doves have been recorded. Of the migratory species of waterfowl, various kinds of geese, sheldrakes, pochards, duck, widgeon and teal visit the district in the cold weather, as also do cranes and flamingos. The well-known *saras* and the adjutant are permanent residents. The black curlew or warty-headed ibis occurs in pairs or small flocks all over the district.

There is no trade in bird skins; but pigeons, teal, duck and other edible species are sold by fowlers, while a small business in fancy pigeons and cage-birds is carried on in the markets at Agra.

Fish.

Fish of the usual varieties common to the plains are to be found in abundance in the rivers and tanks of the district. The mahseer is caught in the Jumna in the month of August, when the river begins to swell, while the other species, such as the *rohu*, *katla*, *hilsa*, *tengra*, *parhin*, *bachwa* and *anwari*, are obtainable throughout the year. The *jhinga* or freshwater shrimp is caught in a small stream known as the Parbati in Khairagarh, while a larger variety is occasionally netted in the Jumna. All classes of the population eat fish, with the exception of the more rigid Brahmans, Banias and ascetics. The markets of Agra consequently have a steady demand and a number of professional fishermen or *mahigirs* live in the city and its neighbourhood. The last census show 439 fishermen and dealers with their dependents, but in addition to these numbers of Mallahs, Kahars and others resort to fishing as a subsidiary means of subsistence. Fish are caught by the rod and line, nets, various kinds of wicker baskets, and sometimes by other methods, such as the spear. Different forms of net are used for different varieties of fish and at different seasons. In the winter nets of cotton cord are mainly employed, and at other times they are of twisted hemp: they are in most cases frameless and are sometimes floated by means of gourds. The baskets are conical or funnel-shaped and are worked by one or two men.

Cattle.

The domestic animals of the district are of a generally inferior character, as Agra is not a breeding tract, and almost the only good cattle to be seen are importations from Rajputana and the Panjab. The locally-bred animals are weak and stunted, and their price ranges from Rs. 10 upwards, that of the best being seldom more than Rs. 80. The superior foreign breeds, such as the Nagor and Deccani, which are to be found in the gardens of the wealthier classes, frequently cost as much as Rs. 300 the pair. The chief cattle markets are the Batesar fair and the various local bazars, of which the most important are Jarar and Kindarpura in Bah, Sultanpur in the Agra tahsil, and Shamsabad in Fatehabad. The supply of cattle is comparatively small, as the plough duty is very high and there appears to be but a low reserve. At the time of

the last settlement the district contained 146,345 plough-cattle and 68,907 ploughs, giving an average duty of 11·5 acres and 2·12 animals per plough. Twenty years later, in August, 1899, a regular stock census was taken, and it was then ascertained that the number of bulls and bullocks was 137,927 and of male buffaloes 27,175, giving a total of 165,102 plough animals, while there were 71,831 ploughs; the duty had consequently fallen to 10·93 acres—still an unusually high figure, and the proportion of animals per plough averaged 2·29, which was considerably below the provincial average. A second census was taken in January, 1904, when a very slight increase of stock was observed, for though the number of bulls and bullocks had fallen to 134,391, that of buffaloes had risen to 30,827. This gave a total of 165,218 plough-animals, and as the number of ploughs was 74,559, showing a marked advance, the proportion of animals per plough was only 2·21, as against a provincial average of 2·33. The plough duty on the total cropped area of 929,243 acres was no less than 12·4 acres, or more than ever recorded previously. Of other animals at the last census there were 79,304 cows, 80,049 cow-buffaloes and 170,396 young stock, representing a considerable increase since 1899, and very largely in advance of the number stated at the settlement. The buffaloes are for the most part bred locally; males used for draught cost from Rs. 12 to Rs. 30 each, while milch-buffaloes fetch from Rs. 30 to Rs. 80.

Horses.

Horses, like cattle, are generally imported from the surrounding districts, with the exception of the ordinary country ponies. The latter are bred without any regard to improvement and are generally of a wretched description, over-worked and under-fed, the mares and foals being let loose to pick up what grazing they can on waste lands. Some attempt has been made for several years to improve the breed of horses by the provision of stallions, and at present two are maintained in the district. The total number of horses and ponies in 1904 was 16,524, the former numbering 2,207. Large numbers of animals are sold annually at the Batesar fair, but the majority come from elsewhere.

Other animals.

The returns of the last settlement showed a total of 98,046 sheep and goats, mainly in the southern half of the district. The total had risen to 179,634 in 1899—a figure that was only exceeded in Cawnpore, Jhansi and Allahabad, while five years later there

were 56,947 sheep and 198,414 goats, though more accurate enumeration elsewhere showed that Agra did not hold a position of any peculiar eminence in this respect. Goats are kept for food, for their hair, and for penning on the land, while sheep are chiefly bred for the Agra market. The returns also showed 17,362 donkeys, 460 mules, and 2,476 camels. There is very little mule breeding, although attempts have been made to encourage it of late years: the donkeys are generally of a miserable description and are for the most part kept by potters and washermen. Camels are far more numerous than in any other district of the United Provinces, and are very largely used for transport. Carts, of which there were 6,632, are somewhat scarce, except in the vicinity of the metalled roads and the main arteries of traffic.

Cattle disease.

The annual returns of cattle disease are too unreliable to be worth recording; but they suffice to show that disease is always present in some degree, and. occasionally assumes an epidemic character. The most common forms are rinderpest, foot-and-mouth disease, hæmorrhagic septicæmia or malignant sore-throat, and anthrax. Foot-and-mouth disease is, perhaps, the most prevalent, but the least fatal. Attempts have recently been made to check the spread of the others by inoculation; but the results achieved have so far been small owing to the apathy displayed by the people. A peripatetic veterinary assistant is employed by the district board, and another is stationed at Agra in charge of the veterinary hospital.

Climate.

The climate of Agra is as a rule drier and hotter than that of any neighbouring British district. The hot weather lasts longer than in the north of the provinces and the rainfall is decidedly less. From April to the end of August the temperature is higher than in Benares, and Agra may probably claim to be the warmest station in the United Provinces. The cold weather begins at the end of October and in January frosts are common; in former days it was the regular custom to collect ice for the hot weather by filling shallow earthen saucers with water and scraping off the ice that formed upon it. Towards the end of March the hot west winds from the rocky hills and sandy deserts of Rajputana begin to blow, and gradually increase in intensity during April and May, varied only by occasional dust-storms. Towards the end of June

a cooler breeze comes up from the south-west at midday, presaging the advent of the monsoon. During the rains the temperature is much lower, but breaks are frequent, and if protracted render the heat extremely trying. There is an observatory at Agra at which meteorological statistics have been recorded for many years. The average barometric pressure, calculated from the mean returns of the ten years 1868—77 and of 1887 and 1900, is 26·239", the highest for any month being 29·544" in January, 1877, and the lowest 28·948" in July 1900. The mean annual temperature for the same periods was 78·9°. The average for January, the coldest month, is 59·8° and for June, the hottest, 95·1°. The usual maximum in the shade is about 117°, but on several occasions this has been considerably exceeded.

Rainfall.

Records of the rainfall at Agra have been maintained since 1845, and at the various tahsil headquarters since 1862. An eighth station was added at Bhikapur in 1898. According to the returns of the Meteorological department from 1862 to 1904, the mean average fall for the district is 26·53 inches. The distribution varies considerably : as a rule the Bah tahsil, lying between the two chief rivers, receives more than other parts, the average for this subdivision being 29·81 inches. Next come the trans-Jumna stations of Itimadpur and Firozabad with 27·47 and 27·22 inches, respectively ; Agra itself has 26·08 inches, while for the rest the average closely approximate, the figures being Fatehabad, 25·4 inches ; Kiraoli, 25·21 inches ; and Khairagarh, the least favoured tract, only 24·52 inches. The annual variations exhibited are very striking. The wettest years on record are 1845, with a fall of 42·55 inches at Agra ; 1867, with an average of 36·6 inches ; 1873, with 38·9 inches, a figure which has never since been surpassed ; 1881, with 36 inches ; 1887 and the following year, with 37·02 and 34·8 inches respectively ; and 1904, in which an average of 33·96 inches fell. It is noticeable that the abnormally wet season of 1894 did not affect Agra greatly, as the average was no more than 32·11 inches, and this was exceeded in 1897. The heaviest falls recorded for individual tahsils have been 51·8 inches at Khairagarh in 1873 ; 48 inches at Kiraoli in 1870, when the average for the rest of the district was but 24 inches ; 47·74 inches at Bah in 1888 ; and 46·5 inches at Agra in 1873. The highest figure

ever recorded in any year at Fatehabad was 36·38 inches in 1904.

On the other hand, some of the droughts have been very remarkable. Between 1844 and 1857 the total fall at Agra on four occasions was less than 20 inches, the least being 12·55 inches in 1852, while in the following year the total was very little greater. In 1868, though the Agra and Bah tahsils received some 20 inches, the district average was only 13·6 inches, and at Kiraoli the total reached the astounding figure of no more than 5·5 inches. In the famine year of 1877 the rainfall was in serious defect everywhere, Agra and Khairagarh obtaining a precipitation of less than ten, and Kiraoli less than eight inches, while the district average was 11·63 inches, the worst drought on record. Again in 1880 very little rain fell: Bah fared the best, but the average was no more than 12·5 inches, and in Firozabad and Khairagarh the total fell considerably short of this. Since that date the only serious deficiency, with the possible exception of 18·2 inches in 1883, has been that of 1896, when the fall averaged 12·05 inches over the whole district. The trans-Jumna tract on this occasion escaped ~~to~~ some extent, as the average was 16·34 inches; but in no other tahsil, save Bah, did it run into double figures. The effects of these droughts will be dealt with in the following chapter in treating of the various famines which have from time to time visited the district.

Health. With its dry climate and fair natural drainage the district is generally considered healthy and in normal years the death-rate is lower than in many other parts of the provinces. An examination of the vital statistics affords a fair idea of the comparative healthiness of the tract, although the returns can only be considered approximately accurate. Mortuary statistics have been compiled from an early date, but the results were at first very unsatisfactory and it was not till 1871 that an improved system of registration was instituted. From 1875 to 1884 the average recorded number of deaths was 35,188 annually, giving a rate of 33·53 per mille; this figure was abnormally high owing to the excessive mortality recorded in the famine years of 1878 and 1879, when the number of deaths averaged 71,500. During the ensuing decade the annual mortality was 30,931, ranging from 40,000 in

1885 to 23,000 in 1894: the resultant rate, calculated from the census returns of 1881 and 1891, was 31·51 per mille, and owing to the absence of any exceptional years during the period this figure may be considered as approximately the normal average. From 1895 to 1904 the recorded annual mortality was 38,806 or no less than 38·04 per thousand of the population.* The number of deaths was again exceptionally high in the famine of 1897, the rate rising to 55 55, which in combination with the excessive figure resulting from the wet season of 1894, when fever was very prevalent, raised the average rate to this abnormal figure. In spite of this unusual mortality the population has not declined, though the proportionate increase between 1891 and 1901 was less than that of the previous decade. The birth-rate has exceeded the death-rate in every year save 1897, when the vitality of the people was reduced to a very low ebb. The average birth-rate from 1891 to 1904 was 44·41 per mille, ranging from 36·09 in 1897 to no less than 54·62 in 1899.

Diseases.

In another table the number of deaths occurring from the principal forms of disease in each year since 1891 will be found † As usual, fever easily heads the list, for not only is malarial fever undoubtedly prevalent, but the term is as a rule made to include all cases in which fever is a symptom, in the absence of a better diagnosis. Consequently under this head comes pneumonia, which is very prevalent, especially in the cold weather. Intermittent and remittent fevers are endemic in the district, and are most in evidence after the close of the rains; they attack all classes, but the poor suffer most owing generally to changes of temperature in combination with insufficient clothing and a scanty diet. From 1877 to 1904 fever was responsible, according to the returns, for no less than 78·7 per cent. of the recorded mortality. Occasionally it assumes the proportions of a violent epidemic, as was the case in the famine of 1878 and the following year, and again in 1897, but as a rule the number of deaths returned under this head is fairly constant.

Cholera.

One reason for the high proportionate mortality from fever is that other epidemics have seldom occurred in this district. Cases of cholera have been reported in every year since the institution of

* Appendix, Table III. | † Appendix, Table IV.

the returns ; but in only one instance have 2,000 deaths been reported from this cause—a state of affairs which contrasts very favourably with the statistics of the eastern districts of the provinces. The disease sometimes appears in the hot weather, but perhaps assumes a more severe form during the rains, in the end of July and beginning of August. The average annual mortality from cholera since 1877 has been 438 or 1·21 per cent. of the number of deaths. It occurred in epidemic form in 1878, 1884, 1885 and 1887, but on no occasion did the number of deaths greatly exceed 1,000 In 1889 as many as 2,066 persons were said to have died from this cause, and this was the worst outbreak known, others were observed in the following year, 1892 and 1897, but with these exceptions the disease has never appeared in any intensity.

Small pox.

The same may be said of small-pox, at any rate with reference to recent years, as in former days the disease was far more prevalent. From 1877 to 1884 the average mortality was 1,177 annually, severe epidemics having occurred in 1878 and 1883. There is nothing to show what was the effect of small-pox prior to the general spread of vaccination, but the good results of protective measures are very clearly illustrated in this district. From 1885 to 1904 the average number of recorded deaths from small-pox was only 162 annually, and nearly half the mortality occurred in the cold weather of 1896-97, this outbreak being the only epidemic worthy of the name in the whole period. Vaccination was started soon after the mutiny, but for many years the progress effected was but small From about 1872 a marked improvement set in and has been steadily maintained ever since From 1875 to 1884 the average number of persons vaccinated was 15,100 annually, while for the ensuing decade this rose to 24,900, and from 1895 to 1904 to 34,300. As a natural result, Agra is now as well protected as most districts of the United Provinces. Vaccination is compulsory in the municipalities and the notified area of Fatehpur Sikri, to which the provisions of the Act were applied in 1891. The vaccinating staff for the district consists of an assistant superintendent and 20 vaccinators, maintained in 1904 at a cost of Rs. 3,500, divided between the district board and the municipalities.

Other diseases.

The other diseases prevalent in the district call for no special mention. Dysentery and bowel-complaints are responsible for a

number of deaths every year, and in many cases occur as resultants of malarial fever. Plague first made its appearance in Agra in 1900, but only two imported deaths occurred in that year. There was a slight outbreak in 1901, but up to the end of 1903 only 36 deaths in all had been recorded, and the district generally remained free till the cold weather of 1904, when the disease took root in Muttra and thence spread over the Agra borders; the mortality was for several months very high, amounting to over 2,000 deaths weekly for a short period in the beginning of 1905.

Infirmities.

Statistics of infirmities were first compiled at the census of 1881. It was then observed that there were in the district 262 lunatics, 116 lepers, 352 deaf-mutes and 2,445 blind persons. Ten years later the number of the insanes had increased to 302, lepers to 207, deaf-mutes to 542 and the blind to 2,800. The reason for this general increase is not apparent, for in 1901 there was a marked decline all round. The district then contained 162 lunatics, 156 lepers, 167 deaf-mutes and 1,855 blind persons. The figures for insanity are always high owing to the presence of a lunatic asylum at Agra, the inmates of which are drawn from all the neighbouring districts. The other returns are in no way remarkable; blindness is perhaps more common than usual, but the total is well below the average for the Meerut and Rohilkhand divisions. Whether it is to be attributed to small-pox, or to the greater heat and dryness of the climate, or to the ill-ventilated condition of the native houses in which the pungent smoke of cowdung fuel has an injurious effect upon the eyes, or to all three causes combined, is chiefly a matter of speculation.

CHAPTER II.

AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

Cultivated area.

EVER since the introduction of British rule the agricultural development of the district has attained a high level and the proportion of the land cultivated is very great, in spite of the comparative absence of natural advantages. Even as early as 1808 the collector reported that in his opinion most of the estates were already near to complete cultivation and no extensive addition could be expected. Again in 1840 the settlement officer declared that in all but the three western parganas of Fatehpur Sikri, Farah and Agra the bulk of the so-called culturable land was too poor to repay cultivation and that there was no reason to believe that much addition would ever be made to the existing cultivated area. The amount then under the plough was 7,66,369 acres, or 64 per cent. of the whole district as then constituted, but it appears that this possibly included recent fallow, for it is notorious that the famine of 1837 threw large areas out of cultivation. The census report of 1853 gives the total as 747,536 acres, which represents 62·5 per cent., and this is probably more accurate; though the returns do not take into account the land of which the revenue was alienated, this amounting to 40,000 acres in Bah alone. At the last settlement in 1877 a general increase was observed in all parganas save Khairagarh and Iradatnagar, but it is almost certain that in these cases the former figures were excessive. The total cultivated area for the present district, excluding the villages subsequently added to Itimadpur from Jalesar, was 785,862 acres or 68·4 per cent. The proportion was highest in Kiraoli, where it amounted to 77 per cent., and lowest in Bah, with only 55 per cent. The Itimadpur tahsîl and Agra had 73; Firozabad and Fatehabad had just over 70; and Khairagarh 67 per cent. Since the settlement there has been some increase in the cultivated area, but the proportion of this to the total was reduced by the transfer of some 40,000

acres to Itimadpur from the Etah district. From 1885 to 1894 the average area under the plough was 764,300 acres or 65·2 per cent., the annual variations from the normal being in no case remarkable. From 1895 to 1904 progress was more rapid, as the average cultivated area was 773,500 acres or 66·03 per cent. The proportion would have been much higher but for the famine of 1897, which reduced the area to only 683,000 acres, an unprecedentedly low figure, while again in 1900 it dropped to 688,000 acres; but in the last year of the decade there were no less than 814,000 acres under cultivation, a higher total than any previously known. This was maintained in 1905, the cultivated area being 812,395 acres or 68·5 per cent. of the whole, or practically the same as at settlement. The rate of development in the different parganas had been very uneven. Kiraoli as before came first with 77 per cent., followed by Itimadpur with 74 and Agra with 73 per cent. On the other hand, Firozabad and Fatehabad, with 69 per cent. each, showed a decline, while Khairagarh and Bah remained practically stationary, the former in fact having slightly retrograded.

Culturable land.

It may probably now be asserted with greater truth than ever before that the limits of profitable cultivation have been practically reached. At the last settlement the culturable area measured 116,509 acres of old waste and 13,658 acres of new fallow. This was distinct from the barren area, mentioned in the preceding chapter; the extent was greatest in Khairagarh and Kiraoli, and least beyond the Jumna. At the present time, excluding the jungles and tree land, and also the new fallow which is necessarily out of cultivation for a short period, there are 120,000 acres of old fallow which have presumably at some time or other been under cultivation. It has increased in all tahsils save Khairagarh, where the decrease is insignificant, but the proportion remains the same as before in the various tahsils. Thus there is ten per cent. of the area of the district which is nominally fit for cultivation, but is not cultivated. It is, however, a very different thing to say that it is really capable of tillage; the soil is in all cases so poor that a profitable crop can hardly be expected, much of it being barely removed from *usar*; while for the most part it is absolutely deficient in means of irrigation. When

cultivated it was probably found not to pay, and it is difficult to imagine that in a district in which the revenue rate is fully high in comparison with its capabilities any land would be left untilled which could assist in lightening the burden of the cultivators."

Cultivation.

The agriculture of the district is not of the highest order, as is evident from the nature of the crops grown and the character of the cultivating classes. There is a very large proportion of high caste tenants and cultivators, a soil that is frequently inferior, a low water level which renders irrigation difficult, and a high plough-duty. Different tracts indeed exhibit very different degrees of fertility, but as a whole, the district will not bear comparison with the fertile tract lying between the Jumna and Ganges. The system of cultivation bears no distinctive features and resembles that in vogue throughout the United Provinces.

Harvests.

There are the usual harvests, called by the usual names and known as the *kharif* or autumn, the *rabi* or spring, and *zaid* or additional harvest. The last is, as is ordinarily the case, of little importance: its extent varies according to the nature of the season as in some years more land is sown in this harvest to supplement a deficient *rabi* outturn. The average area for the four years ending in 1905 was only 4,500 acres, and of this 1,400 acres were sown in the Agra tahsil, while the rest was fairly evenly distributed, Fatehabad coming first with 560 acres, followed by the trans-Jumna tahsils, and Bah last with only 230 acres. The crops grown in the *zaid* harvest are chiefly melons, large quantities of which are raised in the neighbourhood of Agra and along the Jumna, and vegetables, while occasionally a little *chena*, an early millet, is to be seen. This was especially the case in 1905, when 4,000 acres were sown with this crop, or more than the entire *zaid* harvest in any of the three preceding years, the reason being the damage done to the *rabi* by the severe frosts in winter. Of the two main harvests the *kharif* is by far the most important, so far as the area sown is concerned. At the last settlement it covered 483,933 acres or 61.6 per cent. of the area cultivated, as against 338,714 acres or 43.1 per cent. occupied by the *rabi*. In more recent years the former has increased far more rapidly than the latter. From 1898 to 1904 inclusive the average *kharif* area was

no less than 528,095 acres, or 68·7 per cent. of the total cultivation, the highest figure recorded being 557,767 acres in 1902; while the *rabi* averaged 339,648 acres or 44·2 per cent., reaching its maximum in 1903 with 409,159 acres. This disproportion is noticeable in all tahsils of the district, but is perhaps more marked in Khairagarh and Bah than elsewhere, and least in Kiraoli and Agra.

Double-cropping.

The above figures show that a considerable area bears more than one crop in the year, but the practice of double-cropping is not followed to the same extent in Agra as in other and more fertile districts. There has, however, been a noteworthy increase in this direction of late years. At settlement the *dofasli* area was returned as 36,985 acres or 4·7 per cent. of the cultivation, but shortly afterwards the rise was very rapid. From 1885 to 1894 the annual average was 72,475 acres or 9·5 per cent., and for the following decade 83,740 acres or 10·8 per cent. The highest figure on record was 131,240 acres in 1899, when the proportion rose to nearly 17 per cent. of the cultivation; and this was approached again in 1904 when 115,200 acres bore two crops in the year. The figures for the different tahsils exhibit great variations from the district average. The proportion is highest in Kiraoli and Khairagarh, where it amounts to about 17 per cent., and lowest in Bah with 5 per cent., though it is but little more in Fatehabad and the trans-Jumna tract, and in Agra it approaches the general average. The limited amount of double cropping is said to be due to the comparative deficiency of irrigation and the practice is consequently confined for the most part to dry crops, especially gram. The improvement in the means of irrigation, and particularly the development of the canal system, will doubtless tend towards a rapid increase in the area cropped twice in a single year.

Kharif crops.

The chief *kharif* staples are the millets known as *bajra* and *juar* and cotton; these three, sown either by themselves or in combination with *arhar*, occupying on an average more than 87 per cent. of the entire area cultivated in this harvest.* From 1898 to 1905 inclusive *bajra* alone and in combination covered 213,400 acres or 40·53 per cent of the *kharif*. It is chiefly grown in the lighter soils, and consequently the proportion is much higher in the Bah and Fatehabad tahsils than elsewhere, amounting

Bajra.

* Appendix, Table VI.

to 54·85 and 53·61 per cent respectively; it is lowest in Kiraoli and Agra, but with these two exceptions it constitutes the principal *kharif* crop. Since the last settlement its cultivation has increased by some 70,000 acres, having doubled in extent in Khairagarh and the trans-Jumna tahsíls. In about one-third of the area *bajra* is sown by itself, but in Kiraoli the proportion rises to over three-fourths and in Khairagarh to one-half, while in the north and east almost the whole is mixed with *arhar*. The crop is sown in Asarh and Sawan and reaped in Kuar and Kartik; the estimated average outturn is 4·75 maunds to the acres, and the cost of production Rs. 6-3-0.

Juar. The average area under *Juar* is 135,700 acres or 25·77 per cent. of the *kharif* harvest. The latter figure rises to 37·85 in the Agra tahsíl and to 33·40 in Kiraoli, while it is lowest in Fatehabad and Bah with 17·93 and 15·89 per cent respectively. The total has greatly decreased since the settlement, when it amounted to 173,300 acres the decline being common to all tahsils save Itimadpur, which shows a slight increase. It is generally grown in the stiffer and better soils, but like *bajra* it is usually mixed with *arhar*, the proportion sown alone being but one-seventh of the whole. As before, Kiraoli and Khairagarh show the largest areas under the unmixed crop. Usually *juar* is sown in Asarh and reaped in Aghan: the estimated outturn is 8·6 maunds per acre, and the cost of cultivation Rs. 12-4-0; the differnce between the latter figure and that for *bajra* being due to higher rent for better land and to the greater expense involved in tillage and the purchase of seed A considerable amount of *jaur* is cut while green for fodder, specially in the western tahsils.

Cotton. The most valuable product is cotton, which is very largely grown in all parts of the district. The average area for the eight years ending in 1905 was 110,500 acres or 20·98 per cent. of the harvest, the amount varying from 24·32 per cent. in Itimadpur to 15·45 per cent in Agra. The annual fluctuations are great. At the last settlement cotton covered 115,900 acres, and in 1905 the total was 145,000 acres, the highest amount recorded. Lest than onetenth of this was sown alone, the bulk being mixed with *arhar*, which remains on the ground after the cotton harvest. It is very unusual to see *arhar* sown by itself, and in the last

year there were only 49 acres thus sown in the Bah tahsil and none in the other sub-divisions of the district. The wide cultivation of cotton is perhaps the most remarkable feature in the agriculture of Agra, and its presence largely compensates for the comparative absence of the more valuable staples. It requires the better soils and careful culture, the cost of production being as much as Rs. 18-4-0 per acre; the estimated yield is 1·4 maunds of cleaned cotton. The crop is sown in Asarh and reaped between Kartik and Magh.

Other *Kharif* crops.

The other *kharif* crops are of singularly little importance. Maizes covers on an average 8,500 acres or 1·62 per cent of the harvest; but of this 7,240 acres were in the tahsils to the north of the Jumna. The bulk of the remainder is in Fatehabad, and in no other tahsil is the amount worth mentioning. The increase of maize cultivation since the settlement is very small, as it then amounted to 6,700 acres; its extension would be very welcome, for the district produces hardly any early *kharif* crops which would be unaffected by a premature cessation of the rains. Sugarcane, too, in spite of the development of the canal system, has made no progress. At settlement it covered 5,865 acres, but the average for the past eight years is only 1,665 acres annually; the largest areas are in Kiraoli and Fatehabad. The rest of the harvest is chiefly made up of the pulses known as *moth*, *urd* and *mung*; the first is the most important, covering some 14,000 acres, of which nearly half is to be found in Khairagarh. Rice is practically unknown, save for a small area in Firozabad. The oilseed known as *til* is grown to a small extent in Khairagarh and Kiraoli and hemp or *sanai* in all tahsils, and especially Bah. In former days a good deal of indigo was grown in the district, but as early as 1840 there was only one European planter remaining and the outturn had declined greatly; at the last settlement it covered 3,300 acres, chiefly in Itimadpur and Firozabad, where canal water was obtainable, but in 1905 the total was 622 acres, of which 500 were in Agra and Kiraoli. Its total disappearance is probably but a matter of time. Garden crops are of some importance, and cover a small area in all tahsils, and particularly in Agra; they consist of vegetable and spices raised chiefly for the town markets and occupy the richest lands.

Rabi crops.

Mixed crops, which are generally considered a sign of inferior husbandry, form a no less distinctive feature of the winter harvest in this district ; and in this case again the inferior staples predominate.* The area under pure wheat, the most valuable of the rabi crops is comparatively small as the average amount for the whole district, calculated from the returns of 1898 to 1905 inclusive, is but 87,000 acres or 25·44 per cent. of the harvest. The proportion, however, varies greatly in different parts : in the Agra tahsil it amounts to as much as 40·62 per cent. and in Kiraoli to 31·48 per cent., while in Fatehabad and the trans-Jamna tahsils it approaches the general average ; but in Khairagarh and Bah it is much smaller, the latter having but 7·27 per cent. of its *rabi* area under this crop. The reason is that wheat requirs not only a good soil but ample irrigation ; it is an expensive crop, the average cost of production being estimated at Rs. 32 per acre, while the outturn has been computed as 14·75 maunds. The amount of land under pure wheat appears, however, to be steadily increasing ; in 1905 it covered over 92,500 acres, though this only represents a slight increase over the 91,100 acres of the last settlement.

Wheat.

Gram.

The area under gram averages 66,000 acres or 19·39 per cent. of the *rabi* harvest. This figure includes the land sown with peas, but this is generally insignificant and seldom, if ever, exceeds 2,500 acres. The local distribution is very uneven : in Bah and Khairagarh the proportion rises to over 38 per cent., while in the tahsils beyond the Jumna it is less than six per cent. Gram is seldom irrigated and the bulk of it is raised as a second crop in succession to *bajra*. The estimated cost of production is Rs. 9-11-0 per acre, and the outturn 8 maunds.

Mixed crops.

The various combinations known as *gujai*, or wheat and barley, *gochani* or wheat and gram, and *bejhar*, a mixture of wheat, barley, gram and peas, occupy nearly one-half of the spring harvest. A good deal of barley is, it is true, sown alone, to the extent of some 40,000 acres, and its cultivation has greatly increased since the settlement, when about 27,000 acres were recorded. It is raised on the lighter lands in every tahsil and only one-fifth of the area is irrigated. But as a rule the mixed

*Appendix, Table VI.

crops are most commonly found in tracts where the water lies deep, the generally accepted theory being that the sprading leaves of the leguminous plants tend to check the evaporation of moisture. The combinations called *gujai* and *gochani* together occupy 8·59 per cent. of the *rabi* area, and are chiefly found in Itimadpur and Firozabad, where they together amount to 14·42 and 19·52 per cent. of the harvest respectively. The area under barley and gram, which form the principal elements in *bejhar*, is much larger, amounting in 1905 to over 112,000 acres. This mixture is common everywhere, but is especially found in Bah, Fatehabad and the tahsils north of the Jumna. Less than one-fifth of the area is irrigated, and much of it is grown on land which has borne a *juar* or cotton crop in the preceding harvest.

Other crops.

The other *rabi* food crops are insignificant. A little *masur* is grown in all tahsils, but the bulk of it is to be found in Kiraoli; and there is a small area under garden crops, chiefly spices and vegetables, but the proportion even in the neighbourhood of Agra is very much smaller than might have been expected in the vicinity of a great city. Among the non-food crops the chief are oilseeds, which by themselves cover some 24,000 acres, and are also mixed to a considerable extent with wheat and barley. It is remarkable that nearly half this area is in the Kiraoli tahsil and the bulk of the remainder in Itimadpur. The kinds known as *sarson* or mustard, *lahi* or rape, and *alsi* or linseed are very seldom grown by themselves, and being mixed with other crops their respective areas cannot be stated, but the amount sown together with wheat is very considerable. The oilseed most commonly sown by itself is *duan* (*Eruca sativa*), a medium-sized plant with long leaves and yellowish flowers, which are followed by a row of short pods running along the stem of the plant. This, too, is often grown as a border to other crops, or else is sown broadcast among the stalks of a cotton field. The cultivation of opium is forbidden in the district Dyes, and especially safflower, were once cultivated in considerable quantities, but have now disappeared altogether as a result of the competition of aniline products from Europe. There is a fair area under tobacco, which is grown in all tahsils, but especially in Agra and the trans-Jumna tract. This is classed as a *rabi* crop, but only one variety is cut in

February, the other, known as *Jethi*, not being ready till the end of May.

Irrigation.

Despite great improvements that have been effected during recent years, the district is still somewhat backward in respect of irrigation and depends too largely on the rainfall to be secure against the variations of season. The first statistics of irrigation were compiled during the survey of 1837—39, and it was then ascertained that out of a total cultivated area of 766,369 acres, 393,948 acres or 51·4 per cent. were watered, these being the figures for the district as then constituted. The proportion varied from 72·25 per cent. in Firozabad and 63·5 per cent. in Agra to only 13·25 per cent. in Bah; but it appears that these figures represent the irrigable area rather than that watered in any single year. At the last settlement, forty years later, the proportion was 56 4 per cent., but this also included all the land that had been irrigated within the past few years, the actual amount for 1879 being 170,139 acres or 23 per cent. The increase was great in the Bah and Itimadpur tahsíls, but elsewhere the condition of things appeared to have been stationary. Since the settlement considerable progress has been made, though the totals naturally vary from year to year. From 1885 to 1894 the average irrigated area was 188,878 acres annually or 24·7 per cent. of the average cultivation; the highest figure being 34 per cent. in the first year and only 19 per cent in 1890. During the following decade the average area watered rose to 237,145 acres, giving a proportion of 30·6 per cent. to the cultivation. The capcity of the district was tried to the utmost in the famine year of 1897, when the cultivated area shrank to an unprecedentedly low figure, but the amount irrigated was 313,728 acres or 46 per cent., which is both absolutely and relatively greater than any previous record. The relation of the various tahsils to one another is much the same as before: from the figures of the four years ending in 1905 it appears that Firozabad comes first with 44 per cent., followed by Agra with 40 and Itimadpur with 37 per cent.; Fatehabad and Kiraoli have 35 and 33 per cent. respectively, while in Khairagarh only 18 per cent., and in Bah no more than 7 per cent. is watered in each year.

Sources of supply.

These results are further illustrated by a consideration of the sources of supply. The latter are in this district practically

confined to wells and canals, and in former days wells constituted the sole available source. Even now canals command but a small area, although a great extension will shortly be effected. At the time of the last settlement the canal-irrigated area was very small, as the system had been but recently instituted; it remained comparatively insignificant for several years and it was not till the famine of 1897 that canal irrigation received any great impetus. From 1885 to 1894 the proportion of the irrigated area watered from the canals was only 13 per cent., and in the following ten years 15 per cent.; but for the last three years of the period it has exceeded 20 per cent. Almost the whole of the remainder is irrigated from wells. One of the peculiar features of agriculture in Agra is the almost entire absence of tank irrigation. On an average only 387 acres are watered annually in this way, and 872 acres from other sources. Of the former, too, nearly all is to be found to the north of the Jumna in the Firozabad and Itimadpur tahsils; and the rest is mainly in Khairagarh. The lands watered from the rivers are necessarily small in extent, as nearly all the streams flow at a considerable depth below the surface of the surrounding country, and irrigation from them is consequently possible only in the case of winter crops sown in their beds. The Sengar in Firozabad is chiefly utilized in this manner, while small amounts are also irrigated along the course of the Utangan and Khari Nadi from shallow pits excavated in the dried-up channels. A few patches of spade-cultivated land in the *kachhar* of the Jumna and Chambal are watered by means of pitchers filled and carried from the streams themselves.

Water level.

The character of the wells depends largely on the depth at which water is found below the surface. This varies in different parts of the district. At the time of the last settlement it ranged in the trans-Jumna tract from 30 to 40 feet in Firozabad, and from 30 to 60 feet in Itimadpur, but in places it was as much as 80 feet, while in the *khadir* of the Jumna it varied from 10 to 20 feet. The level fluctuates with the season, but is always very low in the high-lying tract above the Jumna. In the cental tract the variations are considerable, from 20 to 40 feet in Kiraoli and Agra and increasing towards the east, the depth in Fatehabad being sometimes as much as 60 feet. Across the Utangan in Bah the

depth at which water lies is very great, ranging from 60 to 80 feet in the west and from 80 to 100 feet in the eastern half; but the subsoil is usually firm and well-construction is not hampered by the presence of sand as in Kiraoli. In south Khairagarh the water-level has sunk considerably of late years, and is now about 35 feet below the surface on an average; while the nature of the soil frequently renders the construction of unprotected wells impossible. Another important matter is the nature of the water itself. Beyond the Jumna it is generally good, but a large proportion of the wells in Kiraoli and many of those in Agra contain *khari* or brackish water; this can be employed for growing crops, but is useless for preparing land for ploughing, as the saline elements prevent the seed from germinating.

Wells.

The wells employed for irrigation in this district are of three kinds, known as the *pakka* well, built of stone or brick; the *gadaoli* well with a wooden cylinder, and the *kachcha* or earthen well, either unprotected or lined with coils of *arhar* stalks, cotton or tamarisk. The type adopted depends largely on the nature of the underlying strata, and consequently the proportion of the several types varies in different parts of the district. Beyond the Jumna the subsoil is usually firm and the walls of wells need little support. In Bah, though the depth of the water level is greater than elsewhere, the subsoil usually admits of the construction of earthen wells. Between the Jumna and Utangan *kachcha* wells are most commonly used, though where the water is nearest to the surface, as in Kiraoli, the strata are usually sandy and masonry wells are rendered necessary. In the south of Khairagarh wells of stone or brick predominate owing to the instability of the subsoil. The number of *pakka* wells has greatly increased of late years. At the settlement of 1840 there were only 5,263; this rose to 8,056 at the last settlement, while in 1905 there were no less than 10,500 in use, and nearly as many more were available. More than half of these were found in the Kiraoli and Khairagarh tahsils, while next came Agra and Bah; in the tahsils north of the Jumna there were only 870 altogether. Such wells are constructed either of brick in the usual fashion and sunk from above; or else of hewn but uncemented stone, built up from below and supplied by percolation. The latter are known as *khandua* and are mainly confined to Khairagarh and Kiraoli.

The cost of a masonry well varies according to size and local conditions, but may be estimated at an amount ranging from Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 for each *lao* or bucket employed The buckets are raised by bullocks in the usual fashion and frequently four or more may be seen at a single well; the average area watered is about 5·75 acres per bucket, but this depends on the depth, the figure being less than four acres in Bah and seven in Kiraoli. The wooden-lined wells are rarely found except to the north of the Jumna and especially in Itimadpur, though there are some in Fatehabad: they cost from Rs. 40 to Rs. 80 and last for ten or fifteen years; they will irrigate as a rule some six acres and are said to be more effective than masonry wells. Their number and that of the unprotected wells have not greatly increased since the settlement, but in a year of drought they are readily made where required. The great majority are lined, and the *ajar* or wholly unprotected well is comparatively rare. The cost depends on the depth and the same factor regulates the duty, which averages about five acres a bucket, ranging from four in Bah to nearly six in Kiraoli and the northern tahsils. The cost of irrigation from wells is generally determined by local circumstances In the south of Khairagarh, for instance, irrigation is in many cases impossible, as owing to the fall in the water-level, it is necessary to cut down into hard sandstone before water can be obtained by percolation—a very expensive process. It has been proposed to raise the level by the construction of a series of dams. In Bah. on the other hand, wells can be made almost everywhere, but the amount of irrigation is small by reason of the prohibitive cost of raising water from so great a depth, so that there is very little difference in value between irrigated and unirrigated land. A general estimate puts the cost of watering one acre once at Rs. 2.

Fatehpur Sikri canals.

The earliest attempt at canal irrigation in this district was that made by Akbar, who constructed a masonry dam connecting two rocky ridges near Fatehpur Sikri and forming a huge lake in the rains. This dam in the course of time fell into disrepair, and the neighbouring villages suffered considerably from the consequent want of water. In 1848 the collector, Mr. C. C. Jackson conceived the idea of irrigating the tract by means of an

inundation canal from the Utangan river. He made a short cutting in the south-west corner of the Kiraoli tahsil from Sarauli on the Utangan to Jajauli on the Khari Nadi, a distance of three miles, which carried water into the valley between the two ridges, where it was held up by the dam, the latter having been repaired. It also flooded the lands to the south of the Fatehpur Sikri ridge, enabling the people to grow fine crops and pay their arrears of rent, but at the same time causing extensive swamps and much fever. In order to drain these swamps Mr. M. Gubbins in 1851 made a drainage cut some eight miles in length from the south of Fatehpur Sikri to Deorahta on the south-east, where it discharged into an affluent of the Khari Nadi. The effect of the first year's floods was that the Utangan carved a new channel for itself along the course of the canal and burst the dam, while the old bed became silted up; but similar operations undertaken by the Bharatpur authorities caused the river to leave this course, a portion of the stream passing into the lake through a gap in the northern ridge near Patsal and thence through the breach in the dam into the Khari Nadi; while the rest passed through many channels into the Orin or Orinia which joined the Khari some distance below the dam. The result was that the Utangan was transferred bodily to the channel of the Khari Nadi, which was quite insufficient for it, and the roads and bridges were endangered and damaged. Accordingly in 1853 Colonel Cautley was deputed to inspect the situation On his advice it was determined to repair the dam and provide proper sluices; to construct a canal leading from either flank; and to excavate a third leading from the Khari Nadi some miles below the dam, so as to utilize the waters of the Orin. These measures were partially carried into effect. The dam was raised and repaired, an escape being provided in order to empty the reservoir when necessary. One canal, known as the Bharkol, running south-eastwards and emptying into the Khari Nadi near Jengara, was excavated for ten miles; but the Farah branch running from the north-west flank of the dam was abandoned. The third or Daoli canal, starting at the Singharpur bridge on the Agra road and following the line of the road for some six miles, was begun but proved a failure. In 1857 the works were entrusted to the Irrigation department,

and in 1861 a gap in the southern ridge at Mandi Mirza Khan was closed by a weir, from which the Khairagarh canal was constructed. This ran in an easterly direction, past Sikranda and Kagarol and thence south-east to Saiyan; its length was 22 miles. At the same time a northern branch was made to the Bharkol, running from Nurpur for a distance of eight miles almost parallel to the main canal. These canals were for some years worked at a profit, the income from the Kiraoli canals in 1863 being Rs. 1,955, and from the Khairagarh branch Rs. 3,712. The latter sum included the water rate derived from Undehra and the neighbourhood, which were flooded from the Mandi Mirza Khan weir, the surplus water escaping by Mr. Gubbins' cut. The canals ran till the beginning of October, when the reservoir was emptied in order to permit the area to be cultivated. The largest area ever commanded in this way was 18,000 acres.

Subsequent history.

This system caused much unhealthiness in the surrounding villages, and in 1865 it was decided to leave the outlets from the dam open during the rains. Though the fall that year was heavy and the lake filled as usual, the sickness was markedly less and the experiment was repeated. From that time forward the sluices were never closed and no rates were levied. The question of reopening the canals was discussed for several years, but nothing was done save for an abortive attempt to turn back the Utangan into its old channel, and by 1868 the whole of the valley between the two ridges was under regular cultivation and masonry wells were being constructed in the upper portion. At length in 1869 the work of restoring the Utangan to its former course was taken in hand, in order to remedy "a monstrous evil," half the cost being borne by the Bharatpur Darbar. This practically decided the fate of the canals and till recently they were considered as definitely abandoned. A project is now on foot to resuscitate the Bharkol and Khairagarh canals by leading an extension of the Fatehpur Sikri distributary from the Agra canal to fill the Bharkol channels above Nurpur and the Khairagarh canal near Dura. On this plan the Fatehpur Sikri reservoir will be no longer brought into play and the water will be that of the Jumna, as the distributary will cross the Khari Nadi.

The Etawah branch of the Ganges canal was opened in 1863, and since that date a small portion of the Firozabad tahsil has been irrigated from its distributary, the Pilkhatra, which leaves the canal at the 20th mile and after passing through the Jalesar tahsil of the Etah district runs for a short distance along the north-eastern border of Firozabad and eventually tails into the Sengar. It gives off three small minors which irrigate this district and are known as the Borrah, Tikathar and Kotla, but their total length does not exceed seven miles. It has been proposed to extend the area commanded by this canal by lengthening the Kotla minor so as to water the country south of the Sengar. The total culturable area within reach of these canals in this district amounts to 14,600 acres. There is a canal bungalow at Kaitha on the Pilkhatra distributary. These canals form part of the Aligarh division and are in the charge of the executive engineer at Aligarh.

Ganges canal.

The only irrigation channel of real importance is the Agra canal, which has its headworks at Okhla on the Jumna below Delhi. After traversing the Delhi and Gurgaon districts, it leaves the Punjab and enters Muttra. The canal terminates at Jodhpur on the boundaries of the Muttra and Agra districts after a course of 100 miles. From this point three distributaries take off, known as the Agra, Terminal and Sikandra distributaries, while any surplus water is passed into the Jumna by the Kitham escape. The Terminal distributary has a length of 41 miles and traverses the north of the Kiraoli tahsil, thence passing through the centre of tahsil Agra past Bichpuri, Malpura and Dagner, and then through Fatehabad, eventually tailing into the Utangan at Bihari, a short distance east of Nibohra. Between the 14th and 15th mile it gives off the small Malpura minor, and a mile further on the Iradatnagar distributary, which has a length of 18 miles and irrigates the southern portions of the Agra and Fatehabad tahsils. The Agra distributary takes out of the canal just above the Terminal and runs for 16 miles through the north of Kiraoli and the west of the Agra tahsil, terminating near Malpura. The Sikandra distributary takes the place of the old navigation channel, which was closed to the public in 1904. The latter was to some extent used for irrigation and its work will be more effectively done by the

Agra canal.

distributary, which follows the same course, running almost due east past Sikandra and tailing into the Jumna to the north of the city of Agra, after a course of sixteen miles. The Fatehpur Sikri distributary, an irrigation channel of considerable and increasing importance, leaves the main canal at the 85th mile and enters the district near the trijunction of Agra, Muttra and Bharatpur in the 12th mile of its course. It traverses the Kiraoli tahsil in a south-easterly direction and at present has a length of 32 miles, including its branches, the Hansela, Garhimau, Singharpur and Daulatabad minors. As already mentioned, it is now proposed to extend this distributary across the Khari Nadi and thus to irrigate some 33,000 acres of the tract between that river and the Utangan in the Kiraoli and Khairagarh tahsils.

Projects for several new minor distributaries, taking out of the main channels, are under consideration, their object being to provide for the more complete and efficient irrigation of the areas already commanded. There are no important masonry works on the canal in this district. Bridges are provided on all roads, and at many other points where crossings are required. There are canal bungalows at Muraında in the Kiraoli tahsil on the Sikandra distributary; at Bichpuri, Pachgain and Dhimsari on the Terminal, and Bikapur on the Iradatnagar; and at Gopau on the Fatehpur Sikri distributary.

An important drainage work was undertaken in connection with these canals in the shape of a definite channel cut along the western depression, mentioned in the previous chapter. It runs between the Agra and Fatehpur Sikri distributaries, and terminates in the Khari Nadi near Jarwa. It was begun in 1895 and completed two years afterwards.

These canals are in the charge of the executive engineer, lower division, Agra canal, whose headquarters are at Muttra.

Area and revenue.

The Agra canal was opened by Sir William Muir on the 5th of March, 1874, and irrigation was commenced in the following cold weather. In 1876 the area watered was 24,000 acres, while twenty years later, when the famine tested its capacity to the full, the total was 66,486 acres spread over 203 villages of this district. In a normal year the area is about 38,000 acres, while the whole culturable area commanded has been estimated at

132,000 acres. During the ten years ending in 1905 the average annual receipts from the Agra canal in this district were Rs. 1,18,100, of which Rs. 32,100 came from the Fatehpur Sikri, Rs. 17,300 from the Agra and Rs. 68,700 from the Terminal and Iradatnagar distributaries. The highest sum realized was Rs. 1,62,000 in 1896-97. The income from the Ganges canal in this district is but small, amounting on an average to under Rs. 7,900 annually in the shape of occupiers' rates.

Famines.

A district which depends so largely on the rainfall for its security has naturally been very sensitive to droughts. There are no records of the state of this district during the great calamities of early days, such as occurred in 1345, 1631 and 1661, but it is clear from the accounts of the historians that Agra did not escape the general distress. Nor do we know aught of the famine of 1770, save that it raged throughout Upper India, but was more acute in the direction of Bengal than in the west. The notable famine of 1783, long remembered as the *chalisa*, on the other hand, seems to have been more acute in Agra than anywhere else. The first sound of alarm came from this neighbourhood and the inhabitants migrated in thousands to the north and east; as far as is known, no relief was given to the stricken population by the governor, Muhammad Beg, whose time was taken up in dealing with Jat and Maratha invaders, large numbers of the people died of starvation and stories are still told of children being sold and eaten. Little is known of the famine of 1803-4, but it is certain that the district again suffered for the *kharif* harvest entirely failed in Etawah, causing acute scarcity, and the following *rabi* was severely damaged by violent hailstorms. The introduction of British rule was followed by a succession of calamities of varying intensity. In 1813 the *kharif* was lost through drought and the *rabi* was indifferent, with the result that by July 1814 it was estimated that half the inhabitants had left home in search of food and employment elsewhere. The rains set in late, but liberal advances were made by Government and the people made great efforts to redeem the situation, but the rainfall was meagre and their toil proved in most cases futile. The southern portion of Khairagarh suffered most, as there every tank and stream dried up and the supply from the wells proved inadequate. Many died

of hunger, and others sold their women and children for a few rupees, or even for a single meal. The collection of the revenue fell into arrears and attempts at coercion failed, for several landholders preferred to remain in jail rather than starve at home. For some reason or other, no remissions were allowed, and almost the whole of the revenue was ultimately collected. Again in 1819 the *kharif* failed extensively and the ensuing *rabi* was greatly damaged by frost; the revenve fell into arrears to the extent of nearly three lakhs, but none the less the district was able to export grain to the more distressed tracts of Bundelkhand. Another drought occurred in 1825, and in that and the following year prices ruled very high and much distress was experienced, but no relief measures were undertaken, with the exception of suspensions to the extent of Rs. 1,324.

Famine of 1837.

These droughts were, however, as nothing when compared with the famine of 1837-38. The rains failed altogether and prices rose rapidly, the tightening of the market being due to equally gloomy prospects throughout the country. Crime increased in every direction, and an organized system of robbery was established along both banks of the Jumna, so that a special force of police had to be employed for the protection of all cargoes of grain. As early as August 17th the Commissioner applied for leave to use part of the road fund for the employment of the able-bodied poor, and much work was done on the grand trunk and other roads The *kharif* failed entirely throughout the Agra, Meerut and Dehli divisions, and owing to the prolonged drought the *rabi* was equally endangered. Agra perhaps suffered more than all, and here for the first time regular relief works were undertaken. A relief society was organized in the beginning of 1838, and help was given to the indigent, whose numbers rose from a daily average of 893 in January to 3,800 in February, remaining near the latter figure till the end of May. Work was also started on a strand road along the river front, but the mortality was very great owing to actual starvation and also to epidemics which wrought havoc among the throngs of immigrants from every direction. By the end of May, the numbers on relief works had risen to 77,500, and in the middle of June there were over 73,000 able-bodied persons and 40,000 infirm

paupers depending on charity; but the timely advent of the rains caused a rapid cessation of distress and relief was stayed when the autumn harvest became secure. The district did not recover, however, for many years, and to this famine may be ascribed the attempts at irrigation from the Utangan. The remissions of revenue in 1837-38 amounted to over ten lakhs, and payment of another twelve lakhs was apparently suspended. In addition to this, Government spent over thirteen lakhs in relief works, apart from the large private contributions.

Famine of 1861.

The next famine was that of 1860-61, but on this occasion Agra was more fortunate than several other districts. The failure of the rains brought general distress, and in the spring of 1861 relief works had to be opened, 18,000 persons being employed on special works and 2,000 on the canals in April. Relief was continued to the end of July, when the ample rains had abated all anxiety and reduced prices In all, nearly a million persons had been relieved in this district, at a cost of Rs. 73,500, almost all of which came from local and English charities.

Famine of 1868.

In 1865 there was again scarcity, but the only effect on this district was a marked rise in prices, which did not last for long. In 1868 the scanty rains caused a great contraction of the harvest, save in Fatehabad and Bah, as elsewhere the *rabi* crops could only be sown on irrigated land. Rain fell in January, 1869 and a twelve-anna crop was realized, though a small remission of revenue was rendered necessary by hailstorms in Firozabad. Dearth was first felt in September 1868, especially in Khairagarh, Kiraoli and Itimadpur, but the scarcity was not acute and the chief sufferers were immigrants from Rajputana. A relief society was started in Agra in January and a poorhouse maintained till the middle of November, 58,000 persons being relieved at a cost of Rs. 3,400, while some Rs. 2,000 were devoted to the assistance of *parda-nashin* women. Relief works were also started by Government in cantonments, on the canals, and on roads and tanks, some 410 persons being daily employed at a total cost of Rs. 12,100.

Famine of 1877.

The next drought was that of 1877-78, and was one of the most severe of all that the district has undergone. The stocks of grain had been depleted by heavy exportations in the previous

year to Madras and Bombay, and prices rose steadily from November 1876 to May 1877. In June and July little more than two inches of rain fell and in August the situation became serious. By the end of the month there was but little grain available and no demand for labour; the *kharif* proved an entire failure save where irrigation had been possible, and large numbers emigrated towards Central India; but their places were taken by throngs of new-comers from the adjoining territories. The cattle suffered terribly, for all fodder disappeared and water was daily more difficult to obtain. In October some relief was afforded by rain which permitted the *rabi* sowings, which covered a far larger area than usual, causing an unusual demand for field labour, and also by extensive importations from Bengal and the Punjab. Relief works were first opened on the 16th of September, on the canals, roads, and railways, and also on the river embankment at Agra; a poorhouse was started at headquarters, and subsequently others were maintained at Iradatnagar, Fatehpur Sikri, Bah, Fatehabad, Firozabad and Jagnair. In December the demand for work on the fields fell off with the advent of rain, and the numbers on the works rose, the weather was unusually cold and great suffering and mortality ensued. By March the totals of persons on the works and in the poorhouses had reached their highest point, and the prospect of a good harvest seemed assured; but owing to the prevalence of blight the outturn was less than usual. The demand for relief increased again during May and June, and then the rains came: a break ensued, causing some anxiety, but in the end a fair harvest was secured and the signs of distress rapidly vanished. Considarable numbers remained on relief till October, when the only work open was that on the Jarwa canal escape; and in November the scarcity had completely died out. The amount expended on relief labour was Rs. 2,03,990, exclusive of Rs. 1,53,833 which would have been ordinarily expended on public works; the number of persons relieved has been estimated at over four millions. The expenditure on poorhouses was Rs. 1,05,460, of which Rs. 8,548 proceeded from private subscriptions. The total number thus benefited is not ascertainable, but in August 1878 it amounted to 2,09,500. There were no suspensions or remissions of revenue.

Famine of 1897.

The last famine was that of 1896-97, but this was only acute in the Etah and Khairagarh tahsils. Firozabad was almost untouched and the rest of the district was only officially recognised as distressed. The scanty rains of 1896 resulted in an eight-anna harvest, but prices ruled very high and the landholders did not suffer greatly: the distress was most prevalent among the day-labourers, whose services were not required in the fields. Relief works were opened in all tahsils save Firozabad under the Public Works department, and a few reservoirs were deepened by landholders with the aid of advances. The chief work was that on the park at Agra, and this absorbed from 15,000 to 17,000 workers; but half of these were the wives and children of menials earning wages in the city and cantonments. When this work was stopped on account of an outbreak of cholera and others were provided at a distance of a few miles from the city the numbers suddenly subsided, showing that the distress was more apparent than real. Five poorhouses were opened in different places, while casual relief was given at Agra to *parda-nashin* women and others who were unable to work, the cost being for the most part met from private subscriptions. This system was extended by Government to the rest of the district from January to September, 1897, when the distress ceased. Over six million persons, counted by daily units, received relief either on the works or in other ways; the total cost was Rs. 5,34,500, of which Rs. 1,19,300 were derived from private subscriptions and Rs. 6,000 were provided by the municipality for test works. This sum included remissions of revenue to the extent of Rs. 41,800, while further suspensions of Rs. 1,62,700 were made and Rs. 69,840 given in advances for the construction of wells and the purchase of seed and cattle. The Indian Charitable Relief Fund also distributed Rs. 64,800 as a free gift to 3,240 cultivators for the purchase of cattle, each man receiving Rs. 20.

Scarcity of 1906.

There was a slight scarcity in 1900 owing to the inadequate rains of the previous year and the high prices prevailing in consequence of the famine in Bombay and the Central Provinces. The *kharif* crop proved less than half the average and the *rabi* area declined by ten per cent. There were no regular relief works, however, as the test works failed to attract labourers. The most distressed classes were the immigrants from less favoured parts, and in

order to alleviate their sufferings an additional poorhouse was opened by the municipality on the 15th of October, 1899, and was not closed till the following September. Large amounts were given in the form of advances to agriculturists for the construction of wells. As a rule the day-labourers commanded high wages and it was only among the urban population that any distress was visible.

From the accounts given above it appears that a premature cessation of the rains will cut off most of the food supply, as the early *kharif* crops are only grown to a very limited extent. In such seasons, too the *rabi* area will inevitably be restricted all over the district, but especially in Bah, Kiraoli and the south of Khairagarh. In the first and last of these tracts the spring harvest depends largely on winter rainfall, but that sown in the trans-Jumna tahsils and in most of the central plain may be considered safe. Another danger to be feared from the absence of rain in the autumn and the loss of the *juar* crop is a fodder famine, which by destroying the cattle leaves it mark on the agriculture of the district for many years to come.

Prices.

Records of prices prevailing in the district are extant from 1811 onwards and the information they afford is both interesting and instructive. The figures are those for the city markets of Agra, and are consequently somewhat higher than those prevailing in rural tracts, but they serve to illustrate the rise and fall in the price of the staple food-grains since the introduction of British rule. They show that from 1811 to 1860 prices ruled very low, though the fluctuations arising from years of plenty or the reverse were far more marked than at the present time, when vastly improved means of communication tend to an equalization of prices in all parts of the country. During these 50 years wheat averaged 28 *sers* to the rupee, the highest rates being 14 *sers* during the scarcity of 1838 and 17 *sers* in 1819, while the lowest was 36 *sers* after the bumper harvests of 1829 and 1850. The average for barley was 39 *sers*, ranging from 16 *sers* in 1838 to 80 *sers* in 1850; for gram 36 *sers*; for *juar* 31 *sers*, and for *bajra* 34 *sers*. From 1861 to 1870 a great change occurred, as was the case throughout the provinces, prices rising about 30 per cent. The rates were no doubt inflated by the scarcity of 1862, but on this occasion they failed to return to their former level in spite

of prosperous harvests. During the decade wheat averaged 17·8 *sers*, barley 28·04 *sers*, gram 22·52 *sers*, *juar* 24·25 *sers*, and *bajra* 23·27 *sers* to the rupee. In the following ten years the famine of 1878 operated adversly on prices and raised the average considerably; but for that quite exceptionable calamity the rates would have been on the whole lower throughout. From 1871 to 1880 wheat averaged 18·24 *sers*, barley 24·91 *sers*, gram 22 *sers*, *juar* 22·7 *sers* and *bajra* 20·54 *sers*. After the famine a period of prosperity ensued and prices fell rapidly, but about 1885 another general rise took place throughout the United Provinces, resulting more from widespread economic causes, such as the fall in the price of silver or the development of the export trade, than from any seasonal failures The averages for the ten years ending in 1890 were consequently much the same as in the preceding period: wheat 16·6 *sers*, barley 23·3 *sers*, gram 22·8 *sers*, *juar* 21·6 *sers* and *bajra* 20·3 *sers* In the following decade prices rose still further: on no occasion was there any tendency towards a decline, but the rates became higher than even before, owing not only to the famine of 1897, but also to the scarcity of 1900, and the depletion of stocks through exportation. The result was that from 1891 to 1900 wheat averaged but 13·34 *sers*, barley 20 *sers*, gram 18·55 *sers*, *juar* 19 *sers* and *bajra* 17·12 *sers*. Since that time there has been some relaxation of the market, though the rates prevailing in 1904 were still to a considerable degree in excess of those ruling prior to 1886, and as the last few years have afforded abundant harvests it is hardly to be expected that any such return will be achieved.

Wages.

It does not appear that wages have increased commensurately with the rise in prices. The question is, however, not easy to decide, as the wages of agricultural labourers are commonly paid in grain, so that they are but little affected by the fluctuations of the market. At the time of the last settlement the usual wage was two or two and a half *sers* of coarse grain daily, though some landlords paid Rs. 3 a month to labourers in permanent employ, but as a rule the common cash wage was two annas a day for irrigation and other work involving considerable labour. The average cash wage for the last ten years according to the official returns ranges from Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per mensem, which

is much the same as in other districts. Payment in kind is still the general rule, and is almost invariably the case in harvesting operations; the reaper is allowed to carry off a certain quantity of the crop, including the straw, and thus obtains from three to five *sers* daily. Women and children are largely employed, the former receiving three-fourths and the latter one-half of the wages allowed to men. In skilled labour a great rise of wage took place after the mutiny, but since the last settlement the change has been but slight. At Agra masons, blacksmiths and the like obtain from Rs. 8 to Rs. 12 per mensem, and in the rural tracts somewhat less, the average being Rs. 7-8.

Weights and measures

The weights and measures in common use in this district exhibit no remarkable features. The standard *bigha* of 2756·25 square yards is generally employed for measuring land, being a square *jarib* of 52·5 yards. The *jarib* consists of 20 *gatthas*, each composed of three *ilahi* yards of 31·5 inches. The latter is distinct from the *imarati* or builder's yard of 33 inches and is only employed for land measurement. There are local or *kachcha bighas*, which vary from place to place, but are generally equivalent to one-third of the standard measure. The standards of weight exhibit greater variations. The Government *ser* of 80 rupees weight is generally recognised and is commonly adopted in all tahsils save Fatehabad, Bah and Khairagarh, and even in these it is used for retail purposes. But in wholesale transactions, in grain, cotton, *ghi* and the like, the standard is a 90 rupee *ser* known as the *Halanshahi*, said to derive its name from Mr. Holland, a former collector. In Bah there is a special *ser* of 96 rupees for cotton. In Khairagarh several local standards are recognised in addition to the regulation *ser*. These are calculated on a number of Bharatpur *takas* or double-pice. To the west of Jagnair the *ser* contains 19 *takas* or 58 rupees; at Jagnair itself it weighs 20 *takas* or 61 rupees; and another, which is seldom found, weighs 28 *takas* or 86 rupees.

The prevailing rates of interest present no peculiarities when [com]pared with those of adjoining districts. In cash loans on [pers]onal security the rate, which is calculated monthly, ranges [from] 12 to 37½ per cent. per annum, and varies with the status [of the] borrower; such loans are usually for small amounts and

for short periods, and the risk taken is not unfrequently considerable. The average may be taken as 18 or 20 per cent. When articles are pawned, the sum advanced represents about three-fourths of their value, and the interest charged ranges from 6 to 15 per cent. Where land is mortgaged without possession the rate is almost as high, averaging about 12 per cent., and sometimes rising much higher. In large transactions, where valuable property is offered as security, more favourable terms are obtainable, the rate being sometimes as low as six, and seldom higher than twelve per cent. Probably the most common form of loan is that in kind, either for obtaining seed or for food in the period preceding harvest As usual, the lender takes advantage of the natural fall in prices between seedtime and harvest, so that he scores considerably more than the common interest of 25 per cent. or *sawai*, to which *up* or an additional payment of one *ser* per maund is frequently added. The sale price of land varies to such a degree according to circumstances that it is impossible to make any general statement, but as a rule six per cent. is considered a fair investment.

Banks.

In addition to the European banking establishments at Agra, including branches of the Bank of Bengal and the Alliance Bank of Simla, there is a number of large native firms in the city, many of whom have extensive business connections in different parts of India. In the district the money-lending business is almost monopolized by the village grain dealers, but there are one or two important firms, such as that of Sah Mohan Lal at Semra in the Itimadpur tahsil and that of Chaube Radha Mohan at Firozabad. Village banks have been started in a few places, but as yet have not proved very successful In 1901 such banks were opened at Kakuba, Midhakur, Dagner and Sekandarpur in the Agra tahsil and at Dhirpura in Itimadpur, while in the following year a sixth was added at Jarauli in Firozabad. The amount of business done has hitherto been very small, owing to lack of funds, want of proper supervision, and the general apathy of those concerned.

Trade

The trade of Agra is of considerable importance, chiefly owing to its central position as a road and railway junction. Steps have been taken on more than one occasion to ascertain the amount of traffic between this district and adjacent territories. In 1878 and

1879 a cordon of posts was maintained all round the provincial boundaries in order to discover the volume of trade with the neighbouring provinces and states, and again in 1900 and the following year registration of traffic was undertaken with the object of testing the need of further railway extension. It was then found that the main trade routes were the railways, which brought large quantities of grain and sugar from the districts of the United Provinces, raw cotton, oilseeds and salt from Rajputana and Central India, coal from Bengal, and European piece-goods, metals, and sugar from Calcutta and Bombay. The chief export trade was with Rajputana and Central India, and consisted for the most part in coal and grain; next came the United Provinces, with cotton, piece-goods, salt and metals; and then the ports of Calcutta and Bombay, to which large quantities of raw cotton and oilseeds are transmitted. The opening of a direct route between Agra and Bombay has attracted a far greater proportion of the traffic with the latter place than formerly, and this will doubtless be increased by the extension of the broad-gauge line to Dehli. Mention should also be made of the export trade to the Punjab, which is rapidly increasing and consists chiefly of grain, oilseeds, coal and stone. The total amount of rail-borne imports in 1881 was 32,77,000 maunds worth Rs. 1,66,68,000 while twenty years later it was 46,09,000 maunds valued at Rs. 2,09,33,000. Exports had similary increased: from 16,88,000 maunds worth Rs 1,37,23,000 in 1881, the total had risen to 39,06,000 maunds worth Rs. 1,83,73,000 in 1901. The road-borne traffic is also considerable. In the cases of trade with British districts the bulk of the imports comes by the Shikohabad and Muttra routes, the chief articles being raw cotton grain and oilseeds, a large portion of which is destined for re-export by rail. Road-borne exports from Agra to British districts for the most part follow the same routes and also that to Etawah *via* Kachaura, they consist principally of cotton-goods, salt and sugar, brought into Agra by rail and thence distributed to the various local markets. The road-borne trade with the native territories to the south and west follows the roads from Agra and Fatehpur Sikri to Bharatpur, from Saiyan and Kagarol to Dholpur, and from Bah and Pinahat to Gwalior. The chief

articles of import are grain, cotton, oilseeds, and stone, while the principal exports are grain, sugar, salt and piece-goods. The former in 1901 amounted to 5,94,000 maunds valued at Rs. 35,02,000, and the latter to 4,75,000 maunds worth Rs. 28,48,000. The trade has decreased considerably since 1878, owing to the influence of the railway, which now competes successfully for a great portion of the traffic which formerly passed along the metalled road to Dholpur and Gwalior. The volume of trade on the Jumna was once important, but has long since dropped into comparative insignificance.

Manufactures.

The manufactures of the district are chiefly confined to the city of Agra. Several of them are of a distinctive character and may be separately described, but the bulk of the industrial population is engaged in supplying the ordinary needs of the inhabitants and their productions call for no special attention.

Stone-work.

The stone-work of Agra has acquired a world-wide reputation owing to the presence of the many famous monuments of Mughal rule in the shape of the fort of Agra, the Taj Mahal, Sikandra, Itimad-ud daula and Fatehpur Sikri. Large quantities of stone are still quarried in the district or imported from the neighbouring states of Bharatpur and Jaipur. Much of this is worked up into articles of rough manufacture such as beams, pillars, mill-stones and the like; but the more artistic crafts of stone-carving and inlaying still flourish and deserve special mention as being almost entirely distinct from the handicrafts to be found in other parts of the United Provinces. Stone-carving is applied to door-ways, balconies and facades of houses and temples, but the form for which Agra is most celebrated is the delicate fretwork or tracery known as *jali* in either sandstone or marble. This is best exemplified in the marble screens of the Taj Mahal and at the tomb of Sheikh Salim at Fatehpur Sikri. The work usually takes the form of geometrical patterns, and the cost varies with the intricacy of the design as well as with the nature of the material. Trellis-work of this nature in sandstone fetches from Rs. 15 to Rs. 18 per slab measuring about 2½ feet square; while finer work in marble costs Rs. 30 or Rs. 40 for a small slab or panel. The craft is said to be of Musalman origin and to have been derived from the need of some material which should afford

protection from the weather and at the same time admit of free ventilation. Carving is also done to a considerable extent in soapstone, which is imported from Jaipur. This is a form of steatite, and though too brittle for architectural purposes lends itself admirably to the production of carved boxes, trays, vessels and models of buildings, which are turned out in large quantities and command a ready sale.

Inlaying

The other distinctive craft is that of stone-inlaying, often wrongly termed mosaic. Work of this nature on sandstone had long been practised under the Pathans and Mughals, but it reached its zenith in the marvellous inlaid marbles of Itimad-ud-daula, the fort and the Taj Mahal. The art consists in inlaying on a white marble ground coloured stones such as agate, cornelian, bloodstone, jasper, turquoise and lapis lazuli. The design is traced in pencil on the marble, and when the bed is prepared the precious stones are inlaid with a cement of white lime. This is followed by an *annealing process, effected by placing hot charcoal on a piece of* glass laid over the inlay. The marble is then polished, and if the work is of the highest class no trace of the cement will be perceptible. The original designs were geometrical, but as early as the beginning of the seventeenth century the forms of flowers, butterflies and birds began to be introduced. The work is no longer applied to buildings, but is confined to small objects such as tables, bowls, chess boards, paper-weights and the like. Some of these are of great beauty and fetch very high prices. Mother-of-pearl has also been introduced into the work, with considerable success. The craft is chiefly in the hands of Hindus, the best known firms being Nathu Ram and Sons, and Bihari Lal and Sons, but a few Musalmans still carry on the business. Another form of work in stone is seal engraving, for which the lapidaries of Agra have for centuries enjoyed a great reputation.

Textile fabrics

The produce of the Agra looms and the work done by Agra embroiderers have long been famous. Cotton is grown in large quantities throughout the district and much of it is consumed locally, though foreign competition has told seriously on the weavers. In addition to the ordinary country cloths such as *garha* and *gazi*, striped and checked cloths known as *nakhuna* are largely produced and command a considerable sale both at Agra

and in foreign markets. The warp is of white thread, which is spun locally, and the weft is in stripes of various colours: the ordinary price is five annas a yard. Another form is carpet-weaving and the articles produced here are justly celebrated. Besides the Central Jail and the factory of Messrs. Otto Weylandt & Co., where the best work is produced, there are several native factories which turn out large quantities of cotton mats and rugs which are exported to the various markets of northern India. A more or less cognate craft is that of calico printing which is widely followed. The yarn is dyed in various colours, the most characteristic being *hartali* or sulphur yellow, *unnabi* or bronze, and *kochki* or coffee brown, and the dull red known as *kharua*; sometimes different colours are produced on different sides of the cloth, this being called *dorukha*. The printing is done, generally in black or black and yellow, by means of carved wooden stamps. Patterns are sometimes produced by printing with a sticky mixture of gum and then sprinkling powdered mica or spreading over the cloth pieces of tin-foil. Woollen fabrics are chiefly confined to the manufacture of pile carpets in the jail at Agra and at the regular carpet factories; but blankets are made to some extent in the villages and the wool produced in the district is said to be of a superior quality. Camel's hair is sometimes employed in making carpets, but it is for the most part used for ropes. Silk weaving is somewhat extensively practised at Agra, especially in Nai ki-Mandi, where the raw material is spun and woven into silk cloth. This is known as *tusi* or *ilayacha*, according as it is checked or striped; *daryai*, a plain heavy fabric in various colours; and *mashru*, a mixture of silk and cotton, which Musalmans may lawfully wear. There are as a rule no elaborate designs in weaving, but these are effected by embroidery, for which Agra is deservedly famous. The best known firm of embroiderers is that of Ganeshi Lal, who turns out work in silk and in gold or silver thread. This is done on silk, satin or velvet, and though formerly employed for mens' coats is now adapted to European requirements in the shape of ladies' dresses, curtains, table-centres and the like. Articles for native requirememts chiefly take the form of embroidered velvet caps, belts, and *naichas* or pipe-stems. Large quantities of gold, silver

and tinsel wire for embroidery are made, similar to those of Lucknow and Dehli. This is either used for the production of the heavy brocades known as *kamkhwab* or kincob, or else is woven into actual cloth of gold. The latter in the finest qualities is often worked into richly brocaded patterns and sometimes embroidered with seed-pearls or precious stones.

Other industries.

The other manufactures are generally insignificant. Agra has some reputation for the production of shoes, which frequently are embroidered or otherwise decorated. There is but little wood-work: some good carved doorways and facades have been produced, but the craft has apparently died out; the carpenters of Agra turn out small articles, such as candlesticks and toys, the best of walnut, though most are of mango wood, not uncommonly painted to resemble the former. Lacquered ware, in the shape of plates, boxes and other small articles are produced in quantities, but the work is plain and devoid of ornamentation. Ivory carving may be mentioned, but only because it is almost unknown in other cities of these provinces, it is confined to very small articles, models of the Taj being a favourite form. The metal industries, are in no way prominent. Agra was once famous for swords, shields, daggers and chain armour, and sword blades are still mounted here Large quantities of the ordinary brass and copper vessels for domestic use are manufactured at Agra, but the art displayed is not of a high quality and the workmen appear to devote themselves chiefly to the reproduction or adaptation of articles of European shape and type. Nor is the pottery of the district of a distinctive character. The clay generally used is that known as *chikni matti*, from which a dull red earthenware is produced This is sometimes coloured terra-cotta by means of a paste made from ground sandstone. The pottery is occasionally glazed with the aid of *kanch* or native glass. In addition to the common vessels of household use glazed and coloured pipe-bowls, ink-pots and other articles are turned out and exported to the neighbouring district, but the total value does not exceed Rs. 1,000 per annum. Large quantities of earthenware are produced at Akola and Midhakur in the Agra tahsil. Crude glass is manufactured in the district, owing no doubt to the abundance of *reh* and fuel in the shape of *arhar* and indigo stalks. The *reh*

is collected in April and May and then dried in a kiln before mixing with other ingredients such as saltpetre. The crude glass produced has not the greenish tinge usually seen, but is pure white, especially that made at Firozabad. From this glass bangles are manufactured, Firozabad being one of the chief centres of the trade.

Factories.

In addition to the purely native industries there is a number of enterprises either of European origin or run on European lines. They are for the most part connected with the cotton trade and several are of old standing, though the majority have sprung into existence during the past few years. The largest European firm in Agra is that of Messrs A. John & Co., who in addition to an important business as general merchants own several mills and factories, notably John's ginning factory and hydraulic cotton press, and John's double gins ginning factory, which together employ some 600 hands daily. There are seven other ginning and pressing factories at Agra, of which the largest are Hira Lal and Chunni Lal's ginning factory, belonging to a Sambhar firm; Habib Bhoy's cotton press, the Agra Company's ginning factory, and West's patent press. The rest are known as the New Mofussil Co, Ld., the Broach City press and ginning factory, and the Jumna ginning and pressing company, there are also two at Firozabad, known as the cotton ginning factory and the Rajput ginning factory, and two at Achhnera under the name of the Aryan cotton press and Champa Lal's ginning factory. These altogether give employment to some 1,750 hands daily, and are for the most part worked by steam. There are also three steam spinning mills in Agra, employing about 550 hands. Other enterprises include the carpet factory, already mentioned, the leather and bone-crushing factory owned by Mr. Wense and several other companies for pressing jute, bone crushing, oil-pressing and the manufacture of flour and ice, as well as the numerous printing establishments.

Markets.

Besides Agra itself, there is no market of any great importance in the district. A list of all the local bazars will be found in the appendix. The chief are those lying within easy reach of the line of railway, such as Itimadpur, Firozabad and Achhnera, while the more remote markets of Fatehabad, Fatehpur Sikri and

elsewhere, which in old days attracted considerable trade by their position on the various highways, have fallen off in importance, though they still perform a useful function as local collecting and distributing centres. The more important, in addition to those already mentioned, are Akola and Midhakur in the Agra tahsil, Khandauli and Tundla in Itimadpur, Bah and Pinahat in Bah, Shamsabad in Fatehabad, and Jagnair in Khairagarh. The others merely serve to supply the modest needs of the surrounding villages.

Fairs. A complete list of all the fairs held in the district will be found in the appendix. They are very numerous, but only a few are of any size or importance and the great majority are small local gatherings of a few hundred people around the nearest temple or tank on the occasion of the ordinary Hindu festivals. These fairs are for the most part of a purely religious character, though they also afford an opportunity for trading on a small scale. The greater number occur during the month of Chait, after the *rabi* harvest. The only important commercial fair is that at Batesar, which is described in the article on that place. The other large fairs call for little mention. They are all in the Agra tahsil and the city or its immediate vicinity. The Sikandra fair, which was once very largely attended, has greatly declined in popularity of late years. In the adjoining village of Swami a large fair is held at the Kailas temple on the Jamna, and in the same neighbourhood is the temple of Sitla Debi at Mau, which is frequented by large numbers every Monday and Thursday. A few of the fairs held in the city are of some interest. Such are the Dasahra, the largest gathering in the district; the Lalu Jagdhar fair at Tajganj, said to be in memory of a Khattri who brought disgrace on the caste in the days of Aurangzeb by opposing the monarch's wishes on the subject of widow-marriage; and the well-known swimming fairs. The last consist of a series of gatherings beginning on the first Sunday after the full moon of Asarh, whence the name Nauchandi. The chief is that on the first Tuesday in Bhadon when the performers, divided up into teams under their respective captains or *khalifas*, repair to the burial-place of their first master or *ustad* named Sahja; there prayer is made for the repose of his soul and incense is offered

up in earthen cups or *piyalas*; afterwards they march to the river and plunge in at the place called Jaswant-ki-chhattri; they swim down the river, supported in most cases by gourds, for about a mile, landing at various places below the pontoon bridge. The Bodla fair, known as the *urs* of Khidmat Khan or the Qadam Sharif, derives its names from the fact that the place contains the tomb of Khidmat Khan, chief chamberlain of Shah Jahan, who brought a stone from Mecca bearing the impress of the Prophet's foot and affixed it to the building. Order is preserved during the larger fairs by additional forces of police, which are sent to Batesar, Mau, Swami, the Debi fair at Itaura, the Kamal Khan fair at Lashkarpur and the Gwal Baba fair at Jagnair.

Communications.

The district is admirably supplied with means of communication, as Agra is a railway junction of some importance and from it various lines radiate in different directions traversing all tahsils of the district save Fatehabad and Bah. There is also a good system of metalled roads giving access to Agra from the neighbouring districts and territories and connecting all the tahsils with the single exception of Bah, which lies in a somewhat remote tract, with headquarters. The cross country roads, too, are generally of a fair description and afford a ready means of communication with all parts, the only obstacles being the rivers, many of which, and especially those in the south, swell to considerable dimensions in the rains and can only be negotiated, save in the few places where bridges exist, by means of ferries. Owing to its important position as a political centre, Agra has long been well provided in this respect. In former days, when regular roads were almost unknown, the old imperial highway from Delhi to the east ran through Muttra and Agra, traversing the centre of the district and crossing the Jumna near Batesar opposite the celebrated fortress of Rapri. With the advent of British rule road construction developed rapidly and by 1840 the main routes to Delhi, Mainpuri, Aligarh and Bombay were in regular use. After the Mutiny further progress was made and has been continued to the present day.

Railways.

The first railway to be constructed in the district was the portion of the East Indian system from Shikohabad to Tundla and the branch from the latter to the east bank of the Jumna

opposite Agra. This was opened on the 1st of April, 1862. The remaining portion of the main line from Tundla to Aligarh was completed on the 1st of March following. The total length of the main line within the limits of the district is 25 4 miles, and of the branch to Agra 13·35 miles. The next line to be constructed was that from Agra Fort to Bharatpur on the Rajputana-Malwa section of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India metre-gauge system: this is 22·7 miles in length in this district, and was opened on the 11th of August, 1873, while the remaining portion from the fort to the east bank of the Jumna was completed on the 1st of January, 1876. From the fort to the cantonment the track is double. At Achhnera the Rajputana-Malwa line is joined by the Cawnpore-Achhnera, also worked by the same system. The section from Achhnera to Muttra was opened on the 7th of November, 1881. Close to the Bharatpur border a short branch leaves the main line and runs south to the stone quarries. This was constructed for the carriage of ballast and building stone, and has no other traffic. The third system is that of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, of which the Indian Midland now forms a part. The line from Agra Cantonment to Dholpur on the route to Bombay, with a length of 19 miles in this district, was opened on the 10th of January, 1848, and remained under the control of the Indian Midland Railway Company till December, 1900, when the working was transferred to the Great Indian Peninsula. The latter has running powers over the East Indian line from Agra to Tundla. The construction of the chord line from Agra to Delhi was sanctioned in September 1898, but the railway, which is also worked by the G. I. P. company, was not opened till October, 1904.

Railway stations.

There are stations on the East Indian main line at Makhanpur just beyond the district border, and at Firozabad, Harangau, Tundla, and Barhan, and on the Agra branch at Itmadpur and Agra junction, the latter being one mile east of Agra Fort. On the line from Agra to Bharatpur the stations are Agra Fort, Agra Cantonment, Bichpuri, Raibha and Achhnera. The line from Bombay to Delhi has stations at Saiyan, Bhandai, Agra Road Junction, Raja-ki-Mandi, Agra Jail, Runkuta and Kitham.

Roads.

A list of all the roads in the district will be found in the appendix. There were in 1905, exclusive of the numerous roads within municipal limits, 613 miles of road, showing an increase of nearly 100 miles during the past twenty-five years. Of this total, 178 miles were metalled, representing an addition of over 70 miles in the same period. The roads may be divided into two main heads, provincial and local, the former being in the charge of the Public Works department and maintained from provincial revenues, while the upkeep of the latter is met from local funds under the control of the district board. The provincial roads include the trunk roads from Agra to Aligrah, to Dholpur and Bombay, and to Mainpuri and Bhongaon, the roads to Muttra and Fatehpur Sikri, and the short feeders leading to the Saiyan and Firozabad railway stations. These are all metalled and their cost of maintenance amounted in 1904 to Rs. 321 per mile. The local roads are divided into four classes, officially designated as first class roads, metalled, bridged and drained throughout; second class roads, unmetalled, partially bridged and drained; fifth class roads, cleared, partially bridged and drained; and sixth class roads, cleared only. The metalled roads and the bridges and culverts on those of the second class are maintained by the Public Works department at the cost of the district board, while the rest are entirely in the hands of the latter authority. The metalled roads, 77½ miles in length, cost on an average Rs. 263 per mile for maintenance in 1904, while the upkeep of the rest amounted in all to some Rs. 35,000. The chief metalled local roads are those from Agra to Bharatpur and to Fatehabad, and from Saiyan to Khairagarh, and of the unmetalled those from Agra to Khairagarh, Iradatnagar, Shamsabad and Jalesar, from Kagarol to Jagnair, along which there is a heavy traffic in stone; from Fatehabad to Etáwah and Firozabad; and from Itimadpur to Etah. The position of all the various roads will be seen in the map.

Bungalows.

There is a dak-bungalow at Agra and provincial inspection bungalows at Jajau, Itaura and the Khari Nadi on the Bombay road, at Itimadpur and Firozabad on the route to Mainpuri, and at Khandauli on the Aligarh road. Encamping-grounds are at Tehra on the Bombay road, Itimadpur, Firozabad, Fatehpur

Sikri and Khandauli. On local roads there are inspection bungalows at Fatehabad and Bah on the Etawah road, at Achhnera on the road to Bharatpur, at Kiraoli and Jengara on the road from Kagarol to Farah, and at Saiyan, Khairagarh and Jagnair in the Khairagarh tahsíl. Local encamping-grounds are maintained at Runkuta and Achhnera on the main roads to Muttra and Bharatpur, and at Sarendhi, Nagla Kamal near Sarendha, and Jagnair on the road from Kagarol to Tantpur. Those on the metalled roads are for the most part Government property and to each is attached a *bardasht-khana* or military storehouse; the others are generally of small extent and are owned by the *zamindars*.

Ferries.

In the appendix will be found a list of all the ferries in the district, both public and private. The most important are those leading over the Jumna. They are 32 in number, including the temporary bridge at Agra and five private ferries. The former is maintained by the Public Works department, but the income is enjoyed by the municipality, as well as that accruing from the traffic on the roadway above the railway bridge: the sum realized from these sources is very large, amounting to about Rs. 40,000 annually. The private ferries are of little importance and belong either to *zamindars* or, in the case of that at Parauli Sikarwar in tahsil Fatehabad, to Mallahs. The remaining Jumna ferries are managed by the district board and bring in a considerable income yearly: the most frequented are Swamighat near Sikandra; Shankarpur on the road from Fatehabad to Firozabad; Kachaura on the road from Bah to Etawah; and the Narangi Bihar ferry near Batesar, which is replaced during the cold weather by a pontoon bridge. The thirteen ferries over the Chambal leading to Gwalior territory are all private with the exception of that at Gonsli, which is managed by the district board. There is a ferry over the same river at Mallahpura in Dholpur on the Bombay road which is under the control of the Public Works department and brings in some Rs. 2,500 annually. The other ferries are on small streams and are leased by the district board for four months only from July to October, while the rivers are swollen by the rains. Two of these, at Khairagarh and Arnotha, are on the Utangan, and two at Iradatnagar and Akola, on the Khari Nadi. At other seasons of the year the passage is effected by fording.

The chief permanent bridge is that over the Jumna at Agra, belonging to the B. B. & C. I. Railway. In addition to the railroad there is a roadway for ordinary traffic above. It is built of girders supported on masonry piers and has a total length of 2,427 feet; it consists of 16 spans of 133 feet each and six small spans of 23 feet, and cost altogether Rs. 6,91,000. A second bridge is now being constructed by the East Indian Railway at Agra, a short distance above that already in existence. Other large bridges are those on the G. I. P Railway, crossing the Utangan and Khari Nadi. The same rivers are spanned by masonry bridges on the trunk road to Bombay. Other road bridges include that at Shahdara over the Jhirna on the road from Agra to Mainpuri; that at Singharpur, where the road to Fatehpur Sikri crosses the Khari Nadi; that at Akola over the same river on the road to Khairagarh; and that near Ghosiana over the Kawar on the route from Kagarol to Tantpur. In several places the rivers are crossed by Irish bridges, this form being especially suited to torrents of the nature of the Utangan.

Bridges.

In former days the Jumna was one of the chief trade routes of the district, but since the opening of the railways the water-borne traffic has rapidly decreased in volume, as the more certain and expeditious means of conveyance immediately asserted its superiority. The decline has been accelerated by the diminution in the volume of water in the river since the construction of the Agra canal. Till within comparatively recent times, however, the Jumna used to carry down stream large cargoes of stone, cotton, *ghi* and other articles, and even now a fair number of boats ply between Muttra, Agra and the markets lower down. The vessels carry from 400 to 1,000 maunds, but only the smaller boats can ascend as far as Muttra. The traffic continues throughout the rains and is only suspended when the floods are at their highest; during the dry weather, from January to May, progress is greatly impeded by the numerous shoals and sandbanks. The Agra canal has recently been closed to navigation, but up to 1904 some fifty boats used to travel up and down between Agra and Delhi. The number of boatmen in the district is not large; there were only 420, including dependents, at the last census, and of these 154 resided at Agra.

Navigation.

CHAPTER III.

THE PEOPLE.

Early enumerations.

The first census of the population of the district was apparently that of 1831, but hardly anything is known beyond the figures of average density shown in the settlement report of 1842. The total number of inhabitants cannot be ascertained, but from the density, which was said to be 424 to the square mile, it appears that the population for the district as it then existed was 614,393 persons, excluding that of a large portion of Khairagarh, for which no returns are extant. The density ranged from 333 in Fatehabad to 1,057 in the Agra tahsil. A regular census was taken in 1847, but it was effected on very crude principles and took no account of sex or age: the ascertained total was 831,926, but at that time, it must be remembered, Agra was very different in shape from the existing district. The results were generally discredited, and their unreliability was proved six years later, when a far more scientific and accurate enumeration was made. The total population in 1853 was 1,001,961, giving an average density of 538 persons to the square mile: the rate ranged from 365 in Khairagarh and 399 in Bah to 1,407 in Agra or 562 exclusive of the city and suburbs. The next census was taken in 1865, and then for the first time details as to castes and occupations, as well as several other important statistics, were recorded. The returns showed a total of 1,028,544 souls, the increase in twelve years being 26,583—a figure which would doubtless have been much higher but for the disturbances of 1857.

Census of 1872.

The following enumeration was that of 1872, which was supposed to be much more correct than any of the preceding. The district, which still retained its old form, was found to contain 1,094,084 inhabitants, the resultant density, with an area of 1,907 square miles, being 574 persons to the square mile, or 498 if the urban population be excluded. The increase during

the seven years that had elapsed since the former census was very marked, amounting on an average to 25 souls to the square mile.

Census of 1881.

Before the next census occurred in 1881, considerable changes took place in the area of the district, by which the total was reduced to 1,845·7 square miles, with a population of 1,071,427 and an average density of 580. The following census showed that a marked decline had taken place, the total population being but 974,892 which gave an average density of 526·8 to the square mile, or 438·8 excluding the city of Agra. In the Agra tahsíl the average was 1,321, while next came Firozabad with 534 and Itimadpur with 512·3; the lowest figures were 382·5 in Khairagarh and 353 in Bah. The decrease may principally be attributed to the famine of 1878, which resulted in extensive migration, and also to several severe epidemics which raised the death-rate of the period to an abnormal figure.

Census of 1891.

The following decade showed continuous progress and prosperity, and by 1891 the population had risen again to 1,003,796 souls and the density to 544 to the square mile or 462·5 for the rural tracts only The increase was common to all the tahils except Agra and Kiraoli; the former showed an average of 1,304·8, and the latter of 391·8—a figure which was now surpassed by Khairagarh. Itimadpur had outstripped Firozabad and now had a density of 555 to the square mile.

Census of 1901.

The last census was taken in 1901, and it was then ascertained that the increase had been maintained, but not at the same rate, as the famine of 1897 again exercised an adverse effect on the birth-rate. The total number of inhabitants was 1,060,546, giving an average density of 571·4 to the square mile, or 481·8 excluding the city population. The only tahsil in which any decline was observed was Bah, in which the density was 367·6 as against 367·9 of the preceding census. Agra headed the list with 1,392, and then came Firozabad with 590·3, Itimadpur with 577·4, and Fatehabad with 476. Kiraoli had recovered to a remarkable degree, the average then being 453·6, while Khairagarh showed 413 persons to the square mile. The urban population numbered 235,306 or 22·1 per cent.—a proportion that was only exceeded in Lucknow and Benares, both of which have large cities in the midst of very small districts.

In 1853 the only places possessing over 5,000 inhabitants were Agra, Firozabad, Fatehpur Sikri and Pinahat, but in 1865 the number was increased by six, of which one or two were merely collections of scattered sites which have been since divided, though Kotla, Khairagarh and Khandauli might rank as towns. In 1872 there were five, including the four first mentioned and Khandauli. In 1881 the district contained 1,201 towns and villages, of which 988 contained less than 1,000 persons, while 152 others had less than 2,000, and 55 less than 5,000 inhabitants apiece. The remainder comprised Agra, Tajganj and Shahganj, which were classified separately, Firozabad, Pinahat and Fatehpur Sikri. Ten years later there were 1,204 towns and villages, of which 983 had populations of less than 1,000 while 160 others had less than 2,000, and 66 between two and five thousand. The remainder included the Agra municipality and cantonment, Firozabad, Fatehpur Sikri, Pinahat and Khandauli At the last census the total had increased by one 964 villages contained under 1,000 persons, 163 others under 2,000, and 71 under 5,000. The remaining seven were the same as before, with the addition of Itimadpur and Achhnera The greatest number of large villages is to be found in the Itimadpur tahsil, after which come Khairagarh, Bah and Agra. In most parts of the district the villages resemble those to be seen throughout the west of the United Provinces: they generally consist of a single compact site, which when viewed from without is a lofty mud-walled enclosure pierced by a few openings The houses within them are of similar appearance. Except in the city, they are almost always of mud, and show nothing but a blank wall with a single doorway. Within is a courtyard surrounded by flat-roofed rooms and thatched sheds. In the west and south-west of the district the houses are commonly built of stone, owing to the vicinity of the hills and quarries; and at Fatehpur Sikri and Jagnair, for example, hardly any mud-built habitations are to be seen. In the city the houses are mainly of brick, while frequently the lintels, door-posts, balconies and corbels are of hewn stone, in many cases handsomely carved. In the rural tracts there are but few domestic buildings of any note: the strongholds of the Rajputs were usually constructed of mud, but in some cases, as at Pinahat and

Naugawan in the Bhadauria country, there are fine masonry buildings.

The population is but little affected by migration, save in years of famine. At the last census, 87·49 per cent. of the people enumerated were born in the district and 9·4 per cent. in adjacent tracts, while 2·94 came from other parts of India and ·17 per cent. from elsewhere. The propoition of immigrants was thus 12·51 per cent., and most of these were women; the figure is low, considering the presence of a large city—a feature that always tends to attract strangers. This addition to the population was more than counteracted by emigration, for of all the persons who gave Agra as their birth-place 8 8 per cent. were found in other districts of the United Provinces, and 5·2 per cent. in other parts of India. Besides these, considerable numbers go further afield every year in search of labour; in 1901 for instance 1,718 registered emigrants left for British Guiana, Jamaica, Trinidad, Fiji, Natal and elsewhere, and the number is steadily increasing.

In 1853 the proportion of females to a hundred males was no higher than 82 7, but since that time there has been a decided and steady increase. It rose in 1865 to 84·6 and in 1872 to 85·6; in 1881 there was a slight drop to 85, but in 1891 it was 85·7, and at the last census 86·4, which closely approximates to the average for the neighbouring districts. The proportion is indeed higher than in any other part of the Agra division except Muttra, where the advantage is but infinitesimal. This disproportion of the sexes is in fact common to the whole of the western half of the United Provinces and is in no way peculiar to Agra. It has been ascribed to infanticide, though this theory is weakened by the fact that there is a considerable, though less marked, deficiency of females among Musalmans; and also to emigration, but this, too, fails to account for the difference. It is noticeable, however, that the disproportion is far greater in some cases than others: with some of the higher castes, such as Rajputs and Jats, there were only 76 and 78 females to 100 males respectively, while in the case of the Chamars the proportion was over 97. With Brahmans it is the same as the district average.

Of the total population at the last census, 915,542 or 86 33 per cent. were Hindus, 123,978 or 11·69 per cent. Musalmans,

12,953 or 1·22 per cent. Jains, 5,522 Christians, 2,354 Aryas, 120 Sikhs, 38 Parsis and 21 Buddhists. The proportion of Hindus is lower than in any other district of the Agra division, and though their actual numbers have steadily increased the ratio borne by them to the total number of inhabitants has constantly diminished. Thus in 1872 they numbered 91 per cent. of the whole, while at the two succeeding enumerations they dropped to 88·03 and 87·72 per cent. successively. On the other hand, Musalmans have shown a more rapid increase, the proportion borne by members of this creed to the total rising from under 10 per cent. in 1872 to 10·24 per cent. in 1881, and 10·45 per cent. at the following census. This phenomenon has been observed in almost all parts of the provinces and may be ascribed to their greater longevity and fertility, resulting probably from the use of a more liberal diet, and also perhaps from the general rule that the Musalman element does not include so large a proportion of the very poor as the Hindu community.

Chris ity.

In spite of the endeavours of various missions Christianity has made no marked progress in the district. There has at all times been a considerable proportion of Christians in the district since the establishment of British rule, but this has been due rather to the maintenance of a British garrison, and to the location of the headquarters of Government at Agra than to any spread of Christianity amongst the natives of the district. In 1865 there were 2,392 Christians in Agra, but it is not known how many of these were natives. A separate enumeration was first made in 1881, when the number was 1,587 ; this dropped to 1,486 at the following census, but in 1901 a large increase was observed, the total being 2,343. The rest consisted of 2,539 Europeans and 640 Eurasians. Of the natives, 874 belonged to the Anglican Communion, 1,158 to the American Methodist Church, 346 were Roman Catholics, 43 Presbyterians, 20 Baptists, and two were of no specified denomination. The great majority of Christians were enumerated in the Agra tahsil, but 502 were found in Itimadpur mainly in the vicinity of Agra, and a few in the other subdivisions excepting Bah and Khairagarh.

Roma Cathc

The earliest mission in the district was that of the Jesuits from Goa in the reign of Akbar, some account of which, as also

of subsequent efforts, will be found in Chapter V. The mission continued with varying fortune till the reign of Aurangzeb, but was afterwards revived and the old church was restored by Somru in 1769 and subsequently by Colonel Filose in 1835. An Archbishop of Agra was appointed at an early date, and until 1846, the Vicariate Apostolic included the whole Gangetic plain, but in that year the Vicariate of Patna was formed and divided with Agra the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Northern India. The Cathedral was built near the old church and completed in 1846. In connection with the mission is a large convent and several schools and orphanages, which owe their foundation to the zeal of Bishop Borghi and Colonel Filose. They include St. Peter's College for boys, St. Aloysius' School and boarding-house for girls, St Patrick's orphanage for European, and St. Joseph's orphanage for native girls. The buildings are located in Padri-tola and cover a considerable space of ground, which is said to have been granted to the Jesuits by Akbar. The old cemetery contains tombs dating from the beginning of the 17th century, mainly of Armenians, but in some cases of Portuguese; here, too, are buried several officers who took service with the Marathas, ending with Colonel Hessing, who died as governor of Agra shortly before the British conquest, and others well known to history, such as the notorious Walter Reinhardt, the husband of the Sardhana Begam, and Tieffenthaler, the great traveller. In cantonments there is a small chapel dedicated to St. Patrick, for the use of the garrison.

Church of England.

There are several Anglican churches at Agra The chief is St. George's in cantonments, a large building erected by Government in 1829 and consecrated seven years later by Bishop Wilson. St Paul's church in the old civil lines is a handsome structure erected in 1855 at a cost of Rs. 46,000 provided partly by Government and partly by private subscription; it is worked by the Church Missionary Society, as also is St. John's in Katra, built in 1856 for the native community. A fourth is St. Matthew's, a large domed chamber in the fort, which is used for parade services. The Church Missionary Society own the small unconsecrated building known as Christ Church in the bazar; this was built in 1836 at a cost of Rs. 9,500. Outside

Agra there is the picturesque church of St. John at Sikandra, opened in 1843; and Christ Church at Tundla, served by a chaplain provided by the Additional Curates' Society. The principal mission agency is that of the Church Missionary Society, which started an orphanage at Sikandra during the famine of 1837; a native Christian village grew up and continued to flourish till the Mutiny when it was dispersed; the place was restored, but declined after the removal of the seat of Government to Allahabad; a number of families, however, stayed on, and the orphanages for boys and girls still remain. The Church Missionary Society's agents further undertake evangelistic work in the city and district, and also in the zananas. A mission dispensary is maintained at Khandauli in the Itimadpur tahsil. The same mission is very active in educational work. St. John's College was established in 1850, and was affiliated to the Calcutta University in 1862, and subsequently in 1888 to that of Allahabad; in 1890 B.A. classes were started, and a year later students were admitted to the LL.B degree, and in 1893 to that of M.A. The buildings include the college, a collegiate school, chapel, Christian and Hindu hostels, laboratories and the like. Other institutions comprise the girls' high school, six schools for boys and four for girls in the city, and several zanana schools.

Other denominations.

In addition to the above, there are two Baptist churches in Agra, under the control of the Baptist Mission, established here in 1811. One of these is in Partabpura, between civil lines and cantonments, for the use of natives, and the other is the Havelock chapel, rebuilt in 1873 in memory of Sir Henry Havelock, who with several members of H. M's. 13th Regiment had built a small chapel in 1837. The Baptists in 1847 established a colony of native Christians at Chitaura in Fatehabad; this was afterwards moved to a separate hamlet named Nistarpur, but during the Mutiny it was broken up and was never reorganized. The mission has several schools in the city. The American Episcopal Methodists have a church in Agra, and carry on evangelistic work in the city and during the cold weather in various parts of the district; their chief out-station is at Firozabad. There was formerly a Presbyterian church at Agra near the district jail, but it is now deserted and almost in ruins.

Arya Samaj.

The disciples of the Arya Samaj have rapidly increased since the origination of the movement by the founder, Swami Dayanand Saraswati, who visited Agra in November 1880 and delivered a course of twenty-five lectures on the Vedic religion to crowded audiences of Hindus. A lodge was established at Agra in December 1881, and a special building was afterwards erected by subscription in the heart of the city, and the attendance at the meetings rose from an average of 24 in 1898 to over 80 five years later. Branch lodges subsequently sprang up at Gokulpura, Tajganj, Itimadpur, Firozabad and Kagarol. The Agra Samaj has a dependent society, known as the Arya Mitra Sabha, the members of which are all students. The Aryas maintain an orphanage for children of all castes, and a boarding-house for the use of students attending the college and medical school. In 1891 the number of Aryas in the district was 989, but at the last census the total had increased to 2,354, of whom 974 belonged to the Agra tahsil, including 683 within municipal limits; the rest were found in different parts of the district, the largest numbers being 426 in the Itimadpur tahsil and 326 in Fatehabad. The Aryas are drawn from many different castes, no fewer than 23 being represented at the time of the census. The chief are Brahmans, of whom there were 490, and Banias, 486; after them come Rajputs, 393, Jats, 231, Kayasths, 209; and Sonars, 121. None of the rest occur in any numbers, but it is noticeable that there were several members of the lowest castes, such as Chamars, Nais and sweepers

The Aryas object to being styled Hindus and repudiate idol worship and Brahmanical ritual. An opposition society has recently been started under the name of the Sanatan Dharm Sabha to defend the old faith and practices. Its meetings are held in a building in the Rawatpara *muhalla* of Agra and its members greatly outnumber the Aryas, but hitherto it has failed to produce any marked effect on the growth of the Samaj.

Jains.

The Jains are far more important than the Aryas, at any rate in point of numbers. There were 12,953 members of this religion—a higher figure than that of any other district except Meerut. They are found in considerable numbers in all parts of the district, but especially in the Agra tahsil, in which there

were 4,095 followers of this creed, and in the trans-Jumna tract. They are nearly all of the Bania caste, but a few style themselves Rajputs; as usual, they are commonly termed Saraogis. Being generally engaged in trade, they include some of the wealthiest members of the community.

Other religion

Before dealing with the Hindus and Musalmans, some mention may be made of the other religions. The Sikhs are mainly in Government service in the army or police, and are not natives of the district. Out of the whole number 89 were found in the Agra tahsil, 61 being enumerated at Agra itself, while the rest were distributed among the various police-stations. The Parsis and Buddhists were also residents of Agra, the former being traders and shopkeepers who have long been established here, and the latter Burmese prisoners confined in the Central Jail.

Hinduism.

The great majority of the Hindus of Agra belong, as is usually the case, to no particular religious sect, though the number of persons professing adherence to a definite denomination is considerably above the average; this is the case in all the western districts of the United Provinces, and especially so in Muttra, the chief local centre of religious thought. The influence of Muttra is clearly illustrated in the census returns for this district. Of the total number of Hindus, 22·4 per cent. were returned as Vaishnavites of different kinds, 3 per cent. as Monotheistic, 19 per cent. as Saivites, and the rest, with the exception of 2,370 Radhaswamis, were accredited to no special form of Hinduism. The great majority of the Saivites were returned as Lingaits, the remainder being chiefly Gorakhpanthis, while of the various Vaishnavite sects the strongest are Ramanandis with over 71,000 representatives, Bishnois with 28,000, Vallabhacharyas, Kabirpanthis and Radhavallabhis. Generally it may be said that the older forms of worship are observed unchanged in the rural tracts, while the members of the new sects, who for the most part repudiate idol worship altogether, belong mainly to the towns and chiefly comprise those who have received some sort of education. The sects generally have their origin in Vedic teaching and several are derived from the famous teacher Ramanand and his disciples, prominent among whom were Nanak and Kabir. The Radhavallabhi sect was founded by one Hari Vans, a

Brahman of Saharanpur, and his followers chiefly devote themselves to the worship of Radha, the mistress of Krishna. The Vallabhacharyas follow the teaching of a southern Brahman of that name who taught at Gokul in Muttra; but the purity of his religion was degraded by his grandson, Gokul Nath, and since his day the sect has fallen into disrepute. The Radhaswami sect deserves mention, as it originated in Agra under the influence of Sheo Dayal Singh, a Khattri, who died in 1878.* Externally Agra would appear to be a very stronghold of Hinduism. The city contains over 400 temples, the chief of which are dedicated to Mahadeo. In the east is that known as Rajrajeshwar; in the west Pirthinath; in the north Kailasnath, and in the south the Balkeshwar temple. None of these are remarkable either for architecture or the number of worshippers, but they are visited regularly at stated intervals, and a special act of pilgrimage is performed in their honour on the third Monday in Sawan. Other temples worthy of note are Mankameshwar in Rawatpara; Nilkanth in Dhuliaganj on the site of the ancient Nim Darwaza; the Dangi temples in Moti Katra and Kachaura Bazar; and the shrines of Ganga in Rawatpara and on the banks of the Jumna. A well-known temple is that of Sitla Debi at Mau, two miles to the north-west of the city, frequented by crowds of worshippers throughout the year and especially on Mondays and Wednesdays. Another is that of Itaura Debi, six miles to the south of Agra on the Dholpur road, this is chiefly visited in the month of Chait.

Hindu castes.

According to the statistics of the last census, the Hindu population of the district was composed of representatives of no less than 81 different castes, while in the case of 2,095 persons no caste was specified. Only a few of these, however, are of any great importance There are six castes with over 50,000 members apiece, together accounting for 61·2 per cent. of the Hindu inhabitants six others occur in numbers exceeding 20,000, making up 17·35 per cent., and eight more are represented by over 10,000 souls, an additional 12·63 per cent. The small remainder, 8·82 per cent. in all, comprises persons belonging to a great variety of castes, of which some deserve special mention

* For an account of this sect, vide Census Report, 1901, I., 78.

as being either peculiar to this district or else occurring in unusually large numbers, while the rest are common to most parts of the United Provinces and call for no remark.

Chamars.

First in point of numbers, though occupying almost the lowest place in the social scale, come Chamars, of whom there were 175,132 representatives, or 19·13 per cent. of the Hindu population. They are distributed throughout the district and form the most numerous caste in all tahsils save Kiraoli and Bah, being outnumbered in the former by Jats and in the latter by Rajputs and Brahmans. As usual, the Chamars are generally employed in agricultural and general labour; many of them work in the stone quarries They own no land in proprietary right, but as tenants they hold a large area, and pay high rents.

Brahmans.

In the second place come Brahmans, who numbered 110,068 souls, or 12·02 per cent. of the total number of Hindus. They hold a strong position in all tahsíls, but especially in Bah, Agra and Fatehabad. The vast majority of the Brahmans of this district belong to the Sanadh subdivision, which is found here in a far larger proportion than in any other district. Gaurs, Kanaujiyas, and Saraswats also occur, but only in small numbers. Akin to the Brahmans are the Golapurabs, a caste which only occurs in this district and Muttra, though in the latter there were only eight enumerated Here they numbered 7,100, most of whom belonged to the Khairagarh tahsíl, whether they are said to have immigrated from Basai in Dholpur in the eighteenth century, though their home appears to be at Barthala near Iradatnagar. Their origin is doubtful. In some cases they are identified with Sanadhs, in others they are said to be partly of Rajput descent—a theory which is supported by their common appellation of Thakur, and in others they are alleged to be Barhais. The most generally accepted derivation of the name is from *golak*, meaning bastard. They are a purely agricultural caste and may be numbered among the best and most industrious husbandmen of the district, they are usually assisted in field work by their women. The Brahmans as a whole own a large amount of land, about 25 per cent. of the district, especially in the Bah tahsíl. As tenants they occupy about 20 per cent. of the cultivated area, the proportion being highest in the eastern parganas.

The third place is taken by Rajputs, who numbered 89,125 souls or 9·78 per cent. of the Hindus—a very high figure which is not exceeded in any of the western districts. They are most numerous in the Bah, Khairagarh and Fatehabad tahsíls, while in Agra and Kiraoli they are comparatively scarce, their place being taken there by Jats. They belong to a great variety of clans. The most numerous are the Chauhans, of whom there were 13,258, occurring in all tahsils, but chiefly in Khairagarh and Fatehabad. Next come Jadons with 11,870, of whom more than half belong to Firozabad, and the bulk of the remainder in Fatehabad and Itimadpur. The Sikarwars, 7,752, are more numerous here than in any other district; a solar race who migrated from Gwalior and are mainly found in Khairagarh, though they are said to take their name from Fatehpur Sikri, where they settled many centuries ago. The Tomars, 7,479, are also more common in Agra than elsewhere and are found in all tahsils, and especially in Bah; though once so powerful, they now occupy a somewhat subordinate position, and their advent to this district is said to be of recent date. The Panwars had 5,907 representatives, more than half of them belonging to Khairagarh, where they hold the tract south of the Utangan, and the bulk of the remainder to Itimadpur. They, too, occur in no other district in greater numbers, but they have lost many of their estates, having sold them to Brahmans, Gujars and others. The Bargujars, 4,377, are only more numerous in Bulandshahr and Moradabad; they are found in all tahsils, especially in the north and east, and are said to have spread into this district from Aligarh. There were 3,076 Kachhwahas—a figure only exceeded in Etáwah, Cawnpore and Jalaun; they belong chiefly to Bah, but there is a colony in the north of Kiraoli and Agra. Dhakaras, of whom there were 2,926—a figure exceeded in no other district—belong to Agra, Bah and Khairagarh; they are said to be of spurious descent and to have come from the banks of the Narbada. Other clans occurring in large numbers are Rathors, in Bah and Khairagarh, Gahlots, Pundirs, Parihars, Bachhils, in Bah and Fatehabad, Bais, and Bhadaurias, the last being almost wholly confined to the Bah tahsil, in which they are the chief proprietors. In Bah, too, there are large numbers of persons called Rajputs, who appear to be of an entirely

distinct caste, having no intermarriage with other Rajputs and are never styled Thakur. They are also to be found in Dholpur, but nothing is known of their origin or history.

Next in order come the Jats, who numbered 63,597 persons, or 7·49 per cent. of the Hindu population. Their distribution is very uneven : some 27,500 belong to the Kiraoli tahsil, 15,000 to Agra and 15,000 to Itimadpur, while elsewhere, save in the north of Khairagarh, they are comparatively scarce. They are thus confined to those parts in which they once exercised sovereignty, and still have much of the land in their possession. Like their brethren in other districts, they are excellent cultivators. The Jats of Agra belong to a great number of subdivisions, the chief being the Chamer, Barh, Sarawat and Sinsinwar, but these together barely account for one-third of the whole.

Jats.

The Banias constitute an unusually large element in the Hindu community of this district, numbering at the last census 64,069 persons or nearly 7 per cent.—a figure that is only exceeded in Gorakhpur. Many of them are of considerable wealth, and as landholders they are rapidly improving their position ; at the last settlement they owned 6 per cent. of the land, and now the proportion is more than twice as great. As a whole, they are found in large numbers in all tahsils, but are more common in Itimadpur and Agra than elsewhere and are fewest in Firozabad. Of the many subdivisions the chief are the Agarwals, numbering 29,311, mainly in Agra and Khairagarh. Next come Mahesris, in all tahsils, with 4,171 representatives; and then Barasenis with 4,090, in Itimadpur, Fatehabad and Kiraoli. The Khandelwals, 3,587, are confined to Agra and Fatehabad, the Churuwals, Agraharis, and Kandus to Itimadpur, and Gahois and Baranwals to Bah. Others are Rustogis, in Itimadpur and Bah exclusively, and Uswals in Itimadpur and Agra. The territorial distribution is thus very clearly defined in most cases, the origin of the names is generally unknown, but it has been suggested that both the Agarwals and Agraharis derive their appellations from the city of Agra, though a similar distinction is claimed for Agroha in the Hissar district.

Banias.

In the sixth place come the Kachhis, numbering 53,461 persons or 5·84 per cent. of the Hindus. They are unevenly distributed,

Kachhis

being most numerous in Khairagarh, Agra and Fatehabad, and fewest in Kiraoli and the trans-Jumna tahsils. They are similar to the Muraos of other districts, and are market gardeners and cultivators of a high order. The Koris or Hindu weavers are the only other caste with over 30,000 representatives, the total being 33,315. Over one-third belong to the Agra tahsil, the rest being scattered over all parts of the district, though they are very scarce in Fatehabad.

Koris.

Gadariyas.

Herdsmen or Gadariyas are numerous throughout the western districts and in Agra numbered 28,765 souls. They are found in all tahsils, but are more common in Bah and Agra than elsewhere and are comparatively scarce beyond the Jumna. The caste has several subdivisions, but those occurring in this district belong mainly to two, known as the Nikhars and Dhengars, and said to be descended from a common father by different wives. They are, however, quite distinct as they do not intermarry, nor will they eat or smoke together. There are only two or three families of Nikhars and they are confined to the single village of Ukharra near the cantonments. The Dhengars are said to be divided into 84 septs, but the chief are the Sagar, Kachhwaha, Riar, Parhaiya, Rathor, Mohania and Binia. They mainly follow their ancestral occupation, but also betake themselves to agriculture, while some follow other professions, occasionally competing with Chamars as masons and stone cutters. The Gadariyas either sell the wool of their sheep or weave it into blankets themselves; other sources of profit are the milk, the flesh and the manure.

Other castes.

The remaining castes with over 20,000 members apiece are Ahirs, 24,971, Lodhs, 24,219, Mallahs 22,617, and Barhais, 20,423. None of these call for remark save the Mallahs, who are more numerous than any other district save Gorakhpur. They are chiefly found in the riverain tracts of the Firozabad, Fatehabad and Bah tahsils, where they are engaged in agriculture in the *khadir* lands and in their ancestral occupation of boatmen; they have a bad reputation for crime. The castes with over 10,000 representatives are Gujars, chiefly in Fatehabad and Khairagarh, Nais, Kahars, Kumhars, Kayasths, Bhangis, Lohars and Dhobis. The Kayasths are the most important of these, being the best educated caste in the district and possessing a considerable

amount of land ; they belong to the usual subdivisions, the chief being the Sribastab and Saksena. Next come Telis, Khatiks, Faqirs and Sonars, of whom over 5,000 persons were enumerated in each case. Then follow Kadheras, Darzis, Khattris, Malis and Bhats, with over 3,000 : the first are nowhere found in greater numbers, and are practically the same as Mallahs; Khattris, too, are unusually numerous, and belong almost entirely to the Agra and Fatehabad tahsils, where several families have acquired much wealth and influence. Of the smaller castes only a few call for mention. There were 1,430 Kanjars, a higher figure than any obtained elsewhere; they belong chiefly to the Agra and Itimadpur tahsils and are connected with the large Kanjar settlements in Bharatpur and Dholpur Others of comparative rarity are Ahiwasis, numbering 290 souls, all in the Kiraoli tahsil; they are only found elsewhere in Muttra and Bareilly, and are chiefly employed as traders and carriers, but claim to be Brahmans. Baruas, a tribe of mendicants who occur in very few districts, numbered 194, Rahwaris, a caste of camel owners and drivers, and are only found in Muttra and Aligarh, numbered 222; while there were fair numbers of various criminal tribes, such as Haburas, Badhiks and Kathaks.

Musalmans.

Of the whole Musalman population at the last census as many as 113,483 or 91 5 per cent. were returned as Sunnis. This is lower than the provincial average of about 95 per cent. and is accounted for by the number of Lalbegis, of whom there were 7,736—a figure which is only surpassed in Meerut. These Lalbegis are sweepers who, in spite of their profession of Islam, have returned the cult of their special deity. Of the rest, 2,150 were Shias, or only 1·73 per cent.—a low figure ; 503 were Ahmadias and 13 Wahabis. The Ahmadias are a peculiar sect and in no district do they occur in equal numbers, they are followers of Ghulam Ahmad of Qadian in the Punjab, a latter-day prophet whose teaching is not greatly different from that of orthodox Sunnis. The Wahabis were at one time somewhat influential and still preach their doctrines actively, but their numbers are so inconsiderable that their very existence as a class is unknown Among them are a few of the Punjabi merchants, who by trading have become men of substance. But, generally speaking, there are few

men of wealth or influence among the Muhammadans of Agra and the religion is making no progress, though its internal vigour remains unabated. The mosques are daily frequented, and on Fridays, as also on special occasions, they are crowded. On the last Friday of Ramazan the Jami Masjid cannot contain the vast concourse of worshippers, while on the *Id* festivals the assemblage at the Idgah is computed at nearly 40,000. The more important mosques at Agra, in addition to the Jami Masjid before the fort, are the Akbari Masjid in Kinari Bazar, the mosque of Mutamid Khan in the street of that name, the Masjid Sultan Parwez in Kashmiri Bazar, the Masjid Mukhannissan in Alamganj, and that of Yusuf Ali Shah in Chirimar-tola; and there are 257 others

Musalman castes.

The last census showed representatives of 59 different castes in the district, while 444 persons belonged to no specified subdivision. Only two of these had over 10,000 members apiece, the Sheikhs and Pathans, who together made up 35·58 per cent. of the whole. Six other castes occurred in numbers exceeding 5,000, and seven more amounted to over 2,000 in each case. Very few of them are of any interest or importance; most have their Hindu counterparts and only one or two are found in unusual numbers.

Sheikhs.

In the first place come Sheikhs, of whom there were 33,320 or 26·87 per cent. of the Musalman community. The great majority belong to the Agra tahsil, and mainly reside within municipal limits, while elsewhere there are but few, except in Kiraoli and Itimadpur. They belong to many different subdivisions, but more than half of them are Qurreshis and one-fifth Siddiqis, there are also considerable numbers of Ansaris and Faruqis in Agra. Pathans come next with 10,801 representatives. They are found in all tahsils, but are strongest in Agra. They belong chiefly to the Ghori, Yusufzai and Lodi clans, but members of several others are found, such as Bangash, Afridi and Kakar. Few of them are of any importance and their landed possessions are small. Saiyids numbered 6,983 persons and are for the most part residents of the Agra tahsils, elsewhere few are to be found, except in Kiraoli and Itimadpur. Of the various subdivisions the Husaini is the best represented, and then come

Pathans.

Saiyids.

...is, Zaidis and Rizwis. Converted Rajputs are not very ...erous in this district, the total at the last census being 5,815. ...y are chiefly residents of the trans-Jumna tract and of the ... and Kiraoli tahsils. A large proportion of them come from ... Kachhwaha clan, especially in Fatehabad and Kiraoli; there ...re also 1,100 Chauhans, chiefly in Itimadpur, Firozabad and ...gra; while the rest are mainly Tomars, Panwars, Sikarwars and Pundirs. The Mughals numbered 1,821 persons, chiefly residents of Agra. There is a small colony of them at Chandwar in Firozabad, descended from one Muhammad Beg, who married a Rajput lady and acquired a large estate.

Rajputs.

Mughals.

The other Musalman castes call for no special mention. The most numerous are Bhishtis, 8,292, Bhangis, 7,021, both of whom occur in an unusual proportion, Faqirs, 6,582, and Telis, 5,235 After them come Qassabs, Nais, Dhobis, Julahas, Behnas, Darzis and Manihars Of the remainder, few are in any way remarkable. There were 866 Chhipis or cotton-printers, a figure which is exceeded in but few districts, 554 members of the Raj or stone-mason caste; and 59 Hurkiyas, a class of musicians who are practically confined to the Agra division.

Other Musalmans.

Numerous descendants of converted Hindus who go by the name of Malkanas are to be found all over the district, though the majority of them belong to five or six villages of Kiraoli. Their numbers are not given in the report of the last census, but in 1891 there were 4,546 persons of this caste enumerated They only occur elsewhere in any strength in Muttra, but a few are to be found in Etah and Mainpuri They were classed as converted Rajputs, but they ascribe to themselves a different origin in different parts, though in all cases their ancestors appear to have belonged to the superior landowning classes Thus in Kiraoli they trace their lineage to a Jat, in Itimadpur to a Panwar or Chauhan, in Firozabad to a Chauhan, in Fatehabad to a Parihar, and in Khairagarh to a Sikarwar, Panwar or Bania stock. They describe themselves, though reluctantly, as Musalmans, but generally give their original caste and scarcely recognise the title of Malkana. Their names are Hindu, they mostly worship at Hindu temples; they use the salutation *Ram, Ram*; they scrupulously preserve the topknot of their hair, they intermarry

Malkanas.

with their own class only, and they prefer to be addressed as *Mian Thakur*. On the other hand, they sometimes frequent a mosque, they practice circumcision and they bury their dead; but with Musalmans in general they have nothing else in common. They sometimes condescend to eat with them, but they think the same mat too small to seat themselves and any Musalmans with whom no particular friendship exists. In former days, indeed, Rajputs would eat food cooked with *ghi* at their hands, but this practice has become obsolete.

Occupations. The majority of the people are dependent more or less directly on agriculture for a means of support, but the presence of a large city makes the proportion engaged in agricultural pursuits lower than usual. The returns of the last census show that 48·34 per cent. of the inhabitants were agriculturists—a figure that contrasts somewhat remarkably with the provincial average of 65·4. Earlier enumerations gave different results, for in 1853 the proportion was 59, and in 1865 it was still 55 per cent. ; but the gradual decrease of the agricultural population seems due to the elimination of those who betake themselves to agriculture as a subsidiary means of subsistence in addition to some regular occupation. The industrial population amounted to 20·93 per cent., a proportion that was only exceeded in Bijnor ; this class includes all those engaged in the preparation and supply of material substances, of which articles of food and drink accounted for over one-third, and textile fabrics and cognate trades over one-fourth. General labour, other than agricultural, made up 10·5 per cent., and personal and domestic service 8·37 per cent. Next came commerce, transport and storage with 3·45 per cent. the commercial population proper being 1·7 per cent. a proportion that is only exceeded in Benares , the professional population, 2·27 per cent., again a high figure ; and those engaged in administration, whether civil or military, 2·14 per cent. The remainder is made up by pasture and the care of animals, 1·32 per cent. and means of subsistence not derived from any occupation, 2·68 per cent. the latter class covering a very wide field, from independent gentlemen to convicts and beggars.

Language. The speech of the great mass of the population is that known as Western Hindi, which is also the common tongue of the

districts to the north and east. The returns of the last census show that this language was spoken by 99·6 per cent. of the population. The remaining forms are not indigenous, but are spoken by immigrants. Thus 3,191 persons spoke English, 397 Bengali, 305 Bihari, 269 the Marwari dialect of Rajasthani, and in a few cases the mother-tongue was Gujrati and Panjabi. Western Hindi is split up into several subdivisions. That known as Hindustani or Urdu is spoken by 17·3 per cent. of the population, representing for the most part the inhabitants of the city of Agra. The bulk of the people speak the Braj dialect, which is practically identical with the so-called Antarvedi of the eastern parts, known locally as *gaonwari* or *khari boli*. In the Bah tahsil the dialect is a form of Bundeli, itself another branch of Western Hindi, known as Bhadawari from the old name of Bhadawar, after which the predominent Rajput clan is called.

Literature. The literature of the district is to a large extent of an exotic character. In the days of the Mughal rulers who held their court at Agra a crowd of more or less forgotten writers flourished under the imperial patronage, but their writings were in most cases the products of foreign authors in a foreign tongue. Two great names occur, however, among the natives of this district in the person of Abul Fazl and his brother, Abul Faiz, better known as Faizi. The former by his writings won his way to the command of 4,000 horse and became one of the chief grandees of the realm. His famous rival, Abdul Qadir of Budaun, studied at Agra in his youth and took a prominent part in the intellectual life of Fatehpur Sikri. There he associated with his friends, Sheikh Abdul Haqq and Nizam-ud-din, the celebrated author of the *Tabaqat-i-Akbari*. Faizi, the poet laureate of Akbar, was perhaps the greatest that Muhammadan India has produced, except Amir Khusru of Delhi. Mention may also be made of Asad Beg, a servant of Abul Fazl, who wrote a chronicle named the *Wikaya* and was a constant attendant at court. Towards the end of the sixteenth century there flourished at Agra the poet Nazir, who attained considerable fame and left a collection of works entitled the *Nazir-ki shair*, which still retain their popularity, though his writings are frequently marred by gross obscenity. In the eighteenth century literature decayed at Agra

and the only name of note is that of Surati Misr, who lived during the reign of Muhammad Shah and wrote the *Saras Ras* and other religious works; he also translated the *Baital Pachisi* into Braj. With the introduction of British rule a great stimulus was given to letters. Among popular poets of the first half of the 19th century we may note Mir Taqi, who wrote six volumes of poetry in Urdu and Persian; Sheikh Wali Muhammad, celebrated under his *nom-de-plume* of Nazir, who wrote on a variety of subjects in Urdu, Persian and Hindi; Muhammad Bakhsh or Mian Manj, a renowned singer and lyricist of Tajganj, whose Braj poems are in the mouth of every strolling musician; and Mir Qasim, who wrote the story of the first Afghan war and celebrated the deeds of Akbar Khan, son of Dost Muhammad, in the *Zafarnama Akbari*. Two noteworthy translators came from Agra; one Mir Azam Ali, who rendered the *Sikandarnama* of Nizami into Urdu verse, and the other, Lalluji, whose *Premsagar* in Braj is one of the most widely read Hindi books of to-day The celebrated Asad-ullah Khan or Ghalib, though he lived mostly at Delhi, was born in the old Kala Mahal in the heart of Agra city. Sheikh Mushtaq Husain was a pupil of the ex-king Bahadur Shah and memorialized his royal master in his poems. Munshi Qamar-ud-din Khan, who was Professor of Persian at St John's college, and afterwards Persian secretary to Sir William Muir, was a writer of great repute. Sheikh Gulzar Ali, son of Wali Muhammad, inherited his father's poetic talent, but is best known for his translation of the *Shahnama* into Urdu verse, published in 1878. Diwan Jani Bihari Lal was well known as a voluminous and scholarly writer, his favourite works being the Urdu renderings of the *Bustan* and *Gulistan* of Sadi. Of living writers the most famous is Rameshwar Bhat, who has published a version of the *Ramayan* in colloquial Hindi and translated a number of Sanskrit works

Newspapers.

Agra contains a number of printing presses and from several of them newspapers and periodicals are issued. Some of these are of a very ephemeral character, but a few are of old standing. The only English paper is the 'People's Herald,' a weekly journal with a small circulation and dealing chiefly with local administration

affairs. The ordinary newspapers are the 'Agra Akhbar,' 'Nasim-i-Agra,' 'Surma-i-Rozgah,' 'Mufid-i-Am,' and the recently established 'Pocket Akhbar' and 'Al Aziz.' These are all Urdu weeklies, dealing with general news, municipal and local topics, and containing occasional essays and reviews. The others for the most part are denominational, having as their ostensible object the welfare of a particular caste or class. The chief is the 'Arya Mitra,' a Hindi weekly publication with a circulation of 1,000 copies, dealing with the affairs of the Arya Samaj; it was formerly published at Moradabad. In opposition to this is the 'Hamdard-i-Islam,' a monthly Urdu magazine, started in 1903. The Rajput community has its separate organ in the shape of a Hindi fortnightly with a circulation of 1,800, entitled the 'Rajput;' the Kayasths have the 'Kayasth Hitkari,' an Urdu weekly; and the Sanadh Brahmans maintain a monthly magazine in Hindi under the name of the 'Sanadhyopkarak.'

Proprietary tenures.

The land tenures prevailing in this district are the same as those found throughout the Province of Agra and present no peculiar features. At the present time the district contains 6,208 separate estates, with an average area of 191 acres apiece, and of these 1,613, representing 28·8 per cent. of the whole area, are held in *zamindari* tenure; 2,702, or 28·3 per cent. in perfect *pattidari*; and 1,893, or 42·9 per cent. in imperfect *pattidari*, this last class also including the form commonly known as *bhaiyachara*. The proportions vary considerably in different parts of the district. The *zamindari* form is far more common in Itimadpur and Firozabad, where it accounts for 62·1 and 50·9 per cent. of the land respectively; while in Agra, Khairagarh and Bah it is little more than 11 per cent. Perfect *pattidari* is more frequently found in Kiraoli than elsewhere, 50·3 per cent. of the land in that tahsil being so held, while the proportion is also high in Khairagarh and Agra, and very low in the trans-Jumna tahsils. Imperfect *pattidari* and *bhaiyachara* prevail chiefly in Bah, with 62·9 per cent. of the land so held, in Agra with 53·7, in Khairagarh with 49·7, and in Fatehabad with 40·4 per cent.; the lowest proportion is 23 3 per cent. in Itimadpur. With the variations in the form of tenure there are great differences between the average size of estates in the several tahsils. In the thickly-

populated tracts of Agra and Kiraoli the average is low, amounting to 137 and 122 acres respectively; next comes Khairagarh with 155, and Itimadpur with 190 acres, or the same as the general average. In Fatehabad the figure rises to 233, and in Firozabad to 246, while in Bah it is no less than 536 acres. The total number of individual proprietors is 53,869, giving an average of 22 acres apiece; but here again the proportion varies to a remarkable extent in different parts. While the proprietors in Agra have on an average but 13·6 acres each, and those in Bah and Khairagarh little more than 16, the figure rises to 23 in Kiraoli and 27 acres in Fatehabad. Across the Jumna the difference is still more striking. In Firozabad the average proprietary holding is 40 acres, and in Itimadpur no less than 67 acres, this being a necessary result of the prevalence in those tahsils of the *zamindari* form of tenure.

Of the various castes, Brahmans now hold the largest area, amounting to 26·07 per cent. of the district; they prevail in most tahsils, but especially in Bah, Fatehabad and Khairagarh. Next come Rajputs with 24 5 per cent. in all parts of the district except in Agra and the north of Kiraoli, where their possessions are small, their place being there taken by Jats, who own 7·5 per cent. The spurious Rajputs, who are not of Chhattri descent, hold 2·66 per cent. in Bah and Fatehabad alone. Banias, who are now the third largest landowners, possess 12·5 per cent. of the district, their lands lying in all tahsils, but especially in Agra, Khairagarh and Bah. Next come Kayasths with 6·56 per cent., Musalmans with 5·15, and Gujars with 4·2 per cent.: the first hold mainly in Agra, Kiraoli and Fatehabad; the second in Agra and Fatehabad; and the last in Khairagarh, Fatehabad and Bah. Golapurabs own 2 12 per cent. in the last-mentioned tahsils; Ahirs 1·77 per cent. in Agra, Firozabad, Bah and elsewhere; Khattris 1·2 per cent. in Agra and Fatehabad; and Bairagis and Goshains 1·44 per cent. in Fatehabad, Bah and Itimadpur. Other castes own fractional amounts in different parts. Thus Lodhs and Malkanas own ·35 per cent. the former mainly in Agra and the latter in Kiraoli: Kurmis ·3 per cent., Kahars and Mallahs 33 per cent., and Kachhis ·07 per cent. The remaining 2·93 per cent. is owned by various castes, such as Sonars, Kumhars, Bhats, Barais, Patwas, Bahelias,

Bengalis, and even Bhangis and Chamars. These figures may be compared with those of the settlements of 1840 and 1878 to show the extent to which changes have taken place in the composition of the proprietary body. Brahmans have largely added to their possessions, which amounted to 17 per cent. at the former and 21 per cent. at the latter assessment; so, too, have Banias, who held 6 and 7 per cent at the respective dates; while practically all the others have lost considerably. Rajputs have dropped from 36 and 30 per cent. to the present figure, Jats from 11 and 10 per cent; and Gujars from 5·5 and 5 p c. respectively. Musalmans and Kayasths have remained almost stationary, and Khattris have fluctuated, owing to the creation and loss of the estates of Rao Joti Parshad.

Taluqdars.

Besides the ordinary forms of tenure already noted, there exist two others, the *taluqdari* and revenue-free, both of which deserve mention. The *taluqdari* estates are included in the returns already given, the recorded owners being in reality *biswadars* or sub-proprietors. The former name is derived from the fact that they pay a rent-charge of a *biswa* or one-twentieth to the superior proprietor, this being equivalent to a revenue-charge of one-tenth, generally known as *malikana* This form of tenure originated in the fact that in earlier days the ancestors of the *taluqdars* exercised a sort of feudal jurisdiction over certain tracts, for the whole revenues of which even after the introduction of British rule they were allowed to engage. Most of the original *taluqas* have, however, either disappeared or have been largely reduced in extent owing to the extinction by purchase or mortgage of the superior or inferior rights The two most important estates of this nature were Jarkhi, which has now become an ordinary *zamindari* holding, and Nagarchand, in which the *taluqdars* have transferred their rights by sale to the sub-proprietors. The others are very small and at no time were of any importance Such is Ghagpura in Fatehabad, a small village in which one Kesho Ram Singh, a Jadon of Badesara in Mainpuri, held *taluqdari* rights; he mortgaged these to one Daya Ram, and the *malikana* is still paid to the latter's descendants. The village of Gangni in Firozabad was declared to be *taluqdari* in 1846, but the Rajas of Awa, who held the position of *taluqdars*, gradually bought up all save a very small portion of the land from the

sub-proprietors. The history of Nagarchand is of interest as showing how these rights were acquired. One Sukhi Misr, a Sanadh Brahman of Badesara, was taken into the employ of Kirpa Ram, the Jat *diwan* of Fatehabad. He gradually obtained the farm of a few villages which he managed himself; he maintained his position during the rule of Najaf Khan and the Marathas, and at annexation he held twenty villages. But he had not succeeded in ejecting the old proprietors who, at the settlement of 1808, were found in possession, though subordinate in a sense to Sukhi Misr. In 1840 his *taluqdari* rights were recognised, but these have been transferred from time to time, and now little of the allowance is received by his family.

Revenue-free estates.

At the last settlement there were 69 revenue-free *mahals*, in 26 of which the *muafidars* possessed full proprietary rights, while in the remainder they were merely assignees of the revenue, the settlement being made with *zamindars* in the ordinary manner. The latter class of tenure differs from the *taluqa* in that the *muafidar* receives the whole, instead of one-tenth of the Government demand. Of the former class are nine villages held by the Raja of Bhadawar, and two, Khonhri and Hazarpura, granted after the mutiny to Sir Dinkar Rao, in the Bah tahsil, Kolakha, Bodla, owned by Faqirs since Maratha days, and the eight *mahals* known as *Sawad-i-shahr* in the environs of the city in tahsil Agra; the single *mahal* of Tajpur in Kiraoli, and Khankola, Sarai Ahmad, two small properties held by Goshains, and the two *mahals*, one permanent and one alluvial, of Jajau in Khairagarh. These last were confiscated after the mutiny on account of the rebellion of the Sikarwar proprietors and conferred on a loyal Brahman, named Harbilas Singh, who also received the *zamindari* right in another portion of the village. The assigned *mahals* comprise 22 in Bah, forming 19 villages, of which the revenue is paid to the Bhadawar Raja, and eleven others in the same tahsil granted by former Rajas to Brahmans as religious endowments; Akola, Rohta, and Bodla-Butat in Agra; Anwalkhera and Usmanpur in Itimadpur; the four *mahals* of Bharkol in Kiraoli and Barahru in Khairagarh, granted by Daulat Rao Sindhia to

certain Brahmans of Muttra, whose representatives have since acquired a considerable share of the *zamindari* interest.

Chief proprietors.

There are but few large estates in the district, and the constant tendency is towards further sub-division. In one or two cases, however, individuals hold considerable areas of land, and mention may be made of the more important. Actually the largest landowner is the Raja of Awa in Etah, Raja Balwant Singh, C.I.E., a member of the Jadon clan of Rajputs whose ancestors acquired a number of villages in the neighbourhood of Jalesar. Subsequent additions were made in recognition of the loyal services of Raja Pirthiraj Singh during the mutiny, and also by the present Raja. His property in this district consists of 23 villages in Itimadpur, three villages in Khairagarh, two villages forming three *mahals* in Firozabad, two villages in Agra, and the large village of Dhanaula in Fatehabad, which was confiscated for the rebellion of the old proprietors. The whole is assessed at Rs. 56,975.

Raja of Awa.

Raja of Bhadawar.

The estates of the Raja of Bhadawar lie wholly in the Bah tahsil and consist of the 28 villages, forming 40 *mahals*, already mentioned, six villages nominally assessed at Rs. 222, on which the Raja pays certain cesses, and three villages assessed in the ordinary manner at Rs. 33. Other property belonging to the estate lies in the Shikohabad tahsil of Mainpuri.

The Raja is the head of the Bhadauria clan of Rajputs, said to be a branch of the Chauhans, though for practical purposes the two septs are accounted distinct and not within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity. They traditionally derive their name from Bhadaura, a village of pargana Ater in Gwalior, and have in turn given their name to the tract called Bhadawar, which includes Ater, Bhind, Patti, Homait and Bah. They are divided into six branches, of which the Rawats are the principal, the others being known as Athbhaiya, Kulhaiya, Chandarsenia, Mainu and Tasseli, the last two are inferior and are said to be partly of Mewati descent. The history of the family in early days is very obscure. It is said that they were established along the banks of the Chambal by one Manika Rai, a Chauhan of Ajmer, towards the end of the seventh century.* The next legend

* Tod, *Rajasthan*, I, 88.

refers to 1246, when all the Chauhans of Chandwar were exterminated, the sole survivor being the wife of Raja Rawat Sal, who fled across the Jumna into Fatehabad, where she gave birth to a son, named Rajju; the tale goes on to say that by leave of the Sultan this boy ejected the Meos from Bah-Pinahat and established himself in Hatkant. But unfortunately this same Rajju reappears in the reign of Akbar, and in the meantime another story comes in to say that one Achal Deo Bhaduria assisted Timur to suddue the Chauhans of Chandwar and Rapri, and was rewarded with their domains, though this is equally incredible. That the Bhadaurias were established in Bah before the sixteenth century is known, because they gave so much trouble to the authorities. In 1509 Sikandar Lodi scoured the country,* and again Sher Shah in latter days was compelled to quarter a large force here.† There is no reference to Rajju in the Musalman historians of Akbar's reign, but we learn that Adham Khan was sent to Hatkant to keep the Bhadaurias in check in 1559, and that he succeeded in this task. It is further stated that the next Raja was killed under the feet of an elephant by Akbar's orders, but that his successor, Mukatman, entered the imperial service and rose to be a *mansabdar* of 1,000.‡ He was appearently succeeded by Raja Bikramajit, who died in the 11th year of Jahangir and was followed by his son, Bhoj Singh. In the reign of Shah Jahan we hear of Raja Kishan Singh, who greatly distinguished himself as a soldier and died in 1643, after attaining high rank. He was succeeded by his uncle's grandson, named variously Budh, Badan, and Padam Singh. This man was created a Raja and become a *manasabdar* of 1,000, and in 1649 was made the object of a signal mark of royal favour on account of his bravery in rescuing an attendant from a mad elephant, he was rewarded with a robe of honour and a remission of one-fourth of his revenue of Rs. 2,00,000. In the next year he was made a commander of 1,500. In 1653 he served in the army before Qandahar, where he died two years later. His son, Maha Singh, became Raja in his stead and was made a *manasabdar* of 1,000; he served in 1658 at Kabul, and after the defeat of Dara Shikoh entered the

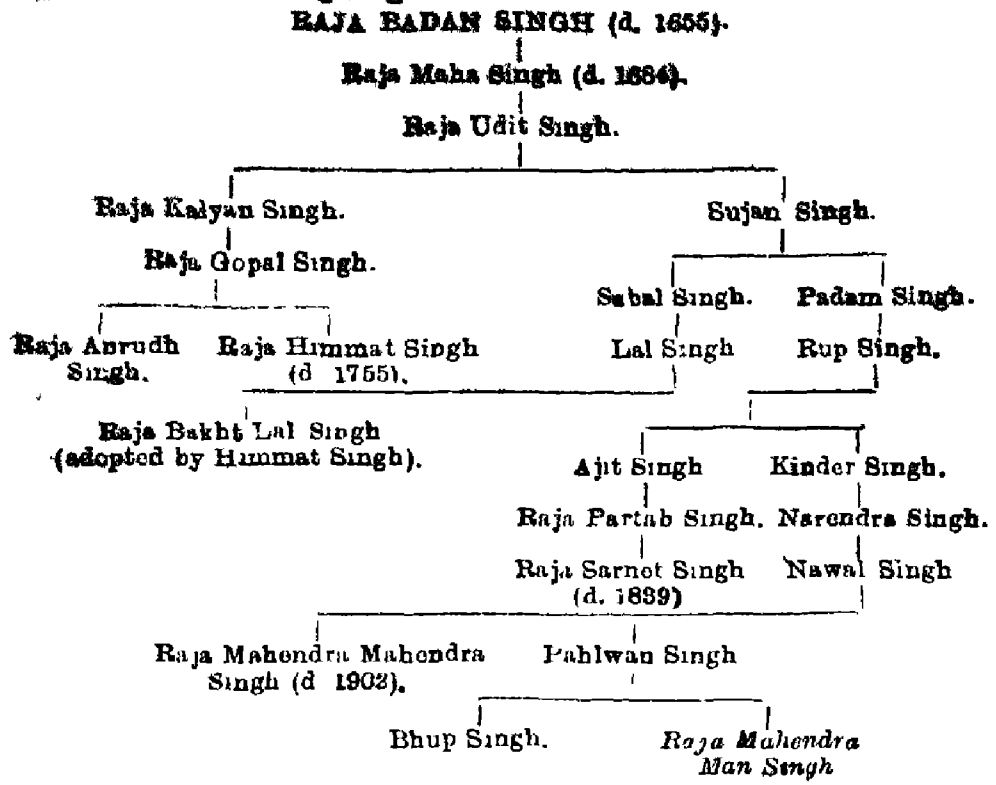
* E. H. I., V, 102. | † *Ibid* IV, 416. | ‡ *Ain-i-Akbari*, I. 488

ervice of Aurangzeb, fighting on his behalf against the rebel Bundelas. Again in 1668 he took part in Kamil Khan's expedition against the Yusufzais, and in 1684 he died. His son, Udit Singh, obtained the hereditary title of Raja; he had already served in the Deccan under Jai Singh and in 1682 had been appointed commandant of Chitor.

Udit Singh had five sons, of whom the eldest were Kalyan Singh and Sujan Singh. Of Raja Kalyan Singh nothing is known, but his son, Gopal Singh, was confirmed in possession of Bhadawar by Bahadur Shah, and was appointed governor of Bari in Dholpur and Narwar in Gwalior, he was a *mansabdar* of 800. Muhammad Shah is said to have held him in high favour and to have increased his possessions. The Raja was succeeded by his son, Anrudh Singh, who obtained from the same monarch the lands of Kaithauli and Lohara, together with the office of governor of Lahawar in Gwalior. He was also raised to the exalted rank of a *mansabdar* of 6,000, but he is said to have paid 15 lakhs of rupees for these dignities. But soon after, the power of the Bhadaurias declined Anrudh Singh was besieged by the Marathas, his country plundered and subjected to the payment of heavy indemnities, while later on the Jats crushed them for a time and annexed their territories. Anrudh Singh had no son, and was succeeded by his brother, Himmat Jai Singh, who died in 1755. He was succeeded by his adopted son, Raja Bakht Lal Singh, who held independent sway over Bhadawar, under the patronage of Sindhia. The Jats, however, drove him into exile for five years and Jawahir Singh and Ratan Singh, the son and brother of Suraj Mal, seized his estates In 1770, after their murder, he returned, but for years after he had to be content with a small principality. In 1784 he was bidden by Sindhia to assist in reducing the Rana of Gohad, but he refused owing to his sworn friendship with the latter. Thereupon Sindhia confiscated the whole estate, but in the following year he restored thirty villages in Bah to Rani Sukhwat, widow of Himmat Jai Singh, and these have ever since remained in the Raja's possession.

In 1803 the Raja espoused the cause of the British in the war with Sindhia, and placed garrisons in Bah and Pinahat. When

Agra was taken, he was bidden to prevent the Marathas from crossing the Chambal, to occupy if possible the old Bhadauria parganas of Bhind and Ater, and to pay the revenue for Bah-Pinahat to the Company's tahsildar. These injunctions were obeyed, and afterwards the Raja proceeded with 200 horse and 700 foot to assist in the seige of Gwalior, the fort there being commanded by a Bhadauria named Kunjman, who is said to have delivered up the place at the instigation of his tribal chief. In return for his services the Raja received the pargana of Ater revenue-free in perpetuity. In 1804 during the war with Holkar the Raja volunteered his aid, collecting and despatching supplies of grain to Agra. He had also to defend his own possessions, for one Tantia Bisram seized Bah and Pinahat in Holkar's name. The collector of Etawah bade the Raja eject the intruder, and this was effected after a severe struggle. He then proceeded to drive out a Maratha freebooter, named Mandhala. In 1805 the pargana was again invaded by a strong force of 20,000 troops belonging to Holkar and the Bharatpur Raja. Bakht Lal Singh managed to keep the enemy at bay till reinforced by Colonel Bowie from Agra; the latter in his report eulogised the Raja in glowing terms and recommended a handsome reward for his services. When, however, Lord Wellesley was succeeded by Lord Cornwallis as Governor General, the change of policy towards Sindhia took place, and subsequently Sir George Barlow restored much of the conquered territory. With this went Ater, and in 1808 Sindhia cancelled the revenue-free grant of that pargana. Moreover, the farm of Bah-Pinahat was resumed and settlement made with the village *zamindars*, while in 1809 the claim to collect transit dues at Kachaura ferry, previously managed by the Raja, was disallowed. It was then recognised that a staunch supporter of the Government had been hardly treated, and by way of compensation an allowance of Rs. 24,100, representing the annual revenue of 30 villages, was made to him. This decision was maintained at the settlement of 1840, and the villages declared revenue-free in perpetuity. Bakht Lal Singh was succeeded by his adopted cousin, Partab Singh, the son of Ajit Singh. After Partab Singh came his son, Raja Sarnet Singh. The latter died without issue, and the property passed to his adopted son, Raja

Mahendra Mahendra Singh, who was born in 1835. The following table shows the pedigree :—

During the mutiny the young Raja Mahendra Singh behaved with conspicuous loyalty, holding Bah Pinahat on behalf of Government throughout the disturbances, and closing all the ferries on the Chambal to the mutineers. He was rewarded with the personal title of Maharaja, and in 1891 he was created a Companion of the Indian Empire. The Maharaja married a Chauhan lady of Mainpuri, and his only son, Sumrat Singh, died in 1896; he subsequently adopted Mahendra Man Singh, the younger son of his brother, Pahlwan Singh. Mahendra Mahendra Singh died in 1902, his adopted son being then five years old. During his minority the estate is managed by the court of wards The family residence is at Naugawan on the Jumna. The whole country is studded with the remains of buildings erected by his ancestors; such are the embankment and temples at Batesar, the walls and castle of Pinahat, the *baradari* at Bah, and many masonry reservoirs. The family is recognised as among the most noble in the provinces, and is allowed precedence even by the great Chauhan Rajas of Mainpuri and Partabner.

Other land-owners.

The only other estates of any size are those of Jarkhi in Itimadpur, Kotla in Firozabad, and Anandipur or Karkauli in Firozabad and Fatehabad. Jarkhi is a Jat property, which originated in a form of 41 villages held in 1803 by Sundar and Dalip Singh, ancestors of the present owners. Between 1816 and 1820, Dheri Singh, the grandson of Dalip, fell into arrears and his property was made over to Daya Ram of Hathras; but after a very short time it was restored to Dheri Singh's son, Jugal Kishor. Arrears again accumulated and the estate was sequestrated by Government; but at the settlement of 1840 the descendants of Dheri Singh were admitted to engage for 21 villages and were declared *taluqdars* in the others, settlement being made with the *biswadars*. The *taluqdars* have since bought up the subordinate rights and now hold an extensive property. At the present time Sheobaran Singh and Bhagwan Singh each possess twenty villages in Itimadpur, assessed at Rs. 7,961 and Rs. 8,139 respectively, while the former holds a lease of the large village of Barauli Gujar in Agra, and the two hold jointly the village of Alampur in Firozabad. Another branch of the family, represented by Kunwar Sheopal Singh and others, possess 14 villages in Itimadpur. The Kotla estate, consisting of 55 villages in Firozabad, assessed at Rs. 50,132, was founded about 150 years ago by a Jadon Rajput, named Ishwari Singh, who gained possession of 42 villages The present owner is Kunwar Khushalpal Singh, who obtained the property by gift from Lali Jas Kunwar. Anandipur or Karkauli is owned by Gujars, the present holders being Fateh Singh and Tej Singh Their ancestors have long been settled in this neighbourhood, but the bulk of the estate was acquired within comparatively recent times; it consists of 24 villages paying a revenue of Rs. 15,751 in Firozabad, six in Fatehabad paying Rs. 4,508, and one assessed at Rs. 597 in Bah. The Qanungo family of Kayasths at Nagar in Kiraoli own 45 villages, divided into 144 *mahals* and assessed at Rs. 25,572; their estates have been acquired gradually and they are said to have held office when Fatehpur Sikri was founded. In the same tahsil a number of villages are held by the *mahant* of the Brindaban temple; six, including Achhnera, by Raja Akhai Singh of Udaipur; and the Jats of Dura, who are connected

with the Bharatpur house, possess two villages. In Fatehabad the Chaudhris of Balehra hold 14 villages assessed at Rs. 11,269, and the Brahmans of Pantekhera own 13 villages and pay Rs. 12,352 revenue. In Khairagarh the only large proprietors are the Banias of Tantpur, and in the Bah tahsil Diwan Chet Singh of Parna, the head of a cadet branch of the Bhadawar house.

Cultivating tenures.

Of the whole cultivated area the proportion tilled by the proprietors themselves in 1905 was 16·7 per cent, while of the rest 81·5 per cent. was in the possession of rent-paying tenants, and the remaining 1·8 per cent. was rent free or held on nominal rents. The figures for the different tahsils exhibit considerable variations. The greatest amount of proprietary cultivation in any subdivision was 22·3 per cent in Khairagarh, while in Kiraoli, Bah and Agra the proportion was above the general average, on the other hand, it was only 8·9 per cent. in Firozabad, 13·1 per cent. in Fatehabad and 13·3 per cent. in Itimadpur. There appears to be a constant tendency for this area to diminish · in 1840 the average for the district was no less than 36·5 per cent., ranging from 53 per cent. in Khairagarh to 12·6 per cent. in Firozabad; and at the last settlement it was 23·5 per cent, the decrease being greatest in Khairagarh and Bah. The chief reasons assigned for this change are, on the one hand, a more accurate system of record, land held by tenants being frequently recorded in the past as *sir* sublet, and on the other, the extensive transfers of proprietary rights to non-resident and non-cultivating owners, together with the increasing competition for land resulting from an increase in population, which renders it more profitable for the *zamindar* to lease some of his land and to confine his own farm to smaller areas.

Rent-paying tenants.

The rest of the cultivating body is divided into the two great classes of tenants-at-will and tenants with right of occupancy. At the present time the former hold 45, and the latter 36·5 per cent. of the cultivated area. These proportions have greatly changed during the past sixty years. In 1840 occupancy tenants held 51·7 per cent. and at the last settlement 54·1 per cent., so that the subsequent decrease in the area thus held has been very striking. The proportion had already diminished

in 1878 in the trans-Jumna tahsils, but since that time it has declined in a marked degree in all parganas. It is now greatest in Firozabad, where it amounts to 50 per cent. while in Itimadpur and Fatehabad it is over 40 per cent.; it is lowest in Khairagarh and Kiraoli, with 27·6 and 28·1 per cent. respectively. The results show that these rights have been extinguished to a large extent in the less favoured parganas from which considerable migration has taken place on account of famine and other causes, and also that throughout the district the landowners have stubbornly resisted the acquisition of new rights. The area held by tenants-at-will has everywhere increased as a result, and also on account of the abandonment of *sir* lands by the proprietors; the proportion is much the same in all parts of the district, but is lowest in Firozabad and highest in Kiraoli.

Cultivating castes. The chief cultivating castes are Brahmans, Rajputs and Jats, who in 1905 held 19·6, 15·9 and 12·5 per cent. of the land respectively. The last are among the best, and the first two may be classed as a rule among the most inferior of the cultivators. Since the settlement their proportions have in each case declined, the Rajputs showing the most perceptible change. As already mentioned, the Jats prevail in Agra and Kiraoli, but elsewhere Brahmans and Rajputs invariably predominate. Next in order come Chamars with 7·3 per cent. Ahirs and Kachhis, with 4·7 per cent. apiece, and the spurious Rajputs, who have greatly improved their position in this respect, with 4·5 per cent. After them come Mallahs, Banias, Musalmans and Lodhs with over three per cent. in each case, and then Gadariyas, Gujars, Golapurabs and Kayasths. Kachhis and Ahirs are most numerous in Khairagarh and the trans-Jumna tract respectively; Mallahs occur mainly along the Jumna; Gujars are only important in Fatehabad and Khairagarh, and Golapurabs are practically confined to the neighbourhood of the Khari Nadi. Mention may also be made of the Malkanas in the north of Kiraoli and the Kirars in Khairagarh.

Rents. Rents in this district are almost universally paid in cash, and not in kind; and in the few instances in which the latter system is to be found, the amount of produce rendered to the landlord is not a fixed proportion of the crop, but merely the

equivalent, at the prices then current, of the recorded money rental. Cash rents vary according to the locality and nature of the soil, the form of tenancy, and, to some extent, the caste of the cultivator. There is, however, no universally recognised custom in this district under which certain castes pay lower rents than others. The average rate paid by Rajputs undoubtedly falls below that paid by other tenants; but this arises chiefly from the fact that they are in many cases kinsmen or members of the same family as the proprietors under whom they hold. When Rajputs cultivate side by side with some other race, and are not favoured by any accident of tribal relationship, there is no tendency to allow them any reduction of rent. Brahmans, too, very frequently pay less than the general average; but the rule does not apply universally, as in Fatehabad, for instance, their average rate is higher than that for all castes. The Kachhis alone pay a distinctly higher rent than others, but this is due to the fact that they generally confine themselves to the better kinds of land. It is probably true that the low-caste rate is higher than that paid by high caste tenants; but the rule is not without its exceptions, and frequently the phenomenon arises from purely local causes. Thus Chamars nearly always pay a high rent; but Mallahs, who do not stand very high in the social scale, are leniently treated; the apparent discrepancy being due to the fact that these people generally occupy the poorest land in the ravine tracts along the great rivers.

Rental incidence.

At the last settlement the average rent paid for each acre of cultivation was Rs. 3-14-0. Occupancy tenants, holding 52·1 per cent., paid Rs. 3-12-9, and tenants-at will paid Rs. 4-3-4 on 22·4 per cent. of the land The relation between the rates of the two classes varied to a considerable extent in different tahsils. While the advantage in favour of the occupancy tenant averaged 11 per cent. throughout the district, it was no less than 22 per cent. in Firozabad, 21 per cent. in Agra and 18 per cent. in Itimadpur, in all of which occupancy tenants were very numerous. On the other hand, it dropped to 7 per cent. in Khairagarh and little over 5 per cent. in Kiraoli, where the great preponderance of tenants-at-will rendered competition keener. The amount paid also varied in different parts. The occupancy

rental ranged from Rs. 3-4-1 in the north of Kiraoli to Rs. 4-4-10 in the old Iradatnagar tahsil; while for tenants-at-will the highest rates were Rs. 4-13-9 in the latter pargana, Rs. 4-13-11 in Agra and Rs. 4-13-5 in Firozabad; the lowest being Rs. 3-7-3 in Iradatnagar, and very little more in the rest of Khairagarh and Fatehabad.

Rise in rents.

These recorded rates were not, however, accepted unreservedly by the assessing officers. They showed on an average an increase of 32 per cent. since the settlement of 1840, but the rates ultimately selected were based on a supposed increase of no less than 42 per cent. The rise was general, but by no means regular. In Bah it was said to be no less than 59 per cent., while in Fatehabad and the trans-Jumna tahsils it was close on 50 per cent. In Khairagarh and Kiraoli, however, the rise was far smaller, not amounting to much more than 25 per cent.—a result that was inevitable under the less favourable circumstances of those tracts. Since the last settlement rents have risen everywhere, but not to the same extent, the estimated increase in 1905 being 15 per cent in the case of tenants-at-will, but the rate paid by occupancy tenants is practically the same as that recorded at settlement. Enhancement has been fairly general in the larger estates north of the Jumna, but elsewhere there has been little of it, save in part of the Agra tahsil. The average non-occupancy rental is now about Rs. 5-3-0 per acre, as against the assumed rate of Rs. 4-7-10 in 1878. The increase is not universal: in Bah the rate has remained stationary, and in Kiraoli it has actually declined, owing to the deterioration of that pargana under the influence of floods and the incursions of wild animals from Bharatpur. No great reliance can be placed on returns of this nature, for concealment of rents is probably common, especially in Fatehabad, where a large extension of canal irrigation has produced but a slight apparent rise in rents.

Condition of the people

The general condition of the agricultural classes is less satisfactory in Agra than in the richer districts of the Doab to the north. Considerable difference in their status is, however, to be seen in various parts. In the trans-Jumna tahsils and Fatehabad, for instance, their condition is generally good, owing in large measure to the increase of the export trade in grain and to the rise

in prices. In Agra, Bah and Khairagarh, on the other hand, there has been probably no improvement since the last settlement, and bad seasons have more than counterbalanced in their effects the benefits derived from prosperous years. This is proved by the numerous transfers of landed property to the money-lending classes, and is apparently connected with the recent decrease of occupancy rights. In Kiraoli the deterioration of a considerable area, rendering a reduction of assessment necessary, has combined with a succession of unfavourable years to produce extensive indebtedness. That the agricultural community as a whole is constantly in debt was proved beyond doubt at the last settlement, when a minute investigation was made into the financial condition of the cultivators. It was then found that in the four tahsils of Itimadpur, Firozabad, Agra, and Kiraoli only 22 per cent. could be described as free from debt, and the rest were more or less habitually in the hands of the money-lender, and elsewhere the proportion of the embarrassed was still higher. The money-lender does not, indeed permit the cultivator to starve: he supplies him with seed and with sufficient food to last till the next harvest; but the rate of interest he imposes generally means that he takes the whole of the produce and a little more, so that the debtor's name remains on his books for the next year. The system prevents saving and precludes independence: the cultivator has seldom any capital and the habit of borrowing becomes engrained. Even the well-to-do cultivators of Firozabad have habitual recourse to the Bania, and though most of them manage to remain solvent the privilege of borrowing is dearly obtained when the loan has to be repaid at compound interest Generally speaking, it may be said that the condition of the agriculturists has improved to a marked extent in those parts of the district which have benefited by the extension of canal irrigation and the development of means of communication, but elsewhere no change is visible, and in parts there is probably a district deterioration. The unskilled and general labourers have fared better. They can usually obtain work and their wages have risen; even the scarcity occasioned by the deficient rainfall of 1905 failed to bring down the daily wage below 2½ or 3 annas. That the demand for labour is still at least as great as the supply is

illustrated by the difficulty experienced by mill-owners in obtaining and retaining hands. Field labourers, too, have not suffered by the rise in prices, for they are strong enough to insist on better terms than those that prevailed in years of cheapness; but this again only serves to increase the burden of the distressed agriculturist.

CHAPTER IV.

ADMINISTRATION AND REVENUE.

Agra was from 1836 till 1858 the seat of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North Western Provinces, but in the latter year the Government was moved to Allahabad, the Board of Revenue following a year later, while the High Court remained till 1868. The place is still the headquarters of the commissioner of the Agra division, and the district has from the first been in the charge of a magistrate and collector. The usual staff consists of a joint magistrate and another covenanted civilian, four full-powered deputy collectors, a treasury officer, and one deputy or assistant magistrate with less than full powers. There are also a cantonment magistrate, seven tahsildars, and a bench of eight honorary magistrates for the municipality of Agra. The judicial courts consist of those of the district and sessions judge, the subordinate judge, the small cause court judge, and the munsifs of Agra and Fatehabad. The latter munsifi comprises the tahsils of Bah and Fatehabad, while the rest of the district falls within the jurisdiction of the Agra munsifi. The remaining civil officials include the civil surgeon and his assistants, the district engineer, chaplain, the district superintendent of police and his two or more assistants, the deputy inspector of schools, the postmaster, and the secretary-engineer of the Agra municipality. Several other officials whose duties are less purely local have their headquarters at Agra. Such are the commissioner and deputy commissioner of Northern India salt revenue and their assistants ; the executive engineer of the Agra division . the superintending engineers of irrigation works, 2nd and 3rd circles , the deputy sanitary commissioner, 1st circle , the chemical examiner, Government analyst and bacteriologist, and his assistant , the inspector of schools, 2nd circle, and his assistant for the Agra division ; the

District Staff

superintendent of the central and district jails; the superintendent of telegraphs, Rajputana division, and his assistant for the Bharatpur sub-division; the superintendent of the lunatic asylum, the superintendent of post-offices, and the Government archæologist.

Garrison. The normal garrison of Agra consists of a battery of field artillery, a company of garrison artillery located in the fort, a battalion of British infantry and a native infantry regiment. Agra is also the headquarters of a volunteer corps with an enrolled strength of 426 in 1904, and a detachment of the Cawnpore squadron of the United Provinces light horse. At Tundla there is one company of the East Indian Railway volunteer corps. The headquarters of the Bundelkhand division were formerly at Agra, but have lately been transferred to Jhansi. The cantonments are managed by the usual cantonment committee, the cantonment fund has an average income and expenditure of over Rs. 60,000.

Sub-divisions. As at present constituted, the district is divided into seven tahsils, each of which is conterminous with a pargana generally of the same name To the north of the Jumna are the Itimadpur and Firozabad tahsils, and to the south Agra, Kiraoli, Khairagarh, Fatehabad and Bah. The last was formerly known as Pinahat, but the headquarters were transferred to Bah in 1882. The Kiraoli tahsil comprises the old pargana of Fatehpur Sikri, the transfer having taken place in 1850.

Formation of the district. This arrangement is the result of many changes, and in former days the internal constitution of the district was very different At the British conquest Agra consisted of a large number of parganas formed by the Jats from the old *mahals* of Akbar's day. Of these, Lohamandi, Malpura, Nahargany and Karahra were reunited to form the Agra tahsil, Fatehpur Sikri was joined with Kiraoli, the headquarters being moved to Kiraoli in 1850. Farah and Achhnera were at first separate tahsils, but in 1832, when the former was reduced by the surrender of a large area to the newly-formed district of Muttra, the two were united into one. The capital was at Farah till 1878, but in that year 84 villages in the north were transferred to Muttra and the remainder was amalgamated with Kiraoli The three parganas

of Sarendhi, Jagnair and Khairagarh were united at conquest into the single tahsil of Sarendhi ; in 1841 the headquarters were moved to Khairagarh, from which the sub-division has taken its name since 1863. Iradatnagar, together with pargana Shamsabad, remained a separate tahsil till 1878, when the old *tappa* of Saiyan was added to Khairagarh and the rest given to Fatehabad which had formed a tahsil since annexation. Bah and Pinahat were at first distinct, but the two parganas were united into the single tahsil of Pinahat in 1844. Pinahat was afterwards abandoned and the headquarters finally located at Bah in 1882. North of the Jumna there were at first the two tahsils of Khandauli and Firozabad; the headquarters of the former were moved to Itimadpur in 1854, and ten years later the name of the sub-division was similarly changed. In 1874 the Jalesar tahsil was transferred from Muttra to Agra, and in 1878 a large portion of it was assigned to Itimadpur, while in the following year the remainder was given to Etah The only other alteration of importance was the exchange of a few villages between Agra and the surrounding tahsils.

Fiscal history.

Owing to these changes it is very difficult to follow the details of fiscal history, as at the most we have only the figures for each tahsil, and as these are for the tahsils as constituted at the time of the settlements in question, it is impossible to give accurately the successive demands for the existing sub-divisions as determined at former assessments, or even for the district in its present state. The figures given in the appendix are moreover open to question. Mr Mansel's report of 1842 gives the figures for each pargana of each settlement from the British conquest, but these unfortunately do not agree with the statistics drawn up at the 1840 settlement for each village and pargana. The latter should obviously be the more correct, but Mr Mansel's figures have been adopted in the case of the first two assessments for want of any others.

Summary settlements.

The early revenue history is involved in much obscurity. The district was conquered towards the close of 1803, and for about two and a half years the revenue was settled in a summary fashion. The troubled state of the country, the absence of maps and statistics, and other pressing business, such as measures for

the protection of life and property, forbade assessment on any but rough-and ready principles The revenue imposed by the Marathas in the year preceding the conquest is said to have been about Rs. 12,60,000, but this was far more than could be collected at the commencement of British rule The first summary settlement of 1211 F. or 1803-04 was Rs 9,23,595, which was admittedly very light The settlement was made in most cases with the *zamindars* in possession, but in a few instances parganas or portions of parganas were given in farm to contractors, this being done in Sarendhi and also in Bah-Pinahat, of which the the latter was given to one Brijbasi Lal. In the following year a second settlement was made on similar lines, the total demand being raised to Rs. 10,10,851.* Bah-Pinahat was again leased, but this time the contractor was Sheonandan Dichhit, the steward of the Raja of Bhadawar, Partab Singh. The tahsil had not yet been included in the district of Agra, but was in the charge of the collector, Mr. Cunynghame, who permitted the Raja to maintain an armed force for the protection of his estates against the incursions of Holkar's emissaries, the charge incurred on this account being struck off the revenue, so that the actual collections were considerably less than the nominal demand.

First triennial settlement

The first complete settlement was made in 1806 by Mr. Alexander Ross The assessment was for three years and was carried out on a more scientific basis than those preceding it. The collector summoned all the *malguzars* and called for tenders for each pargana. these persons had generally been employed as farmers under the native government, and consequently were well acquainted with the conditions prevailing The revenue to be assessed was derived in most cases from the highest tender, after comparison with the collections for the five preceding years and the estimates for the current year delivered by the tahsildars. The revenue included all miscellaneous items, such as *jalkar* or fishery dues, *bankar* or forest dues, and *parjot* or ground-rent. The lump sum thus imposed on a pargana was distributed among the component estates in proportion to their solvency. In most cases the proprietor was allowed to engage, but in a number of instances, where an old and trusted contractor had by private

* Appendix, Table IX.

arrangement induced the proprietors to forego this privilege, he was allowed to engage for a whole group of estates. This system was not applied to Bah-Pinahat, which was given on a three years' lease to Sheonandan Dichhit, the same agent of the Raja, although by this time the subdivision had been amalgamated with the rest of the district. The Raja himself stood security for the demand, but the arrangement did not work very smoothly owing to the turbulent state of the tract and the constant inroads of robbers and plunderers. Khandauli, too, was farmed in a similar manner with Raja Daya Ram of Hathras. The total revenue of the district was raised at this settlement to Rs. 11,65,008.*

Permanent settlement proposed.

In 1807, before the expiry of this settlement, proposals were made for the introduction of a permanent assessment resembling that of Benares. Mr. Ross expressed the opinion that little further cultivation was to be expected and that there was no prospect of any improvement of the quality of the staples produced; that, practically all disputes as to proprietary right had been settled and that, with the possible exception of the Farah and Fatehpur Sikri parganas, the whole of the district under his charge was ready for the prompt introduction of a permanent settlement. On the other hand. he considered that such a measure would not be acceptable to the zamindars, who would be unwilling to engage for their lands at a rate which could be fixed in perpetuity without prejudice to the Government, and at the same time he admitted the incomplete state of the records, declaring that it was difficult to form even a temporary settlement in such a manner as to apportion the demand evenly on all the different estates.† Some attempt was made to rectify these deficiencies, but eventually the proposal was abandoned by the Court of Directors.

Second triennial settlement.

Accordingly in 1808 a second settlement was effected for a period of three years. This was conducted by Mr. Ross, except in Bah and the trans-Jumna parganas; the former being settled by Mr. Trant and the latter by Mr. C Elliott. In this report Mr. Ross repeated his former statements: these were to the effect that the parganas in the neighbourhood of Agra were well developed, owing to their proximity to the city, the rapid growth of the population and the abundance of capital; they had been

* Appendix, Table IX

† Collector to Board, 29th September, 1807.

efficiently managed by Colonel Hessing to the south of the Jumna and by General Perron in the Doab during the latter years of native rule, while the outlying tracts of Farah, Fatehpur Sikri, Sarendhi and Bah-Pinahat not only possessed an inferior soil, but had been constantly harased by Holkar and the Jats of Bharatpur. Other retarding causes had been at work in this portion of the district. It was afterwards recognised that Mr. Ross' assessment had been too severe in Farah, a subdivision in which agriculture was sluggish and the people unthrifty in their habits, and that in Fatehpur Sikri he was less successful in determining the real assets than elsewhere. In 1808, however, there was no thought of reducing the demand, and in fact a large enhancement was taken in every pargana, excepting only Bah-Pinahat, where the rise was trifling. The total was raised to Rs. 13,80,324, an increase of 16 per cent., and at this time it must be remembered that the allowance of the assets granted to the *zamindars* was, on an average, somewhat more than one fourth only, and in but a few cases it reached one-third *

Quinquennial settlement.

This assessment expired in 1811, but whereas in other districts a fresh settlement was made for a period of five years, in Agra the term was merely extended without any alteration in the demand. Settlement operations were renewed in 1816, the trans-Jumna parganas being assessed by Mr. S. M. Boulderson, and the rest of the district by Mr Wright. The former appears to have followed the example of Mr Ross in adopting a system of detailed and careful investigation though presumably he continued to work backwards, according to modern ideas, by assessing the pargana first and the estate afterwards. A significant comment may be seen in the statement that Khandauli was more lightly assessed than Firozabad owing to the prevalence of *bhaiyachara* tenures in the former, "there being no tenantry in such estates, or at least no general rent roll, it was difficult, at that season, to bring such estates under assessment equal to natural capabilities."† In the other parganas, however, there seems to have been no attempt at any scientific method. Mr. Wright relied on exaggerated estimates, secret information, and farming offers, with the inevitable result of excessive assessments,

* Appendix, Table IX | † Mr. Mansel's Report, p. 4.

cases where the influence of parties connected with his confidential advisers was brought to bear on the collector. The general result was a greatly enhanced demand, and in several cases the proprietors refused to engage, so that reductions had to be made subsequently by Mr. H. G. Christian. The final revenue was fixed at Rs. 16,45,927, giving an enhancement of 19 per cent. above the expiring demand. and 41 per cent. in excess of that imposed in 1805.* From this, however, deductions should be made to the amount of Rs. 77,000 assessed on resumed grants of revenue-free lands given to pensioned soldiers of the Maratha generals; so that the actual increase was 34 per cent. This settlement was originally sanctioned for a term of five years, but quinquennial and other extensions kept it in force until superseded by the settlement of 1840. A partial revision was effected under Regulation VII of 1822 by Mr. Boddam, but as he based his assessments on exaggerated soil-rates, it was fortunate that it extended over 64 villages only. As it was, he effected an increase in the demand of Rs. 10,505.

Settlement of 1840.

The first regular settlement was that carried out under Regulation IX of 1833 by Mr. C. G. Mansel. The assessment was preceded by a professional survey and classification of soils carried out by Captains Wroughton and Fordyce between 1837 and 1839. Mr Mansel was thus enabled to form natural circles in each pargana, and for the different soils of each circle standard rent-rates were assumed, two-thirds of these being taken as the revenue rate. While he enjoyed, however, several advantages not possessed by his predecessors in the shape of accurate maps and records, his method appears somewhat antiquated when compared with modern ideas. He writes: "Short of a resort to a system of settling a district by encampment and personal inspection in each village, which in Agra would have occupied five years, I am not aware that the main advantages contemplated by the present system of settlement could have been better conferred on this district than has been done by the settlement operations actually carried out by myself." In practice he considered the estimate of his subordinates as the real foundation of assessment, and took as his example Mr. Boulderson's settlement of 1816 for

* Appendix, Table IX.

the Doab parganas, and for the rest of the district that of Mr. Ross in 1808. Starting from this basis, he proceeded to enquire whether the means of the agricultural community had increased from any cause, such as enhanced productiveness of the soil, higher prices, or any reduction in the proportion of the gross produce required to remunerate the farmer by improvements in land tenures, greater facility of borrowing capital, canal irrigation and the like. These questions he answered in the negative, declaring that the soil was overworked and the yield diminishing; that nothing had occurred to render the value of the net return of cultivation greater; and that the rise in the price of grain had not affected rents. He then came to the conclusion that the Agra, Iradatnagar, Firozabad and Fatehabad tahsils were fully assessed in 1808 and 1816; that in Farah the demand had been excessive; and that elsewhere some increase was fairly obtainable. The result of his assessment was that an enhancement of five per cent. on the expiring revenue was taken in Fatehpur Sikri and Khandauli, while elsewhere the demand was reduced, Bah-Pinahat and Farah benefiting to the extent of over 12 per cent. The total revenue of the district was fixed at Rs. 16,22,242, or Rs. 23,685 less than that of the preceding assessment.*

Results of the settlement.

The reduction was doubtless due in some measure to the effects of the famine of 1837. These remained visible for some time, as in the first ten years of the settlement considerable areas of land were farmed or sold for arrears, especially in the Farah, Itimadpur and Fatehabad tahsils. In the second ten years there were few sales, but a good deal of farming; much of this was due, however, to the mutiny, as this measure was adopted in many cases as a mode of punishment less severe than that of actual confiscation, and is not to be attributed to difficulty in collection. The settlement had originally been sanctioned for twenty years, but the term was extended to the 1st of July 1872 under Act VIII of 1848. In the third decade sales were practically unknown, save in Fatehpur Sikri, and the area farmed was but small. The increase in the value of land, the rise in prices, and the extension of cultivation together tended to render a demand, which at first was somewhat heavy, easily supportable before the

* Appendix, Table IX.

[illegible] of the term. The expiring revenue was Rs. 16,29,343, or [illegible] 7,101 more than that originally imposed. The gross increase [illegible] Rs. 36,345, of which Rs. 5,508 was revenue assessed on lands [illegible] to the district by alluvion, and the rest that derived from [illegible] resumption of revenue-free grants. The greater part of the [illegible] consisted of land held by one Badal Shah, a Faqir of Gwalior, [illegible] received as compensation a corresponding grant in Jhansi, [illegible] other hand, the decrease was Rs. 29,144, of which Rs. 9,871 [illegible]esented the revenue on land taken up for public purposes, [illegible]y along the Agra canal ; Rs 7,732 that of lands granted in [r]evenue-free tenure for loyalty during the mutiny; while the [b]alance was the reduction of revenue in Khairagarh and elsewhere [r]endered necessary by over-assessment.

The fifth regular settlement.

The last settlement commenced with the demarcation of [v]illage boundaries in September, 1872, and this was followed by plane-table survey for the preparation of village maps and [r]ecords. The assessment was entrusted to Mr. W. H. Smith, [w]ho completed the tahsils of Bah-Pinahat, Fatehabad, Itimadpur, [I]radatnagar, Farah and part of Agra by the beginning of 1878. [F]irozabad and the rest of Agra were settled by Mr. T. Benson ; [a]nd the remaining tahsils of Fatehpur Sikri and Khairagarh by [M]r. Benson and Mr. H. F. Evans, who wrote the final report, [p]ublished in 1880, the assessment of the last tahsil being announ[c]ed in May, 1879. The work was consequently spread over a [c]onsiderable period and the cost was great, amounting in all to [R]s. 7,07,000, being at the rate of Rs. 372 per square mile, though [t]his would have been much less had not the expenses of the survey [b]een included.

Method of assessment.

The first task of the settlement officer—and one to which [s]pecial attention was devoted was the demarcation of soils, [f]ollowed by the eduction of standard rent-rates for each sub-[d]ivision. The latter was found to be peculiarly difficult, as while [h]e relied mainly on the existing records, he found that rents [w]ere almost invariably recorded in the lump, and in only a few [c]ases could the actual rental paid for a particular class of soil be [d]iscovered. It often happened however, that a cultivator had [o]nly one class of soil in his holding, and information was also [o]btained from an analysis of the rates prevailing in numerous

holdings, from which a rough rate for the larger soil classes, at all events, was obtained. Another difficulty was caused by the large amount of proprietary cultivation and the unusual proportion of the land held by occupancy tenants, whose rents had remained unaltered since Mr. Mansel's settlement; the result being that only some 22·5 per cent. of the cultivated area was in the hands of tenants-at will. The rates, as finally sanctioned, ranged in the case of *gonda* land from Rs. 6 per acre in Bah to Rs. 9-3-0 in the trans-Jumna tahsils; for *manjha* from Rs. 4-[illegible] in Farah to Rs. 6-14-0 in Itimadpur and Firozabad; and [illegible] *baraha* from Rs. 3 in south to Rs. 4-10-0 in north Khairagarh. The application of these rates to the whole area under assessment gave a gross rental of Rs 36,11,612. But in actual practice very careful attention was paid to the condition of individual villages and their past history; and the rental ultimately fixed as a basis of assessment was Rs. 36,09,050. The proportion taken as revenue was normally 50 per cent., but no hard and fast rule was applied; in Fatehpur Sikri, for instance, where the assessable area held by each proprietor averaged as much as 23 acres, the demand was pitched at 51 per cent., while in Khairagarh, where the average was 18 acres only, it amounted to no more than 49 per cent. The result was a revenue of Rs. 18,06,060 for the district as then constituted, giving an enhancement of 11 per cent. on the whole, the proportion ranging from 4 per cent. in Fatehpur Sikri to 19 per cent. in Bah. The incidence per cultivated acre rose from Rs. 2-0-6 under the old demand to Rs. 2-3-11 in the new settlement. The increase was effected by progressive stages in all tahsils save Agra, Itimadpur and Firozabad, the maximum being reached in 1883-84. By that time, however, the district had undergone great changes both in its area and in its internal arrangements, Firozabad and Bah being the only tahsils whose revenues had remained unaltered. A large portion was transferred to Muttra, while Itimadpur materially increased in area, the revenue being ultimately Rs. 18,05,129.*

Working of the settlement.

The assessment at the time of its introduction was undoubtedly high, but the revenue has been collected generally with ease. Arrears occurred in the years of famine, when large suspensions

* *Vide* Appendix, Table IX.

and remissions were made, but at other times there has been little difficulty in realizing the demand, and recourse to the more severe coercive processes is uncommon. There have been hardly any sales of estates save in the trans-Jumna tahsils and Kiraoli, and in the former they have taken place but seldom. The Kiraoli tahsil has undergone many vicissitudes since the settlement and the transfers of property, compulsory or otherwise, have been due in the main to other causes than the severity of the revenue demand. The settlement was sanctioned originally for a period of thirty years, and would have expired in 1907 in all tahsils save Kiraoli and Khairagarh in which it would have run on till 1909 and 1910 respectively. The question of reassessment came up in 1903, and it was then decided that in view of the slight improvement that had taken place during the past thirty years, the present settlement should be extended for a further term of ten years.

Revision in Kiroal

In Karoli the original demand was subjected to various alterations of a somewhat pronounced character. The tahsil had been assessed at the end of an unusually prosperous period, but almost immediately after the introduction of the new demand the normal state of things was re established. As early as 1883 the attention of Government was drawn to the deteriorated condition of this tract, in which sales had been unusually frequent, indebtedness was heavy and general, cultivation had diminished to a serious extent and the growth of coarse grasses and other pests was spreading in every direction. In 40 *mahals* the revenue exceeded the gross assets, but the deterioration was due to other causes than the severity of the assessment. The tract affected was the southern and western portion of the tahsil, around Fatehpur Sikri and along the Bharatpur border. Here the water in the wells is very brackish and sweet water is requisite for the preparation of the fields for the *rabi* harvest; but from 1877 to 1883 the average rainfall at Kiraoli was only 16 inches, and at Fatehpur Sikri even less. Added to this, the tahsil had suffered terribly from an unprecedentedly severe outbreak of fever in 1879, which had reduced the population to an alarming extent. With the contraction of the cultivated area the jungle spread rapidly, and this only served to provide additional cover for the

herds of wild cattle, pig, and antelope which crossed over [illegible] Bharatpur to devour the scanty crops. In 1885 Mr. R. R. [illegible] ander was appointed settlement officer with directions [illegible] revise the demand where necessary in 203 *mahals* assessed [illegible] Rs. 1,43 439. The result was a reduction of the revenue [illegible] Rs. 1,07,635 for five years, rising to Rs. 1,12 155 in the [illegible] This measure alleviated but failed to cure the evil, and in [illegible] Mr. J H. Harrison was appointed to undertake a second revis[illegible] in 58 villages, the revenue in 38 of which had been larg[illegible] reduced in 1886. The demand was again diminished, the ass[illegible] ment of these villages being fixed at Rs. 48,076, in place [illegible] Rs. 73,063, while remissions were also made to the extent of Rs. 89,713, thus making the revision practically retrospective for the three preceding years. The settlement was for five years in the villages along the Bharatpur border to the north of the railway and was to last until further orders elsewhere, the term being extended till 1899 By 1894 the northern villages, which had enjoyed the benefits of the wire fence for some time, had considerably improved, cultivation had extended rapidly, but the assets had not increased proportionately It was thought advisable, however, to raise the demand in 14 villages from Rs 14,910 to Rs 15,465, the latter figure to run for five years, while in the other two, Mai and Raipura Ahir, the revenue was fixed at Rs. 2,891, to be maintained till the expiry of the regular settlement Eventually, the final revision took place in 1901, when it was found possible, in view of the general recovery of the tract, to impose a revenue of Rs. 16,422, to run on for the remaining period of the settlement The remaining 42 villages to the south of the railway were reassessed in 1899, when the final demand, reached by progressive enhancements, was fixed at Rs. 41 585. The tahsil has greatly improved, but the villages in the precarious tract still suffer from bad water, a defective subsoil, dearth of tenants and indebted or apathetic proprietors. The extension of the canal beyond the Khari Nadi will, however, go far to enhance the prosperity of the subdivision.

Work of the Jhlam [?] — The wire fence.

The recuperation of the distressed portion of Kiraoli was partly due to measures taken with the object of restraining the flood water from Bharatpur, where the large earthen

... used frequently to prove insufficient to hold up the ... volume of water collected, but more definite results were ...ed from the construction of a barbed wire fence all along ... Bharatpur boundary. The project of some such protection ...inst the wild cattle and other animals which swarmed over the ...ary from the Bharatpur *ramna* and devastated the crops ...oli was an old one. As early as 1877 the Maharaja built ... for 19 miles at a considerable cost, but most of it was ...ately washed away by the flood water. In 1889 the ...r proposed to erect a hedge of prikly pear, or a fence of ...t the suggestion was negatived on the ground of expense. ...as not till 1890 that an experimental fence of 17½ miles in ...ngth, from the railway northwards, was sanctioned at a cost of ... 48,920. The results were at once obvious, and the benefits ...rived therefrom were strikingly illustrated by the rapid ...pread of cultivation in villages which had appeared hopelessly ...ruined. The authorities were induced, in 1892, to continue the fence southwards as far as the Utangan, and the work was completed in the following year. The Bharatpur Darbar agreed to pay half the cost, the contribution amounting to upwards of half a lakh. The fence is protected and repaired by *lambardars* and *zamindars*, while the duty of reporting damage devolves on the village watchmen, who patrol the fence and inform the *tahsildars* through the *patwari* and *qanungo* of any damage that has occurred.

Cesses. In addition to the regular revenue demand, the usual cesses are levied, comprising the ten per cent. local rate and the three per cent. patwari rate, apart from the owners' and occupiers' rates paid on lands irrigated by the canals. The amount thus realized in 1904-1905 is shown in the appendix.* The total includes the famine rate of two per cent. on the revenue demand, which was abolished in 1905. The ten per cent. cess dates from 1871, when the various old rates imposed for the up-keep of schools, roads, post-offices and the like, were consolidated and received the sanction of law.

Police-stations. For the purposes of police administration the district is divided at present into 31 police circles, of which nine are

*Appendix, Table X.

wholly or in part urban and the rest rural. The city stations, which form a single inspector's circle, are known as the Kotwali, Chhatta, Rakabganj, Hariparbat, Lohamandi, Tajganj, Itimad-ud-daula, Sadr Bazar and Lalkurti, the two last being in cantonments. Some of these have small rural areas attached. Thus the Tajganj circle includes 25 villages of the Agra tahsil, Rakabganj two villages, Hariparbat fourteen, Lohamandi nine, and Itimad-ud-daula one village of tahsil Agra and twelve of Itimadpur. The circles of the rural police-stations have been allocated without regard, as a rule, to the tahsil boundaries—an arrangement which occasionally results in some administrative inconvenience. In the Agra tahsil there are at the present time stations at Malpura and Kakuba, their circles comprising 34 and 27 villages respectively, while of the remainder 17 villages belong to Dauki, nine to Runkuta, seven to Shamsabad, and one to Achhnera, in addition to those mentioned above. In tahsil Itimadpur there are stations at Itimadpur, Khandauli, Aharan and Tundla, the villages in their respective circles numbering 72, 32, 47 and 10; of the rest, four villages belong to Narki and one to Dauki. The Firozabad tahsil is divided between the two *thanas* of Firozabad, with 114 villages and Narki, with 73 villages. Bah forms a self-contained subdivision; there are stations at Bah, with jurisdiction over 85 villages; at Jaitpur, 61 villages, and at Pinahat, 60 villages. Fatehabad possesses three police-stations, located at Fatehabad, Shamsabad and Dauki. Their circles contain 83, 41 and 15 villages of this tahsil respectively, while of the remainder 14 belong to Iradatnagar, eight to Kakuba, and one to Itimadpur. In Kiraoli the stations are at Achhnera, Runkuta and Fatehpur Sikri. Their circles comprise 58, 19 and 63 villages, while 21 in the south-east are included in *thana* Kagarol and ten in the eastern portion in that of Malpura. Lastly, in the Khairagarh tahsil, there are police-stations at Khairagarh, with a circle of 33 villages; Saiyan, with 23; Kagarol, with 19; Iradatnagar, with 30; and Jagnair, with 46 villages. The four which remain are in the Kakuba circle. Statements showing the population of each *thana* and the distribution of the police force will be found in the appendix.*

*Appendix, Tables II and XVII

Three stations, at Nibohra, Kiraoli and Batesar, were abolished in 1902. The circle of the first was divided among those of Fatehabad and Shamsabad; that of the second between Kagarol, Fatehpur Sikri and Achhnera; and of the third between Bah and Pinahat. At the same time Tundla was added, the circle being formed out of Itimadpur. A scheme of reorganization is now on foot, whereby several stations will be abolished, including Runkuta, Malpura, Kagarol, Iradatnagar, Dauki, Khandauli and Itimadpur. This will effect no change in the city and cantonments, but elsewhere the alterations will be considerable. The Agra tahsil will be assigned to the Kakuba circle, a few villages remaining in Hariparbat and Tajganj. Kiraoli will be divided between Achhnera and Fatehpur Sikri; tahsil Khairagarh between Khairagarh, Jagnair, and Saiyan; tahsil Fatehabad between Fatehabad and Shamsabad, tahsil Bah between Bah, Pinahat, and Jaitpur; tahsil Firozabad between Firozabad and Narki; and the Itimadpur tahsil will be partitioned among the three *thanas* of Tundla, Aharan and Itimad-ud-daula.

Police force.

The police force is under the control of the district superintendent, subordinate to whom are two or more assistant superintendents, four circle inspectors, and two reserve inspectors. The regular civil police force consists of 43 sub-inspectors, 61 head constables and 690 men posted at the various stations, and 9 sub-inspectors, 18 constables and 122 men in reserve. The armed police, including 47 mounted men, comprises four sub-inspectors, 54 head constables and 369 men. They are all employed at headquarters with the exception of six frontier guards stationed at Pinahat, Iradatnagar, Fatehpur Sikri and Sarendhi. The municipal police force, including 40 men of all grades, is now confined to those employed at Firozabad and Fatehpur Sikri, the place of the old Agra municipal force having been taken by the regular police In addition to these, there are the Act XX town police, 47 men in all, the road police force of 109 men, and the village *chaukidars* numbering 2,151. The road police patrol all the provincial roads and also those leading from Agra to Muttra, to Bharatpur, to Kagarol and Jagnair, and to Fatehabad and Bah as far as the Etawah boundary.

Crime.

Statistics of criminal justice and cognizable crime for each year since 1896 will be found in the appendix.* From these it will be seen that though the criminal work is not particularly heavy in ordinary years, a bad season, as was the case in 1897 and 1900, will result in a greatly increased volume of crime. The most common offences are, as usual, petty thefts, burglary, criminal trespass and receiving stolen goods. The presence of a large city tends to the existence of a considerable criminal population, but throughout the district there are many representatives of races whose instincts and habits addict them to crime. Kanjars and Haburas are to be found everywhere. Where they have settled down, they are generally known as Berias, but they are one and all a useless and utterly irreclaimable class. There are large Kanjar settlements at Pachgaon in Dholpur and at Bhainsa Pachhauni in Bharatpur. These persons, as well as those domiciled in this district and the gangs which infest Etah and the surrounding tracts, form a body of criminals whose organization dates from time immemorial and is perfect in every detail. The Mallahs of the district, though not a proclaimed tribe, are criminals almost to a man. They are chiefly to be found in the lowlands along the Jumna and Chambal, and generally live by themselves in small and inaccessible hamlets. They indulge to a small extent in cattle-theft, but prefer burglary and larceny, being experts in the art of picking pockets and possessing themselves of other people's property at fairs and big gatherings by the simple expedient of walking off with the article when the owner is not looking. Many of them do not practise in their own district, but annually migrate to Calcutta and the Ganges delta, where they are said to reap a rich harvest. Cattle-theft is fairly common everywhere, but there is practically no *languri* or blackmail—possibly owing to the reason that there are no rich grazing-grounds in Agra and the cattle are not of the stamp to be found in Aligarh, Bulandshahr and the *khadir* of the Jumna to the north. One of the chief features of this district from the criminal point of view is its liability to severe outbreaks of dacoity by armed and organized bands, who readily find refuge in the ravines and hills and

* Appendix, Tables VII and VIII.

in the native territory beyond the border. Several leaders have acquired great notoriety of late years, and the names of such men as Gobardhan, Ghia Ram and Mohana will not soon be forgotten. It is probably true that given a capable and daring man as a leader, there is not a village in the district from which a recruit or two would not be forthcoming. In spite of the free application of the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code, the average number of persons convicted of robbery and dacoity during the seven years ending in 1905, was 57 annually—a figure which is exceeded in few districts.

Infanticide. In former years the practice of infanticide was undoubtedly very prevalent in this district, especially among the Bhadaurias and other Rajput clans of high descent. The first repressive measures were undertaken after the introduction of Act VIII of 1870, and in 1881 there were 24 clans, inhabiting 51 villages, proclaimed as suspected. The following twenty years however, saw a great improvement in this respect. In 1901, there were but three proclaimed clans and only eight villages on the register, and since that time further reductions have been made. In 1905 only two villages, Korath and Rudmulli in the Bah tahsil, remained under surveillance, their inhabitants being Bhadaurias. Nothing has come to light during recent years to shew that the practice is still in existence, and already it has been proposed to expunge these two villages from the list. One striking proof of the disappearance of the crime is the admitted fact that the Bhadaurias now accept cash payments on the marriage of their daughters in the same way as other Hindu castes. At the last census the general proportion of females to males throughout the district was as 86·4 to 100, while in the case of Rajputs as a whole it was 75·9 and for Bhadaurias 88·6. The figures are, however, misleading, as a true comparison can be only effected between the unmarried female population in each case.

Jails. There are two jails in Agra, one being the usual district jail, and the other the central jail for the reception of long-term prisoners from the districts of Agra and Muttra and the whole of the Meerut division except Dehra Dun. Occasionally prisoners are sent here from other parts, including at one time

a number of convicts from Burma. The district jail is of the second class and is under the charge of the superintendent of the central prison; it is situated to the north-west of the city, near the lunatic asylum. The central jail lies a mile to the east, and consists of a large block of buildings which date from about 1830. It can accommodate nearly 2,500 prisoners, and in 1904 the total number of inmates was 2,813, the daily average being 1,928. Of the former 82 were women, all female convicts being lodged here and none in the district jail. The labour exacted from the prisoners consists of mill-grinding, oil-pressing, wool spinning, weaving and the like. The jail has acquired a great and well-deserved reputation for its carpet-weaving industry, which has been established for many years. The carpets are made from European and oriental designs, and the wool is dyed in the jail from local vegetable dyes. The demand for carpets is always greater than the supply, and frequently large orders are received from Europe. Other important industries are blanket and *dari* weaving. In 1904 the output was 2,052 square yards of carpet, 9,803 blankets and 5,730 blanket coats, and 5 417 square yards of *dari*, while the cash profit was Rs. 20,481 The district jail contained 1,121 inmates, the daily average being 341. There are no manufactures of any importance carried on here, the industrial labour being generally the same as that enforced in similar institutions. Civil prisoners confined for debt are lodged in a portion of the district jail set apart for the purpose.

Excise. Ever since the introduction of British rule excise has formed part of the Government revenue. In early days, as in the case of land revenue, the system adopted was that of farming tracts of varying extent to native contractors, and this method remained in vogue for a considerable period. It was not till the beginning of 1863 that a Government distillery was opened at Agra in Nai-ki-mandi and the distillery system was introduced throughout the district. Nine branch distilleries were started, but three of these were closed shortly afterwards, owing to the difficulty caused by smuggling from the adjacent native territory. A distillery fee of Rs. 4 per still was imposed and a still-head duty of Re. 1-8-0 per gallon of proof liquor and Re. 0-12 0 for liquor of less strength,

made from shira, was levied, while the cheaper *mahua* spirit was taxed Re. 1 and eight annas respectively. In 1869 the charge for stills was reduced to Re. 1, and a uniform fee of Rs. 5 per annum was fixed for the right of retail vend, which had previously been put up to auction; the still-head duty was considered the main source of revenue and was fixed at Re. 1-4-0; subsequently raised to Re. 1-8-0 per gallon, irrespective of the quality and strength. In 1870 a modification was introduced in the shape of differential fees for various shops, the maximum being fixed at Rs. 240, and the minimum at Rs. 12 per annum, while the number of shops permitted was determined by the collector. This gave rise to keen competition, and soon the shops were put up to auction annually. In 1877, on the recommendations of the excise commission, various changes were made. An excise officer was appointed; still-head duty was paid into the tahsil treasuries and no longer at the distilleries, store-rooms and standard vessels were introduced; the old excise *chaprasis* were replaced by police guards; the independent powers of the cantonment magistrate were abolished, and a uniform still-head duty of Re. 1, irrespective of strength, was enforced. In 1878 all the outlying distilleries were closed, and all liquor was manufactured at Agra, save that for the Bah and Fatehabad tahsils, which were farmed as in old days. In 1879 the modified distillery system was adopted and was gradually extended to the whole district, save Bah and part of Fatehabad, but in 1883 it was abolished and the distillery system restored in Agra tahsil and city and the trans-Jumna tahsils, the rest of the district being farmed. In 1887 a lease of the Agra tahsil for three years was given to a Parsi contractor, and this was renewed in 1890 for a further term. He became the object of determined opposition from the Kalwars; and when, in 1897, the modified distillery system was again introduced and a bonded warehouse started at Agra, they attempted to undersell him. The famine of 1897 and their losses in consequence of poor sales delayed the operation; but soon afterwards they raised a large capital and bought up all the shops in the city, importing their liquor and eventually capturing the whole market. At the end of 1899 the distillery system was reintroduced throughout the district, except in Bah and portions of Khairagarh, Fatehabad and

[illegible], which were made out-still areas. From 1906, however, the former system will include the whole of Agra save Bah alone.

Recent changes.

Other changes have taken place of late years. The still-head duty has been constantly raised, and in 1899 it was increased to Rs. 2-8-0 per gallon. The drinking classes, too, have now learned to prefer the more expensive liquor manufactured from *shira* to that distilled from *mahua*, and this fact tended to make the production of the former unprofitable, as *shira* is not a local product and such liquor can be imported at a cost cheaper than that of distillation at Agra, where the excessive heat in summer causes further difficulties, rendering the outturn very poor. It has now been decided to close the distillery altogether, and from 1906 the district will depend solely on imported liquor, save in the small out-still area.

Revenue

Statistics of excise revenue since 1890 will be found in the appendix.* The receipts from country spirits from 1892 to 1904 averaged Rs. 90,000, the highest figure being Rs. 1,29,000 in the last year. The average is lower than it would have been but for the famine of 1897, when the consumption declined; but of late years it is said that plague has brought about an increased demand. Though the rise is in part due to the enhanced duty, the actual amount consumed has markedly increased; the average is 25,600 gallons, as against 32,744 gallons in the last year; but these figures do not include imported liquor, the total average for the last five years being 112,500 gallons. The revenue derived from the urban area is much greater than that from the rural tracts In 1905 the value of the shops in Agra and Firozabad was about Rs. 40,500 as against Rs. 14,500 in the rest of the district. There were 21 shops in 1905 for the retail sale of country liquor in the city, 31 in the rest of the distillery area, and 26 in the out-still tract. In the towns liquor is consumed by almost all classes, including Musalmans and even some of the higher Hindu castes. In the country the chief drinkers are Berias and other wandering tribes; but almost the whole low-caste population is addicted to liquor, especially on the occasion of large gatherings, such as marriage feasts, market days and

* Appendix, Table XI

the like. Illicit distillation is almost unknown in the district owing in large measure to the absence of the requisite materials; smuggling of liquor from over the distillery area border is occasionally reported, but such offences are rare.

Rosa rum

Another important factor in the decreased amount of liquor distilled at Agra is the growing popularity of rum manufactured at the Rosa distillery in Shahjahanpur. The receipts from foreign liquor have steadily risen of late years, and this is not to be ascribed to any increase in the amount consumed by the garrison and other European residents, but to the more general preference for the Rosa article evinced by natives. This is due to its superior quality, its fixed price, and the absence of legal restrictions in regard to its possession, while the European shops, of which there are eight in Agra within a small radius, afford greater privacy to high caste natives, who chiefly patronize them. The shops, too, benefit by the small license fees and the comparative fixity of tenure, which give them a great advantage over country liquor shops.

Tari.

The fermented liquor known as *tari* and obtained from the juice of the palm-tree is consumed to a small extent in the district. The right of sale is farmed for a period of five years to a contractor, who is allowed to maintain twenty shops. The revenue derived from this source amounts to about Rs. 750 annually, and has risen considerably of late years, the total in 1881 being Rs. 233, and in 1891 only Rs. 150.

Hemp drugs.

No hemp drugs are manufactured in Agra and the sale is confined to imported products. In former days *ganja* of the *pathar* variety from Gwalior was largely consumed; but, as in other districts, its place has been almost entirely taken by *charas* from Hoshiarpur. The average sales of *ganja* from 1892 to 1905 have been 9·2 maunds, and of *charas* nearly 34 maunds. The former sells at Rs. 15 per *ser*, while the price of the latter ranges from Rs. 35 to Rs. 40, the duty being Rs. 3 and Rs. 4 per *ser* respectively. There is also a considerable demand for hemp in the form of *bhang*, imported by the licensed vendors from the Himalayan tracts and sold at Rs. 2 per *ser*. There are 22 drug shops in the city and 56 in the rest of the district. Prior to 1897, drugs were imported by the licensees direct, and the only

source of revenue was the license fees; these amounted to Rs. 10,900 in 1881 and Rs. 18,850 in 1891. In 1897 a bonded warehouse was instituted at Agra for all the *ganja* and *charas* for this district and also for Etah, Etawah, Muttra, Aligarh and Bulandshahr. The license fees are sold by auction for three years, and have risen to a remarkable extent: in 1898 they amounted to Rs. 14,000 and in 1904 the figure reached was Rs 29,833. The total receipts under drugs in the latter year were Rs. 35,000.

Opium.

A large amount of opium is consumed, both in the city and the rural tracts. None is produced in the district and smuggling is consequently rare, such offences as are detected being as a rule in connection with the introduction of small quantities from native territory. The amount of opium sold appears to be on the decrease: for the seven years ending in 1897 it averaged 63 5 maunds, and for the succeeding septennial period it fell to 50·8 maunds. There area ten retail shops in the city and 23 in the rest of the district. Up to 1900, opium was sold retail by the Government treasurer as well as by the licensed vendors. The average total receipts for the ten preceding years were Rs. 28,300 annually; but since the abolition of official vend the sum derived from license fees has greatly increased, and for the four years succeeding 1900 averaged nearly Rs. 31 500 Opium is now sold at Rs. 18 per *ser* to the vendors and retailed at four or five annas per *tola*. The practice of smoking *chandu* was very prevalent in former days, but has since been suppressed, and only a few cases are reported annually

Income tax.

The collection of income-tax under the present system dates from the introduction of Act II of 1886, which imposed a tax of a very different character to the old income-tax abolished in 1872, and the subsequent license-tax of Acts VIII of 1877 and II of 1878, in that no account was taken of incomes derived from agriculture. The only important modification that has since taken place was the exemption from taxation of incomes of Rs. 1,000 and under, according to the rules of 1904. Statistics of assessees and collections since 1891, both for the whole district and for the various tahsils and the city of Agra, will be found in the appendix.* The average receipts for the ten years

* Appendix, Tables XIII and XIV.

preceding 1904 were Rs. 1,06,000 paid by 2,654 assessees, while after the introduction of the new rules the receipts fell to Rs. 82,524, and the number of persons assessed to 1,121. The bulk of the tax is collected in Agra city, where most of the wealthy men reside. Of the various tahsils, Fatehabad pays the most, followed by Itimadpur and Firozabad, and Bah the least.

Registration. The district judge holds the office of registrar, while subordinate to him are seven sub registrars, stationed at each of the tahsil headquarters. For many years there were also registration offices for Agra municipality and cantonments, but these were abolished in May, 1894, and the whole of the Agra tahsil was placed in the charge of the departmental sub-registrars. Of late years there has been a great increase in the number of documents registered and consequently in the fees paid. In 1881-82 fees to the amount of Rs. 7,917 were realized on 6,515 documents presented; ten years later the figures were Rs. 11,813 and 5,934 respectively; and in 1901-02 the total income was Rs. 12,473, the expenditure Rs. 6,763, and the number of documents 5,408. The averages for the three succeeding years show 7,578 documents registered annually and Rs. 18,828 received in fees, against charges of Rs. 9,700. As is only to be expected, the heaviest work is done at the Agra office, while there is very little difference between the others, Itimadpur and Bah taking the foremost place. The area in charge of the registrar includes the whole of Muttra in addition to this district.

Stamps. A table given in the appendix shows the annual income derived from stamps since 1891.* Stamp duties are collected under the Indian Stamp Act (II of 1899) and the Court Fees Act (VII of 1870). The total receipts in 1880-81 were Rs. 1,95,422, and this rose ten years later to Rs. 2,54,748. From 1891 to 1904 the average was Rs. 2,67,493, and of this 24·3 per cent. was derived from non-judicial stamps and 74·15 per. cent. from the sale of court-fee stamps, including copies. The average annual charges for the same period were Rs. 6,267. The increase in income has been fairly consistant, and in the main is due to increased litigation.

Postal arrangements. The history of the post-office practically begins from 1838, when the offices of the North-Western Provinces, comprising some

* Appendix, Table XII.

55 disbursing and subordinate establishments, were formed into a separate division and placed under the charge of a Postmaster-General, at first styled the Superintendent. Prior to that date they had been nominally subject to the control of the Postmaster-General at Calcutta, but had really been managed by the postmasters on the spot, who were either military or medical officers. The funds were supplied by the postal cess, first levied under Regulation IX of 1833. The mails were then carried by *harkaras* or runners, who frequently employed bamboo rods with parcels attached at either end, known as *bahngis* ; hence arose the common term of "banghy post." The fees charged were calculated according to weight and were very high as compared with the present rates. In 1842 a horse mail was introduced between Agra and Cawnpore and was extended to other lines, being eventually adopted on the Indore route to Bombay. About the same time carriages were made available for passenger traffic and separate horses maintained for their transport. With the increase in the bulk of the mails the *shigram* was introduced, this vehicle carrying the mails and six passengers at the rate of one anna per mile—a low charge which was rendered possible by the ample surplus derived from the mails. At a somewhat later date the bullock train was started for the carriage of heavy parcels between Allahabad, Agra, Delhi and Meerut ; and was subsequently extended to the Indore route. The district dák, hitherto confined to the transmission of official communications between headquarters and the outlying tahsils and *thanas*, was thrown open to private correspondence in 1845, and till 1864 the entire management remained in the hands of the local officials. In the latter year it was transferred to the Postal department, which established regular offices wherever such a step was deemed necessary. Postmen were attached to each office for the delivery of letters in the neighbouring villages. The district offices have now ceased to exist, save at a few places where their maintenance would not be warranted under the commercial principles of the post-office. The work done by the department has increased enormously of late years. In 1861 the total number of articles received at Agra was 692,662, this rose to 837,874 in 1871 and to 1,268,020 ten years later ; while in 1901 it was no less than 3,598,790. In addition to

the ordinary duties of mail-carrying, the post-office has been entrusted with the despatch of money-orders and the management of the savings-bank. The number of orders issued in 1901 was 61,791, representing Rs. 11,74,291, while 104,669 orders, to the value of Rs. 20,71,497, were cashed during the same year. As a savings-bank the post-office held a sum of Rs. 4,61,231 on account of private deposits, exclusive of transfer transactions; and it paid interest on closed accounts to the amount of Rs. 2,750.

Post-offices.

Under the present arrangements the offices in and about the city are under the control of the postmaster of Agra, and the rest under the superintendent of the Agra division. A list of all the post-offices in existence in 1905 will be found in the appendix. In addition to the head-office at Agra there are twelve offices in the city and cantonments, while in the rest of the district there are eleven sub-offices and 25 branch-offices. On the latter that at Runkuta alone is now under the control of the district authorities The mails are conveyed by rail as far as possible, while a mail cart runs between the head office and those of Agra city and civil lines, while in other cases the carriage is effected by runners.

Telegraph.

Agra is the headquarters of the Rajputana telegraph division, the Bharatpur sub-division in the same circle, and the Agra sub-division of the Bengal division. The first lies almost wholly outside the boundaries of the United Provinces, but includes all the lines and offices along the metre-gauge system of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway and thus comprises the offices at each station on the line from Achhnera to Cawnpore. Wires radiate from Agra to Aligarh, Bharatpur, Cawnpore, Gwalior and Muttra. There is a central office at Agra and two combined offices in Belangunj and Rawatpara There is another combined office at Firozabad, and other offices at the various railway stations. The staff at the central office comprises a sub-assistant superintendent, nine telegraph masters, and 114 signallers; attached to the office is a training school, where departmental, military, canal, postal and police signallers are instructed and granted certificates of proficiency. The business done by the Telegraph department has increased enormously of late years. The total number of messages dealt with in 1891 was 1,255,569, while ten years later

it had risen to 1,901,857, the average for the decade being about 1,578,000.

Munici-palities.

Local self-government is represented in this district by the municipalities, the Act XX towns, and the district and local boards. The first include Agra city and Firozabad, while till recently Fatehpur Sikri was administered similarly, but is now a notified area under Act I of 1900.

Agra.

The city of Agra was constituted a municipality in 1863, but before that date the affairs of the town had been to some extent under local control. By Regulation XVI of 1814 ward committees, consisting of householders, were appointed to assess and collect a tax for the maintenance of watch and ward. Act XV of 1837 enabled any surplus from this rate to be devoted to local improvements, and a non-official committee was appointed for the purpose; but the total income was only about Rs. 21,000, and from this a force of watchmen and a small conservancy establishment was maintained, the streets were unlighted, and the roads were watered by means of private subscriptions. Under Act XXVI of 1850 the municipal committee was regularly instituted, the members at first being nominated by Government, while the income was then for the first time derived from octori. The constitution of the committee was modified by Act VI of 1868, which provided for the gradual introduction of the elective principle and enabled fresh taxes to be levied. Act XV of 1883 established the system of election for all save the few official members, and this was replaced by Act I of 1900, at present in force. The municipal board, of which the magistrate is the chairman, consists of 21 members, three holding their seats by virtue of their office, namely the chairman, joint magistrate and civil surgeon; two being nominated by Government, and the remaining 16 being elected from the various wards. In addition there is a paid secretary, who is also the municipal engineer. The income is mainly derived from an octroi tax on imports. Other sources are tolls on the bridges and ferries over the Jumna, the tax on vehicles and animals, first introduced in 1893; the water-rate, which has been levied since 1892, and the sale of water; rents of lands and houses; and several miscellaneous items, such as revenue from markets, slaughter-houses and pounds, fines,

and license-fees for hackney carriages and hand carts. The details of income and expenditure since 1891 will be found in the appendix.* The averages for the ten years ending 1901-02 were Rs. 4,76,800 and Rs. 3,85,900 respectively, while it is interesting to note that the figures for the decade ending 1881-82 were Rs. 1,59,848 and Rs. 1,59,092. The great increase under both heads is chiefly due to extraordinary expenditure, on water-works and the li e, of money derived from loans. Of the various enactments extended to the Agra municipality, mention may be made of the Hackney Carriage Act (XIV of 1879), applied in 1881; the Vaccination Act (XIII of 1880) and the Water-works Act (I of 1891) in 1891; and the Sewerage and Drainage Act (III of 1884) in 1895.

Water-works.

The scheme for providing Agra with an adequate supply of pure water was first mooted in 1881, when it was decided to attempt the construction of an artesian well. The experiment was commenced in 1884, but proved a failure and was abandoned in 1887. It was then resolved to obtain filtered water from the Jumna, and a scheme costing Rs. 11,25,000 was adopted, the recurring expenditure to be met from a water-rate and the sale of water, supplemented by additional taxation. In 1889 a contract was signed for the completion of the work in two years at a cost of Rs. 7,36,000, exclusive of the pumping machinery. The water-works were formally opened by His Excellency the Viceroy in December, 1890, and in the following year schemes were sanctioned for extending the supply to Tajganj, civil lines, and cantonments, the work in the last instance being carried out by the Military department. The total capital cost incurred by the municipality was, up to the end of 1905, about Rs. 14,49,500. This was met chiefly from thirteen loans aggregating Rs. 11,95,000, the last of which will be repaid by 1925. The average annual supply of water from 1891 to 1905 was 995 million gallons, and for the last year alone 1,474 million, of which 7,24,500,000 gallons were filtered water. The water-works are located on the right bank of the Jumna above the city, and a short distance below the hamlet of Rajwara.

* Appendix, Table XVI.

The conservancy arrangements of the city are good, but the satisfactory disposal of the sullage has for many years presented great difficulties. In 1899 it was proposed to construct an intercepting sewer with the object of deflecting the sullage from its various outlets into the Jumna above the fort, a system which involved a constant danger to the public health, to a point lower down. The scheme necessitated the carrying of a pipe over the river along the railway bridge so as to obtain access to a sewage farm on the other side. The difficulty lay in the expense, and for a time the question was shelved and a temporary drainage channel was made in the bed of the river, which proved fairly successful, in that it took the sewage through the sand to a point below the Dhobis' *ghat*, and acted to a certain extent as a continuous septic tank, flushed and thoroughly cleansed by the river every rains. In 1902 the scheme for providing a permanent sewer was revived, and in the following year a loan of Rs. 80,000 was taken for the work, which involves the construction of an intercepting sewer to collect the sullage from all the old drains and discharge it into the river at a point below the bathing *ghats*, but above the fort, the drainage from the latter being carried back along the city side to join the main sewer above its outlet. The work was commenced in 1904.

Cantonments. The Agra cantonments were brought under the Cantonments Act in 1879. In 1885 sanction was given to the collection within cantonments of the octroi, hackney-carraige, licence and wheel taxes leviable within the municipality, while three years later a conservancy tax on occupied houses was imposed. In 1893 the income of the cantonment fund was further increased by the addition of a house tax and a tax on private latrines. The enactments in force in the municipality are applied generally to the area under the control of the cantonment committee, which is constituted in the usual manner. The income and expenditure amount to about Rs 60,000 annually.

Firozabad. The municipality of Firozabad dates from 1868, and the local affairs are managed under Act I of 1900 by a board consisting of twelve members, of whom nine are elected, and three, including the magistrate as chairman, the joint-magistrate, and the tahsildar, who is also secretary, hold their seats by virtue of

their office. Income is chiefly derived from octroi, the only other tax being that on tobacco grown within municipal limits, introduced in 1893. Other sources of income are rents, market dues, pounds, and the sale of manure. The details of receipts and expenditure since 1891 are shown in the appendix.* In 1881-82 the totals were Rs. 8,458 and Rs. 8,270 respectively, while from 1891 to 1905 they averaged Rs. 14,500 and Rs. 14,000. The Vaccination Act as was extended to Firozabad in 1891, but no other special enactments are in force.

Fatehpur Sikri.

The town of Fatehpur Sikri was constituted a municipality in 1865 and was thus administered till 1904, when the place was declared a notified area under Act I of 1900, and the control vested in a small committee nominated by Government in place of the old board of eight members. The income is chiefly derived from octroi, and no other taxes are levied. The average income and expenniture from 1891 to 1905, details of which will be found in the appendix, were Rs. 5,600 and Rs. 5,530 respectively.† The Vaccination Act has been in force here since 1891.

Act XX towns.

Six places in the district are administered under the provisions of Act XX of 1856. These comprise the towns of Bah, Fatehabad and Itimadpur, to which the Act was extended in 1866; Jagnair, since 1878; Achhnera, since 1890, and the railway settlement at Tundla, which was constituted a town for this purpose in 1870. The income is in all cases derived from a house-tax, and details of receipts and expenditure will be found in the several articles on these places. They have all been brought, at various times, under the operation of section 34 of the Police Act (V of 1861), and also of the Village Sanitation Act (II of 1892).

District board.

Beyond the limits of the municipalities and cantonments local affairs are administered by the district board, which dates from 1884, when it took the place of the old district committee. The board consists of the collector as chairman, the seven sub-divisional officers, and 21 members elected annually for a term of three years from each of the tahsil or local boards. The work of the board is of the usual multifarious description, and the principal duties comprise the management of the educational,

* Appendix, Table XVI. | † Appendix, Table XV.

medical, and veterinary establishments, other than those under the direct control of Government or supported by private bodies; communications, including the local roads, ferries, bungalows and the like; and several minor departments, such as the administration of cattle-pounds. portions of *nazul* land, and the maintenance of roadside avenues. The income and expenditure of the board under the main heads since 1891 will be found in the appendix.*

Education.

The history of state education in the district begins with the year 1823, when the Agra college was founded under the control of the committee of public instruction at Calcutta. This institution flourished from the first, and in 1831 there were 180 students. In 1845 Government took up the task of reforming the indigenous native schools already in existence. Two years later "district visitors" were appointed and placed in charge of the schools at Pinahat, Kagarol and Fatehabad, while the teachers at Khandauli, Firozabad, Jagnair, Khairagarh and Iradatnagar were given regular salaries. The number of private schools then in existence was very large; from 1844 to 1848 the average was 232 with 2,480 pupils, who received instruction in Persian, Hindi and occasionally Sanskrit; since that time more and more of these institutions have been taken over by Government, while many new schools have been founded. In 1850 there were 400 educational establishments in the district with 4,120 scholars; the mutiny caused a check, but in 1860 the number of schools stood at 357, and of scholars at 10,614 Ten years later the figures had risen to 431 and 10,823 respectively. In 1880 there were 10,236 scholars attending 405 schools, of which 193 were unaided, 15 aided and 197 were managed by Government or municipal authorities. The number of institutions and pupils in each year since 1896 will be found in the appendix, together with a list of all the schools in the district in 1905 †

Agra College.

The Agra College was originally endowed with the rents of certain lands in the Aligarh and Muttra districts bequeathed to the Company by Ganga Dhar Shastri in 1818. These lands had originally been left in 1796 by Madho Rao Narayan, the Peshwa of Poona, for the support of charitable and educational institutions.

* Appendix, Table XV. | † Appendix, Table XVIII *et seq*

The annual income thus obtained was over Rs. 22,000, and in 1881 this was increased by the addition of three-fourths of the rents of Jhandawai in Muttra, which formed part of the same bequest. In 1860 the college was affiliated to the Calcutta University for the B.A degree, and in 1868 students were admitted to the law examinations. In 1883 the management of the college was handed over to a board of trustees; and the latter issued an appeal to the great landowners and others of the province of Agra, whereby a lakh of rupees was added to the endowment and the capital of the scholarship fund was raised from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 45,000 The college now receives annual grants of Rs. 12 000 from Government and Rs. 2,500 from the municipality, in addition to the income from the endowment. Scholarships are also maintained by the Maharajas of Gwalior and Bharatpur. The immediate control of the college is entrusted to a committee, of which two members are official and the rest are nominated by the trustees. The college consists of two departments, one being the college proper under a principal, and the other a high school under a headmaster; in the former there are about 150 students. The college staff consists of the principal, who is also professor of philosophy, two professors of English literature and history, and professors of physics and chemistry, law, Arabic and Persian, mathematics and Sanskrit. The institution now forms part of the Allahabad University. having been affiliated in arts and law in 1889, and in science in 1896.

Other colleges.

The Roman Catholic college of St. Peter at Agra was founded in 1841, and was located on the right bank of the Jumna near the pontoon bridge. Five years later it was removed to the buildings erected by the Capuchin Bishop Borghi, as already mentioned in the preceding chapter. In 1870 it was affiliated to the Calcutta University for the first arts examination, and in 1890 to Allahabad University. The staff consists of a rector and three professors; attached to the college is St. Paul's school for poorer students who cannot afford the higher fees. In 1850 St. John's college was established by a body of civilians and military officers who were then on the local committee of the Church Missionary Society, with the primary object of affording higher education to Indian Christian youths. In 1862 the college was affiliated in arts to the

Calcutta University, and subsequently in 1888 to that of Allahabad; the M. A. standard was recognised in 1893, and affiliation in law took place two years earlier. The staff consists of the principal, vice-principal, six professors, two assistant professors, and a law lecturer. The college buildings consist of a large Gothic structure erected in 1853, to which have been added a chapel, two hostels, laboratories and other accessories. Attached to the college is St. John's high school, while other institutions of a similar nature at Bombay, Lucknow, Meerut, Benares, Basti, Jaunpur and Jubbulpore are also affiliated.

condary hools.

The secondary schools include seven high schools for boys and three for girls, all at Agra. Among the former are the collegiate school, attached to the Agra college and managed by the college committee; St. John's collegiate school, which also is attached to St. John's college and belongs to the Church Missionary Society; St. Peter's and St Paul's European high schools, belonging to the Roman Catholics; the Victoria high school, founded in 1862 by Pandit Ajodhya Nath and others and for many years maintained as a college, having been affiliated in arts to the Calcutta University in 1865; St. George's high school for European children, managed by the Diocesan Board of Education; and the Rajput high school, an unaided institution under private management. The girls' high schools comprise that of the Church Missionary Society and the Roman Catholic institutions for European children, known as St. Patrick's and St. Aloysius' schools. The anglo-vernacular middle schools include St. John's branch school at Belanganj, the Baptist mission school, and the Mufid-i-Am municipal school at Pipalmandi in the city, and those at Tundla, Firozabad and Sikandra in the district. The Sikandra school exists in connection with the orphanage, and attached to it is an industrial department in which printing, book-binding, carpentry, weaving, shoe making and other useful crafts are taught. There are middle vernacular schools of the tahsili type at Itimadpur, Firozabad, Bah, Fatehabad, Fatehpur Sikri, Midhakur and Kagarol. In addition, there is the model school at Agra, established in 1895 as subsidiary to the normal school for teachers. The latter was founded before the mutiny and was

intended to serve all the districts of the Agra division and Bundelkhand.

Primary schools.

In addition to a number of mission and other private schools in Agra, the district board maintains six primary schools in the city and in 1905 supported 140 such schools for boys in the district, while 46 others received grants-in-aid. Several schools, too, are maintained or assisted by the municipalities. The girls' schools include eight in the city, state schools at Firozabad, Itimadpur, Fatehabad and Kagarol, and aided schools at Fatehpur Sikri, Iradatnagar, Richhapura in Bah and Gabrot in Fatehabad. Details will be found in the list given in the appendix.

Literacy

The great educational facilities possessed by Agra and the district have not failed to produce their effect. At the last census the literate population amounted to 4·02 per cent., and this is well above the provincial average, though the proportion is smaller than that observed in the Himalayan districts and in Lucknow, Benares, Allahabad, Muttra, Jhansi, Jalaun and Fyzabad. Of the male population 6·96 per cent, and of the females ·54 per cent., were literate; the latter figure is the more remarkable, and was only exceeded in Lucknow, Allahabad, Benares, Bareilly and Dehra Dun. The returns are somewhat misleading, owing to the large European and Eurasian community and the abnormal proportion of those literate in English only; for of the Hindus only 3·43 per cent., including 6·2 males and ·22 females, and of the Musalmans 3·39 per cent., 5·81 males and ·68 females, were literate. At the same time, the real progress effected has been considerable. In 1881 the literate male population was 6 per cent. of the whole, and proportion rose to 6·8 in 1891, and has shown a further increase in subsequent years; while in the case of females the improvement has been far more rapid, since in 1881 only ·28 per cent. could read and write. Of those literate in the vernacular only, 65 per cent. knew the Nagri and 20 per cent. the Persian script, the remainder being acquainted in some degree with both.

Medical institutions.

The medical institutions maintained from local funds comprise the Thomason hospital at Agra; the city branch dispensaries at Chhatta, Tajganj and Lohamandi with the female hospitals at

Tajganj and Pipalmandi; and the branch dispensaries at Firozabad, Fatehpur Sikri, Fatehabad and Chitra in the Bah tahsil, together with a small female hospital at Firozabad. In addition to these there is a police hospital at Agra, a railway hospital at Tundla and the Lady Lyall hospital for women at Agra, a state-aided institution supported mainly by the Dufferin Fund. The last is a well-equipped establishment, consisting of a general hospital for the reception of medical and surgical cases fot women and children; it contains two public and two private wards, and an open-air ward, together with a dispensary, operating-theatre and lecture-room. The Pipalmandi, Tajganj and Firozabad female dispensaries are for the reception of out-door patients only and are supported by the municipalities.

Thomason hospital.

The Thomason hospital was founded by the hospital committee in 1854 and has developed largely since its inception. It was amalgamated with the old Government dispensary in the following year and an annual grant of money was given for its support. Great additions have recently been made to the institution in the shape of a European ward, a large surgical ward, a group of eight separate rooms for parda-nashin women operating-rooms and other buildings, while a portion was converted in 1904 into a separate ophthalmic hospital. The medical school was started in connection with this hospital in 1855 for the education of native hospital assistants, and modifications in the rules of admission were made in 1878 and 1892 with the object of securing a higher grade of pupils. The school is divided into four classes, known as the civil, military, compounder and female classes, and the curriculum extends over four years, save in the case of military students who pass out after three years. The number of pupils is shortly to be raised to 300, and this will necessitate an increase in the teaching staff, which at present consists of the civil surgeon as principal, five lecturers and two domonstrators.

Cattle-pounds.

The district board derives a considerable annual income from cattle-pounds, the average net receipts under this head being about Rs. 3,200 annually for the ten years preceding 1905.* Cattle-pounds were first established shortly after the mutiny and

* Appendix, Table XV.

the number has been increased from time to time. Up to the constitution of the district board, the pounds were under the direct control of the magistrate. There were then sixteen, exclusive of the municipal pounds at Agra, Firozabad and Fatehpur Sikri, which still remain under local management. They were located at Kaluba in the Agra tahsil, Khadauli and Aharan in Itimadpur; Narki in Firozabad; Bah, Pinahat and Jaitpur in Bah; Fatehabad, Dauki and Shamsabad in Fatehabad; Kiraoli and Runkuta in Kiraoli; and at Khairagarh, Jagnair, Iradatnagar and Kagarol in Khairagarh. To these others have been added: in 1891 a pound was started at Itimadqur, and in 1895 another was opened at Mangraul Jat in Kiraoli. Two more were established in the same tahsil, at Samra and Achhnera, in 1901 and 1902 respectively; and in the latter year the pound at Saiyan in Khairagarh came into existence.

Nazul.

The lands classified as *nazul* property in this district cover a considerable area and consist both of land taken up by the British Government for public purposes and also of properties acquired by inheritance from the native governments of former days. The total area is 7,383 acres: of this, 2,058 acres are owned by Government for administrative purposes; 3,497 acres, including 61 acres in Firozabad, lie within municipal limits, and 1,828 acres are situated in other parts of the district. The first head comprises 988 acres of provincial roads, 631 acres of land with buildings attached, and several other plots covering 439 acres. The municipal *nazul* consists of 70 acres of roads, the rest being mainly buildings and sites, while that in other parts of the district comprises 1,489 acres of local roads, 213 acres of land occupied by buildings, and 126 acres of unoccupied land, cultivated or otherwise. Many of these plots consist of local encamping-grounds, schools and the like, while the rest is made up of the sites of old government buildings. These *nazul* properties are managed in various ways. Some, including the provincial roads and the famous historical buildings at Agra, Fatehpur Sikri and Sikandra, are under the control of the Public Works department; the fort at Agra is under the military authorities, but the old buildings of the palace are in the charge of the executive engineer. Other properties are managed by the municipal boards of Agra and

Firozabad; those outside municipal limits are under the control of the collector; while the Company Bagh at Agra is managed by the cantonment magistrate, and the Taj and the Circuit-house gardens, as well as the MacDonnell Park, are managed by the Taj and Gardens committee. The total income from *nazul* properties amounts to about Rs. 11,150 annually, and the greater part of this, Rs. 8,800 in all, is assigned to the municipal board of Agra, most of the remainder being credited to the collector's *nazul* department.

CHATER V.

HISTORY.

Tradition connects several places in the district with the Pandavas, but the legends are vague and of little value. Thus Pinahat is said to derive its name from the line, and the Banganga or Utangan river is alleged to have sprung from the fountain which rose from a hole made in the ground by the arrow of Arjuna. The northern and western parts of the district were probably included in the ancient kingdom of Surasena with its capital at Muttra; ancient sites are, however, few, and it is remarkable that there is hardly a single place the remains at which can be assigned to the Buddhist period, Batesar and the neighbouring village of Suryapur or Surajpur are undoubtedly ancient, and a coin of Apollodotus and some Parthian money are said to have been found there, but the few sculptures excavated may be Jain relics, though one appeared to be Buddhist. Even the derivation of the name Agra is doubted. An old fortress named Badalgarh stood on or near the site of the present fort before the Musalmans founded a great city; but nothing is known of its history, save the tradition that it was built by Badal Singh about 1475. Derivations from *agar*, a salt pan; *agar*, a house; *agu* or *agra*, earlier; *ag*, fire; and the name of the Agarwala Banias have been suggested, but none appears probable.

Legendary.

From the scanty records at hand it is impossible to construct a satisfactory history of the district in early days. The existence of Agra itself is a most uncertain point, and the only reference to it is one by the Persian poet, Salman, who died in 1131 A.D. and left poems in praise of the rulers of Ghazni. He states that Mahmud after a desperate assult captured the fortress of Agra, then held by one Jaipal.* On the strength of this, apparently, the author of the *Tarikh-i-Daudi* states that

The Rajputs.

* E. H. I., IV, 522.

Mahmud so ruined Agra, which had been a great Hindu stronghold since the days of Kans, that it remained an insignificant village till the reign of Sikandar Lodi. It has also been suggested that Mahmud went on to attack the Chauhan stronghold of Chandwar in Firozabad, though the name is not specifically mentioned, but only that of Chandpal, a Hindu chieftain. Now this Chandpal is very possibly the son of Chandrasen, who is said by the Chauhans to have founded the fortress, and he may well have been a contemporary of Mahmud. The latter did not, however, effect a permanent conquest, and for nearly two centuries Agra remained in the undisturbed possession of the Rajput clans, who held sway over the aboriginal Moes or Mewatis and the Dravidian tribes who inhabited the hill country of Khairagarh. The advent of these Rajputs also is shrouded in the mists of history. It is certain that the Chauhans were established at and around Chandwar at an early date, but of the others there are merely the traditions that the Sikarwars dwelt at Fatehpur kikri and the Moris from Chitor held the north of the Kiraoli tahsil.

The Musalman conquest.

From the beginning of the thirteenth century the old independence of the Rajputs disappeared. In 1193 Muhammad bin Sam crushed the Chauhans of Delhi and Musalman garrisons were established in the capital and at Koil. In the next year the war was carried southwards against Kanauj, and Jai Chand was defeated, according to at least one account, in the neighbourhood of Chandwar.* Local tradition makes the fortress hold out for twelve years, but another story states that Raja Bhim Singh, who had at first submitted, rebelled against the Sultan and was defeated in 1204. On the whole, there seems no reason for rejecting the general tradition that the Ghori Sultans conquered the Firozabad tahsil, and it is clear that if the whole district was not subjugated at that early date by the invaders, it was at any rate surrounded by them: Koil was already occupied; Biana was conquered and placed under a governor in 1196; and the celebrated fortress of Gwalior fell not long afterwards. It is quite certain, however, that the Chauhans were not crushed permanently on this occasion. The family records of the Bhadaurias state that Chandwar fell in 1246, in the days of Nasir-ud-din Mahmud, and it

* E. H. I., II, 297.

may well be imagined that this monarch devoted some attention to the turbulent tract. There is a reference to the capture of a Hindu stronghold of uncertain name in the year in question, and this may be Chandwar, which lay near the route from Delhi to Kanauj.* In 1259 Malik Sher Khan, a nephew of Balban, was appointed governor of Koil, Biana and Gwalior, and his charge must have included the Agra district, but it is doubtful whether anything more was attempted than the exaction of tribute from the Rajput chieftains. The latter were practically free, it would seem, to do as they would within their several spheres of influence, and it was about this time that the Panwars established themselves in considerable strength in Khairagarh. There is no reference to Ala-ud-din Muhammad Shah in connection with this district, though he must have passed through on more than one occasion, especially in 1312, when he built the mosque at Rapri, opposite Batesar.

The Saiyid Sultans

A long gap then occurs in the records and no mention is made of the district during the important reigns of Ghias-ud-din Tughlaq and his successors. It would seem that towards the close of the fourteenth century the Bhadaurias first established themelves at Hatkant and drove out the Meos from Bah, and that during the disorder which ensued on the invasion of Timur they and the other ruling clans threw off the yoke of the Dehli Sultan and assumed practical independence In 1399 they joined in the rebellion of Shams Khan, the governor of Biana, who was defeated by Iqbal Khan at Nuh in Jalesar. The latter subsequently obtained possession of Etawah and then of all the country as far south as Dholpur and Gwalior Though Mahmud was nominally Sultan, the real power lay in the hands of Iqbal Khan, and, after his death, of Daulat Khan Lodi The general disorder was increased by the repeated attacks made by the Jaunpur kings on the Dehli territory. In 1407 Ibrahim Shah advanced as far west as Kachaura on the Jumna on his march against the capital.† He did not, however, proceed further, but for a time he actually maintained a garrison in Bulandshahr. In 1414 Khizr Khan ascended the throne, and shortly afterwards his general, Taj-ul-Mulk, proceeded down the Doab, receiving the submission of

* E. H. I, II, 347 | † Ibid, IV, 41.

Hasan Khan of Rapri. We hear that "the infidels of Chandwar brought their money and taxes, and bowed their necks to the yoke of obedience," a remark which suggests their former independence.* Taj-ul-Mulk also took Jalesar from the Chauhans and gave it to the Musalmans, "who had formerly held it." In 1416 Taj-ul-Mulk went to Biana and Gwalior, returning through this district and crossing the Jumna opposite Chandwar on his way to Kampil and Patiali. Things do not appear to have been altogether satisfactory, for in the same year Khizr Khan himself had to visit the district, asserting his supremacy in Biana, but altogether failing to subdue the Hindu chieftain who exercised sway from the fort of Gwalior. The Etawah country was in a constant state of ferment, and in 1420 another expedition was sent thither under Taj-ul-Mulk, who subdued the Raja and then punished the territory of Chandwar by plundering and laying it waste † In the next year Khizr Khan again returned, and a second unsucessful attack was made on Gwalior. His successor, Mubarak Shah, had no less difficutly. In 1423 he had to force the passage of the Chambal; but Gwalior again proved too much for the royal army, and Biana was very unstable in its allegiance. In 1426 he had to go in person to secure the submission of the governor, and by way of precaution appointed Malik Khair-ud-din Tuhfa to hold charge of Fatehpur Sikri. Chandwar, it is noted, was then quiet ‡ Khair-ud din was not strong enough to maintain his position, being opposed by the rebel governor of Biana and the Hindu inhabitants of the western half of the district; he was at length expelled, and Malik Mubariz put in charge, but the latter's ill-success caused the Sultan to come in person to Biana. On the way, news came that the Jaunpur troops were attacking Kalpi, and that a large force had entered Etawah; thereupon Mubarak changed direction and marched straight for the invaders, who retired on Rapri, crossing the Jumna at that place. The Sultan turned in pursuit, effected a passage at Chandwar, near which place an indecisive action was fought. The Jaunpur force, however, fell back to Rapri, and Mubarak contented himself with levying tribute from the Bhadaurias of Hatkant, and then marching along the Chambal towards Biana:

* E. H. I., IV, 47 | † Ibid, 52. | ‡ Ibid, 62.

he reduced the latter place and gave it with the whole district to Malik Mahmud. In 1429, however, Gwalior, with its dependency of Hatkant, was in open rebellion, and Mubarak laid the whole of Bah waste with fire and sword.* He then proceeded to Rapri, which was given to Malik Hamza in supersession of the former governor, Qutb Khan, the son of Hasan Khan. When Mubarak was murdered in 1434, his successor, Muhammad *bin* Farid, managed to repress a Hindu rebellion in Biana, but the country soon afterwards fell into the hands of Mahmud, the Khilji ruler of Malwa, and it remained in his hands during the feeble reign of Ala-ud din.

The Lodis.

With the advent of the Lodi dynasty a new era begins. Bahlol on his accession marched through Koil to Rapri, confirming Kutb Khan, who had regained his old position in his appointment there, and thence to Etawah.† The district was shortly afterwards the scene of renewed warfare between Dehli and Jaunpur, and a great battle took place at Chandwar in 1452. This was followed by a truce for three years, after which Husain Shah took Etawah and created a further danger by winning over to his side Ahmad Khan, the governor of Biana, who had succeeded his father, Yusuf Khan. With his aid the Jaunpur king established himself firmly at Rapri, where he was ultimately attacked and defeated by Bahlol, being driven over the Jumna towards Gwalior, which remained on his side. On the way he was harassed by the marauding Bhadaurias. Bahlol then took Jaunpur and after settling affairs in that quarter he returned to this district and obtained the submission of the Dholpur Raja, while before his death in 1488 Raja Man Singh of Gwalior also sumbitted.‡ Sikandar Lodi began his reign by visiting Gwalior and then Biana, where Sultan Ashraf, son of Ahmad Khan, was governor. This man was transferred to Chandwar, Jalesar and Sakit, but rebelled, seizing his successor, Umar Khan Sarwani. His example was followed by Haibat Khan in Agra, now for the first time mentioned as a dependency of Biana.§ Sikandar sent a force to lay siege to Agra, while he went in person against Biana; both places were taken in 1492 and the latter was entrusted to Khan-i-Khanan Farmuli. In 1500 the governor died, and Khawas

* E. H. I., IV, 68. | † *Ibid*, V, 80. | ‡ E. H. I., V, 91. | § *Ibid*, 92.

Khan was appointed in his place, Safdar Khan being in charge of Agra. Jalesar was given to Khan-i-Khanan's sons, Imad and Sulaiman, and Rapri was held by Khan-i-Khanan Lohani. The next year Sikandar took Dholpur and afterwards went to Biana.

Foundation of Agra.

The turbulent state of the country rendered it necessary to have a permanent headquarters in this direction, and Sikandar settled on Agra for this purpose. Here he built a fort and laid out a city which became the capital of a pargana. His name is preserved in the suburb of Sikandra, where he erected in 1495 a *baradari* which is still standing; but none of the buildings in the city can be assigned positively to this monarch It is clear, however, that Agra was now the real seat of government, and from it the Sultan set out on his various expeditions against the refractory chieftains to the south and east. In 1505 a notable earthquake occurred, which destroyed most of the buildings in the place, but unfortunately none are specified by name.* In 1509 Sikandar's attention was drawn to the disturbed state of Hatkant, and that tract was in consequence treated with great severity; after killing all the Bhadaurias that could be found, he "established small posts at every place and returned again to his capital."† Sikandar died at Agra in 1517 and was succeeded by Ibrahim Lodi, who held the place till his defeat and death at Panipat in 1526.

Babar.

After his victory Babar at once despatched Humayun to proceed to Agra with all haste and seize the treasury, while he himself advanced with the main army. On his arrival he halted at the palace of Sulaiman Farmuli in the suburbs, and the next day he moved forward to the house of Jalal Khan Jaghat. Humayun had not secured admission to the fort and had consequently invested the place, but the adherents of Bikramajit of Gwalior, who were then in the fort, surrendered. Babar then took up his residence in Ibrahim's palace and sent the late Sultan's mother to a house about two miles below Agra.‡ The Mughal conqueror had not, however, gained possession of the district. The Afghan governors, such as Nizam Khan of Biana, Muhammad Zaitun of Dholpur, Tatar Khan of Gwalior, Husain Khan Lohani of Rapri, and Qutb Khan of Etawah all adopted an attitude of

* E. H. I, V. 99. | † *Ibid*, 102. | ‡ *Ibid*, IV, 258.

hostility and were supported by the people, who attempted to cut off supplies from the capital. Tne next year, however, Gwalior surrendered, and soon afterwards Babar utterly defeated the Hindus near Khanwah, ten miles from Fatehpur Sikri, where his camp was pitched. This victory enabled him to turn eastwards and eject Qutb Khan from Chandwar, which he had seized, and occupy Rapri, whence he advanced to the conquest of the Doab and Oudh. In 1530 Babar returned to Agra and there he died in his palace in the Char Bagh, though his body was removed to Kabul for burial.

Humayun.

His son, Humayun, who had come from Badakhshan on hearing of his father's illness, was crowned in the palace of Agra three days after Babar's death, and during the ten years of his first reign Agra was more often the capital than Delhi. But for the greater part of the time Humayun was at the head of his forces in the field. In 1531 he marched against Kalinjar, and the following year he attacked the Afghans of Jaunpur. In 1533 he set off from Agra to reduce Bhojpur, and while absent Bahadur Shah of Gujrat sent Tatar Khan Lodi to attack Biana; that stronghold was taken, and Tatar Khan proceeded towards Agra, but was met and defeated by Mirza Hindal, who recovered Biana and all its dependencies.* Humayun then devoted his attention to Bahadur Shah, passing through Malwa to Gujarat. He returned to Agra in 1534 and remained at court for the greater part of a year. News was received of another Afghan rebellion in the east, and Humayun set out for Lucknow against Mahmud of Jaunpur, leaving Mir Muhammad in charge of Agra. In his absence, his cousins rebelled and prince Hindal was sent back to Agra to restore order. The latter succeeded in his task but soon afterwards showed signs of rebellion himself, while Mirza Muhammad Zaman set himself up as independent in Biana. Humayun was thereupon compelled to return in person, and Hindal submitted and was pardoned, the emperor again proceeded eastwards, but in 1539 he was defeated by Sher Khan at Chaunsa on the Ganges, and with difficulty escaped to Agra, where Hindal had a second time rebelled. The next year Humayun was utterly crushed by Sher Shah, who had proclaimed himself Sultan after Chaunsa, and fled

* E. H. I, V., 190.

with a few attendants to Agra, whence he departed at once towards Dehli and Lahore. Sher Shah followed him, and took possession of Agra without difficulty; he only stayed a few days and then marched for Dehli.* He returned to Agra after his successful campaign against Khizr Khan in the east, and appears to have remained there for some time and to have built a palace on the site of the present fort, though this was more probably done in the days of his successor. From 1542 Sher Shah was constantly engaged in warfare; he attacked and conquered Gwalior, and then Mandu and Rantambhor, after which he returned to Agra; thence to Malwa, Multan and Ajmir; and lastly, in 1544, he set out to reduce the fortress of Kalinjar, where he was accidentally killed in the following year. Sher Shah was one of the most efficient rulers that the district had as yet experienced; law and order reigned in his time throughout the country, and we are told that he quartered 12,000 horsemen from Sirhind in Bah in order to repress the turbulence of the Bhadaurias.†

Sher Shah.

Islam Shah.

On hearing of the death of his father, Islam Shah, the second son, marched to Kalinjar and thence to Agra, where he ascended the throne He invited his elder brother, Adil, to the capital and set out to meet him. A conference took place at Singharpur near Fatehpur Sikri, and the brothers proceeded to Agra, the younger having determined to seize the other in the fort. This design being frustrated, as Adil had managed to bring a considerable force with him to the palace, Islam attempted to persuade his brother to take the throne, but Adil, being a man of ease and knowing the intentions of his brother, declined the offer and retired to Biana. Not long afterwards, however, Islam Shah sent messengers to bring Adil captive to Agra, and this breach of faith awoke civil war Adil at once marched towards Agra with Khawas Khan, stopping at Fatehpur Sikri to visit Sheikh Salim, who was to become so celebrated in future years. Islam was much perturbed at the news and contemplated flight, but eventually he led out his troops against Adil, whom he defeated at Midhakur, and drove him in flight across the Jumna near Chandwar, whence he escaped to Bihar. Islam Shah spent a short time at Agra after this victory, but the rest of his reign was occupied

* E. H. I., IV, 388 | † *Ibid*, 416.

in fighting with Afghan rebels and in building his new city at Dehli, still known as Salimgarh. He died at Gwalior in November, 1552, when Humayun was already preparing to march from Kabul. The death of Islam Shah threw everything into confusion. His son, Firoz Khan, was but twelve years of age, and though proclaimed Sultan was not allowed to rule, his place being at once seized by his maternal uncle, Mubariz Khan, who assumed the title of Muhammad Adil Shah. He was a most incapable ruler and his unpopularity immediately occasioned rebellion. In 1554, while he was absent in the east, his cousin and brother-in-law, Ibrahim Khan Suri, revolted and obtained possession of Agra and Dehli. No sooner, however, had he seated himself on the throne than another claimant arose in the person of Ahmad, a nephew of Sher Shah, who assumed the royal state under the designation of Sikandar Shah and attacked Ibrahim, defeating him on the borders of the district near Farah.* Sikandar then took possession of Agra and Dehli, and Ibrahim fled to Sambhal. The former was almost immediately recalled to the Punjab by the news of Humayun's advance, and immediately Ibrahim set out for Agra, as also did Muhammad Adil's Hindu minister, Hemu. The latter defeated Ibrahim near Kalpi and pursued him to Biana, but while investing that place he received news of a fresh rebellion on the part of Sikandar Khan of Bengal and was compelled to return towards Agra. Ibrahim forthwith followed him and a battle ensued at Midhakur, in which Hemu was again victorious After the fight he hastened eastwards to join Muhammad Adil, and a flying column of Humayun who had overthrown Sikandar Shah in the Punjab occupied Agra in 1555. Badauni tells of a terrible famine that visited Agra during the troublous days of Adil, and also of an explosion which shattered the fort of Badalgarh, the old name of the present citadel as it was in the time of Islam Shah, which took place just before Ibrahim Shah occupied the city †

The rei[gn] of Akba[r]

Humayun did not live long to enjoy the recovery of his empire, for in 1556 he died at Dehli, and was succeeded by the youthful Akbar. When Muhammad Adil received news of his death, he immediately despatched Hemu, who left Chunar and

* E H I V 243 † Ibid 593

approached Agra, whereupon the nobles left in charge, Sikandar Khan Uzbak, Kiya Khan and others, abandoned the city, which again fell into the hands of the Afghans. Hemu was, however, soon afterwards defeated and slain near Dehli by the forces of Akbar, and the emperor sent forward Sikandar Khan to take possession of Agra, which was destined to be the capital of the empire for the rest of his long reign. In 1558 Akbar himself arrived and first took up his residence at a spot now occupied by the villages of Sultanpur and Khawaspur, shortly afterwards moving to the old fort of Badalgarh. He appears to have remained at Agra for the rest of that and the following year, and during this period he sent out an expedition to subdue Gwalior, while Adham Khan was entrusted with the task of repressing the Bhadaurias of Hatkant, and that pargana was given him in *jagir.** In 1560, the fifth year of his reign, Akbar left Agra for Biana on a hunting expedition, and Bairam Khan was left in charge of the city. The emperor continued his progress to Dehli, but in the meantime the growing unpopularity of Bairam induced him to surrender his charge and go on a pilgrimage to Mecca; on his way down country he rebelled, but was defeated and captured. He again set off for Mecca, but was murdered before reaching the sea coast. In the beginning of 1561 Akbar returned to the capital, but soon afterwards left for Malwa, owing to the refractory conduct of Adham Khan. Soon after his return he set out toward Jaunpur, but before the end of the year he retraced his footsteps and remained in Agra for several months, his only expedition being a pilgrimage to Sambhar in 1562. In the following year Adham Khan assassinated Muhammad Atka, Khan-i-Azam, in the royal palace, and the outrage was immediately avenged by Akbar in person, the murderer being thrown over the parapet of the fort. Towards the end of the year Akbar went hunting in the direction of Muttra and then proceeded to Dehli; he returned in 1564, but soon afterwards went off to Narwar and Mandu for a few months. In the beginning of 1565 the emperor left Agra to hunt elephants in Dholpur and Narwar, and on his return he began the building of the fort, the chief constructor being Qasim Khan, the commander of the boats; the work was not completed for several

* E. H. I., VI, 23.

years, though the time expended in its erection varies greatly according to different accounts. Towards the end of the year Akbar departed for Kanauj, in order to chastise Khan-Zaman, who had rebelled in Oudh; he proceeded to Jaunpur and Benares, returning to Agra in 1566. During this year Akbar built the country-house of Nagarchain, the remains of which are still to be seen in the village of Kakrahta to the north-west of the city; several of his nobles also built residences here, and among them Abul Fazl, his sister, Ladli Begam, and Khan Jahan Husain Quli Khan, the nephew of Bairam, who built the Chihal Khamba or hall of forty pillars. Akbar afterwards set out for Lahore, leaving the city in charge of Munim Khan, Khan-i Khanan. During his absence the Mirzas, Sultan and Ulugh, rebelled at Sambhal in Moradabad, but were overthrown by the governor. In 1567 Akbar returned to Agra, but after 19 days marched towards Jaunpur and Bihar against Khan-Zaman, again leaving Munim Khan in charge; the latter, on the emperor's return, was appointed to the governership of Jaunpur. In 1568 Akbar went to Chitor and returned by way of Ajmer to Agra, where he stayed for some mouths.

Buildi[ng] of Fat[eh]pur Sik[ri]

In 1569 Akbar besieged and captured the famous fort of Rantambhor, and on his return visited Sheikh Salim Chishti at Fatehpur Sikri, where he laid the foundations of a new city.* In the following year a son was born to Akbar at Fatehpur Sikri in the house of Sheikh Salim and was given the name of Salim, though he is better known to history as the emperor Jahangir. To commemorate the event Akbar made the place a royal abode, and built the walls and some of the splendid edifices that adorn the city. He then went a pilgrimage on foot to the tomb of Sheikh Muin-ud-din Chishti at Ajmer—an act of devotion which he repeated almost every year, although towards the end of his reign the duty was frequently entrusted to one of his sons. From Ajmer he proceeded to Bikanir and Lahore, returning to Fatehpur Sikri in 1571, shortly after the birth of his second son, Murad. In the following year, after his journey to Ajmer. he went to Gujarat, Ahmadabad and Surat, making Ahmadabad his headquarters till his return to Fatehpur Sikri in 1574.

*E. H. I., V., 333.

During this period the palaces at the latter place and Agra were completed, and for several years Fatehpur Sikri continued to be the royal residence. In 1575 Akbar set off for the campaign in Bengal, leaving Agra in charge of Shahab-ud-din Ahmad Khan Naishapuri, who on Akbar's return was appointed to the government of Malwa. His stay at Fatehpur Sikri for the next six years was only broken by the annual journey to Ajmer, and few events of importance are recorded as having taken place in his district A mint was established at Fatehpur Sikri in 1577, and in the next year Sheikh Ibrahim, a brother of Sheikh Salim, was made governor of the place, while Mir Qasim Khan was appointed to Agra. In 1582, the 27th year of his reign, Akbar proceeded to the Punjab to secure the submission of his brother, Mirza Muhammad Hakim, and during his absence prince Danial remained at Fatehpur Sikri under the charge of Sheikh Ibrahim. On his return the emperor again took up his abode at Fatehpur Sikri, and stayed there till 1585, save for an expedition down the Jumna to see the new fort at Allahabad in 1584.

Akbar's latter years.

In 1586 news came of the death of Mirza Muhammad Hakim, and Akbar at once set out for the Punjab and Kabul. He left Sheikh Ibrahim in charge of Agra, a post which he held till his death in 1592. For several years Akbar remained in the Punjab, holding his headquarters at Lahore till his return in 1599, and on this occasion he took up his residence at Agra, in preference to Fatehpur Sikri, which appears to have been practically abandoned from this date. The causes occasioning his return were the troubles in the Deccan and also the rebellious conduct of his son, Jahangir Shortly after his arrival at Agra, Akbar set out for Burhanpur and Ahmadnagar, returning to the capital in 1602, the 47th year of his reign. Before proceeding to Agra he appears to have stayed at Fatehpur Sikri, as the great gateway at that place was built in commemoration of his victories in the south During the ensuing year the emperor was visited at Agra by Jahangir, who had been living in state of almost open rebellion at Allahabad, and a reconciliation was effected, although the prince soon afterwards returned to the east. Towards the end of the year, Mariam Makani, the mother of

where she was buried by the side of her husband, Humayun. Akbar returned to his capital soon afterwards, but his health was already failing, and in September, 1605, he died in the fort of Agra at the age of 65 years. He was buried in the gardens of Bihishtabad, which he had made in the village of Sikandra. His tomb had been erected during his life-time, but one of the first works of his successor was to rebuild it in its present from.

His buildings at Agra.

During Akbar's reign Agra attained a degree of importance which was never exceeded, although it continued to be the capital of the empire for many years and the most famous and beautiful of the buildings which now adorn it date from a later period. The chief of those which owe their origin to Akbar are the fort, so far as its exterior defences are concerned, and the mausoleum of the great emperor, while beyond the immediate neighbourhood of the city the deserted town of Fatehpur Sikri remains an imperishable memorial of the most celebrated of the house of Timur.

The Portuguese.

It was during the regin of Akbar that European influence first began to make itself felt in upper India. The earliest arrivals were the Portuguese missionaries from Goa, of whom the earliest was Julian Pereira, who came to Fatehpur Sikri in March 1578.* He does not appear to have stayed long, but at his suggestion a mission composed of Rodolfi Aquaviva, Antonio Monserrat and Francis Henriquez, a Persian convert, arrived at Fatehpur Sikri in February, 1580. They were received in the palace, where they built a small chapel, and were given full liberty to preach and convert; they opened a hospital, the first medical mission in India, but they do not appear to have effected much, and in the course of time the hostility of the Musalman nobles turned the emperor against them. In 1582 the mission returned to Goa, with the exception of Aquaviva, who remained for a year longer, when he was given leave by Akbar. In 1590 a Greek priest, named Leo Grimon, arrived at Agra, and was sent to Goa with a request from the emperor for a second mission. In response to this Edward Leoton proceeded to Lahore in the following year, but he made a very short stay there. In 1594 a third embassy from Akbar arrived at Goa, requesting the despatch of

a further mission, which proceeded under Jerome Xavier, a nephew of St. Francis Xavier, to Lahore and thence accompanied the emperor in his journey to Agra in 1599, and afterwards to the Deccan. Xavier returned to Agra in 1602, and in the following year was joined by Antonio Machado. From that time forward the Jesuits appear to have been firmly established at Agra and in 1604 a new church was built though it was not completed till the reign of Jahangir. They failed, however, in their principal object of converting the emperor and were constantly hampered by the suspicion of the nobles of the court, and especially Qulij Khan, the father-in-law of Danial. It cannot be stated with any certainty whether more than one Englishman visited Agra during this reign The East India Company obtained its first charter from Elizabeth before Akbar's death, but it does not appear that any serious attempt was made at this early date to open trade directly with Agra, and the records lend no support to any other conclusion It is known, however, that John Mildenhall, a merchant, "employed whilst the establishment of the Company was under adjustment," came with a letter from Elizabeth to Akbar, which he presented at Agra in 1603. Here "he was much thwarted by the friars," but after a residence of three years he obtained a *farman* from Jahangir granting the freedom of trade in India.* It is more than doubtful that Mildenhall came alone, and there is, in fact, a story told by Orme in his *History of the establishment of the English Trade at Surat* to the effect that he afterwards murdered his two companions, seized their goods, and became a Roman Catholic, and that in 1611 or thereabouts he was himself poisoned at Agra

Adminis-tration under Akbar.

During Akbar's reign and for a long period afterwards the district was included in the province of Agra and formed a portion of the *sarkar* of the same name. The internal arrangement of *mahals* or parganas was, however, very different from that at present in force. In the *sarkar* of Agra there were altogether 33 *mahals*, but only a few of these have anything to do with the present district. The large *mahal* of Haveli Agra had then 89,990 *bighas* of cultivation, assessed at 44,956,458 *dams;* it

* J A S B LXV 94

was held by Gaur Rajputs, Jats, Lodhs and others, and the military contingent was 3,000 horse and 15,000 infantry. This *mahal* included the whole of the present Agra and Fatehabad tahsils; a large portion of Itimadpur, afterwards known as the Khandauli pargana; part of Khairagarh; known subsequently as the *tappas* of Kagarol, Saiyan and Athgayan; and a portion of the present Kiraoli tahsil, represented by the Kiraoli and Karahra *tappas*. A second *mahal* was Chandwar, so called from the village of that name in tahsil Firozabad, which had a brick fort on the Jumna. This contained 407,652 *bighas* of cultivation, with a revenue of 11,442,250 *dams*, and was held by Chauhans; the local levies were 200 horse and 7,000 foot. This comprised the bulk of the Firozabad tahsil and the eastern portion of Itimadpur. The south-east corner of the former doubtless lay in the *mahal* of Rapri, while the north of both belonged to Jalesar. The *mahal* of Hatkant has alone remained unchanged, except in name. It comprised the long strip of land between the Jumna and Chambal, now known as the Bah tahsil. Hatkant stood on the Chambal and possessed a brick fort; the country was held, as now, by the Bhadaurias, who supplied 2,000 horse and 20,000 foot— a surprisingly large force. It had a cultivated area of 606,992 acres, assessed at 5,693,807 *dams*—a low incidence which contrasts remarkably with that of the parganas north of the Jumna. Fatehpur Sikri was much smaller in Akbar's day than the present tahsil, to which additions have been made from Agra and, at a later date, from pargana Farah of Muttra. The Fatehpur *mahal* had 202,724 *bighas* of cultivation, paying 8,494,005 *dams*; it was held by Chishti Sheikhzadas and Sikarwar Rajputs; the military contingent was 5,000 cavalry and 4,000 infantry. The Farah portion of the present tahsil, now known as Kiraoli, belonged partly to the Agra and partly to the Ol *mahal*. The latter was Brahman territory, with 153,378 *bighas* of cultivation and a revenue of 5,509,477 *dams*; the local levies numbered 1,000 horse and 1,000 foot. Lastly, there was the *mahal* of Khanwah, a name derived from a town now in Bharatpur. The bulk of this subdivision lay in the present Khairagarh tahsil, comprising the long and narrow tract extending south-west from the Utangan between Dholpur and Bharatpur territories. The cultivated area

was only 5,334 *bighas*, the revenue 2,912,495 *dams*, and the military force 30 horse and 4,000 foot; the landholders were Rajputs and Jats.

Jahangir. It was not without purposes that Jahangir had made his peace with his father, for his position was already threatened by the ambition of his son, Khusru. Three times after his reconciliation in 1603 Jahangir visited Agra, and on the third occasion he attended Akbar's death-bed and was openly acknowledged as the heir to the throne After performing the funeral ceremonies of his father, Jahangir entered the fort by the Dehli gate and was crowned in October, 1605, the occasion being celebrated with great splendour. His attention was, however, immediately directed to Khusru, who in 1606 escaped from his imprisonment, having been in confinement since his attempt with the help of Man Singh and others to seize the throne on Akbar's death. He fled from Agra with a small force for Dehli and was pursued the next day by the emperor who left Dost Muhammad, together with Itimad-ud-daula and Wazir-ul-mulk, in charge of the city. Khusru was soon afterwards defeated and brought prisoner to Agra, while the emperor proceeded to Kabul He returned in 1607, the *nauroz* festivities being celebrated at Runkuta on the Muttra road, after which he entered Agra In the same year Jahangir was married to the granddaughter of Raja Man Singh of Jaipur, and soon after this event he went to Sikandra to supervise the reconstruction of Akbar's tomb. For the next four years Jahangir remained at Agra, but no events of any importance took place during this period, except his marriage with the celebrated Nur Jahan in 1611. It is possible, however, that it was at this time that the palace in the fort that goes by his name was constructed In 1613, the eighth year of his reign, Jahangir left Agra for Ajmer and did not return till 1618. He appears to have remained here during the following year, as he records in his memoirs that Nur Jahan shot a tiger near Muttra; but in the end of 1619 he set out on his march to Kashmir and remained in that country or at Lahore for some time, Itibar Khan being left in charge of the capital. In 1622 news arrived of the rebellion of his son, Khurram, afterwards the emperor Shah Jahan; he had seized Fatehpur Sikri and marched on Agra, but being

unable to undertake the siege of the fort, had plundered the city and then had marched northward to Muttra.* Jahangir at once proceeded from the Punjab and came up with the forces of Khurram near Ajmer; the rebels did not give battle, but retired to the Deccan, and in 1625 Khurram surrendered and sent his sons, Dara Shikoh and Aurangzeb, to his father's court. The emperor did not, however, visit Agra on this occasion, but returned to Lahore, where he died and was buried in the beginning of 1628. During the latter part of his reign Mukarrab Khan was governor of the city and province; having been appointed to that post in 1621.

The English at Agra.

Memorials of this man still exist in the town of Kairana in the Muzaffarnagar district. His proper name was Sheikh Hasan, and his profession that of a physician. He rose to great honour in the reign of Jahangir, and after his accession was made governor of Gujarat, where he came in contact with the English traders at the port of Surat. During his time the English made several expeditions into the interior, and in 1608 Captain Willam Hawkins proceeded to Agra with a letter to the emperor from James I, and with him went one Nicholas Ufflett, supposed to be the writer of the book entitled "*A discourse of Agra, and the four principal ways to it.*" Hawkins was received by the emperor and stayed at Agra for three years, but he was constantly hampered by the opposition of the Portuguese and afterwards by that of Mukarrab Khan, and returned to Surat in 1611. In the following year a second mission was sent to Agra under Paul Canning, with a letter and presents from the King of England, but apparently nothing came of this venture, and Canning, who does not appear to have been a man of any ability, died at Agra. In 1613 Thomas Keridge was sent to Agra by the company, but owing to the opposition of the Jesuits had great difficulty in obtaining an audience, he strongly recommended that a permanent resident should be appointed at the capital—a suggestion that was soon afterwards adopted. In the same year Sir Robert Shirley and his wife visited Agra on their way to Persia and had an interview with Jahangir; Keridge was still at the capital and was carrying on a considerable trade in indigo and cloth. In 1614 a regular factory was established at Agra, and William

* E H. I. VI. 385

Edwards was appointed resident, but he never went farther than Ajmer, where the emperor had then taken up his abode. The factory at Agra continued to exist for several years under the management of Keridge, Young and Francis Fettiplace, but at the end of 1617 the last reported that trade was very poor and recommended that the station should be abandoned. Sir Thomas Roe, the ambassador at the court of Jahangir, never visited Agra; but his chaplain, Edward Terry, describes the place as a great and magnificent city, even more impressive than London. Other English visitors to Agra were Finch, or Fitch, the sailor, Thomas Herbert, and Thomas Coryat, each of whom has recorded his impressions of the place. Roe reported that during this reign there were about 60 Christians in Agra, but this number must have included the Portuguese mission, which continued to flourish till the death of Jahangir, when Shah Jahan revenged himself on the Portuguese, who had refused to help him during his rebellion, and had in fact fought against him on the side of Parwez, by seizing and imprisoning them at Agra, where the greater number died. Aurangzeb would not tolerate any missions at Agra, and from his accession till the few years preceding the introduction of British rule the only Europeans were occasional visitors to the district.

On the 6th of February, 1628, Khurram was proclaimed emperor at Agra under the title of Shah Jahan. On receiving the news of his father's death he proceeded rapidly from Ahmadabad to the capital, where he remained for some months. The beginning of his reign was marked by several rebellions, the first being that of Jajhar Singh of Orchha in Bundelkhand, son of Nar Singh Deo, who had murdered Abul Fazl. This was quelled by Mahabat Khan, but shortly afterwards Khanjahan Lodi, the governor of the Deccan, became suspicious of the emperor's intentions and fled from court, marching out of Agra with drums beating and a guard of 2,000 men He was pursued and overtaken at the Chambal near Dholpur, but he managed to cross the river and escape by way of Orchha to the south. Not long after the emperor proceeded in person to the Deccan, and when the rebellion had been quelled he returned to Agra in 1631. While encamped in Burhanpur his wife, Arjumand Banu, better

known as Mumtaz Mahal, died in childbirth and was there buried. Six months later her remains were sent to Agra and interred in the gardens of Raja Jai Singh to the south of the city. Over her resting-place the emperor erecated the famous tomb known as the Taj Mahal, a description of which will be found in the article on Agra city. In 1633, Shah Jahan left Agra for Lahore and Kashmir, but two years afterwards he was again called southwards by the state of affairs in the Deccan. On his return he took up his residence at Dehli, which appears to have been his principal headquarters from that time. In 1639 he laid the foundations of the new city of Shahjahanabad, which was completed in nine years. He had not, however, abandoned Agra, for it was during this period that most of his celebrated buildings in the fort were erected. The Diwan-i-Khas was built in 1639, while the Moti Masjid was begun in 1647 and finished in 1654. His daughter, Jahanara, built the Jami Masjid outside the fort in 1644, and five years were expended in its construction.

Aurangzeb.

Little happened in connection with the history of this district till the deposition of Shah Jahan in 1657. It may be mentioned in passing that in 1645 the empress, Nur Jahan, died at Lahore, where she had resided since the death of Jahangir, having never returned to the city in which the greater part of her life had been spent. In 1657 the emperor fell sick at Dehli, and his son, Dara Shikoh, who was with him at the time, assumed the reins of government, taking care that no news of the event should reach his brothers, of whom Shuja was in Bengal, Murad Bakhsh in Ahmadabad, while Aurangzeb was besieging Bijapur in the Deccan. Dara Shikoh took his father to Agra in order to secure the treasure, and then sent his son, Sulaiman Shikoh, with Raja Jai Singh, against Shuja, who was encamped at Benares. He also despatched Maharaja Jaswant Singh of Jodhpur against Murad and Aurangzeb, who had joined forces in Malwa. Dara Shikoh took up his residence in the palace that stood in the Jumna Bagh, immediately north of the fort. Shuja was utterly defeated near Benares, and large numbers of his followers were brought prisoners to Agra, where they were paraded round the city, most of them being subsequently put to death.* Jaswant

* E. H. I., VII, 215.

Singh, however, failed in his mission, and his forces were put to flight by the armies of the south. Aurangzeb marched northwards towards Gwalior, and pushing onwards crossed the Chambal. In the meantime Shah Jahan, being unable to stand the heat of Agra, had set out for Dehli, but soon afterwards returned, while Dara Shikoh was collecting his forces outside the city. In the beginning of June, 1658, five days after Aurangzeb's passage of the Chambal, the armies met at Samogar on the Jumna, five miles east of Agra. The two brothers had a force which was largely outnumbered by that of Dara Shikoh, who was confident of victory and would not listen to his father's advice of awaiting the arrival of the victorious army of Bengal. The fight at first went in favour of Dara Shikoh, whose Rajput spearmen under Raja Ram Singh pressed hard upon Murad on the left wing till their leader was slain by the prince himself. Aurangzeb on the right was almost overwhelmed by the rush of horsemen under Rustam Khan and Sipihr Shikoh, but timely reinforcements warded off disaster. Dara Shikoh then attacked him with his centre, but failed, though the Rajputs under Raja Rup Singh pierced the line and placed Aurangzeb in great peril. At length a fortunate accident turned the tide of battle. A rocket struck Dara Shikoh's elephant, which became unmanageable, and the prince dismounted to fight on horseback. His soldiers at once lost heart and broke in confusion. Dara Shikoh and his son, Sipihr, fled to Agra with a few horsemen and left the same night for Lahore. Three days after, Aurangzeb marched to Agra and encamped outside the city, taking up his residence in the house called the Mubarak Manzil in honour of the victory. Aurangzeb was welcomed in a friendly letter by his father, but learning that he was still devoted to the cause of Dara Shikoh, sent his son, Muhammad Sultan, to take charge of the fort and cut off all communication between Shah Jahan and the outside world. He himself repaired to the house of Dara Shikoh, and for a time appeased Murad with a large gift of treasure and the the external emblems of royalty * while Shaista Khan was appointed governor of the fort.

Aurangzeb at once set off in pursuit of Dara Shikoh accompanied by Murad, whom he removed from his path by seizing

* [illegible]

him at Muttra and sending him under a guard to Dehli. Having arrived at the latter place, Aurangzeb was proclaimed emperor under the title of Alamgir. He then devoted his attention to reducing his other brothers. He defeated Shuja at Khajuha in Fatehpur, and then returned to Agra, which was threatened by Jaswant Singh. The latter had treacherously deserted Aurangzeb, by whom he had been forgiven for the part he had played, and had marched on the capital, which would have fallen into his hands had not news of the emperor's approach arrived in time to raise the siege. Jaswant Singh retired to Jodhpur, while Aurangzeb remained at Agra till his departure in pursuit of Dara Shikoh. The latter had been deceived by hopes of assistance from Jaswant Singh, who again made his peace with the emperor, and soon was reduced to great straits. He was ultimately captured and put to death at Dehli Meanwhile Shah Jahan was in close captivity, and though treated with great respect was confined to his beautiful palace in the Agra fort till his death in December, 1666. He still imagined himself to be the emperor, though the real condition of things was manifest to all: the gates and entrances of the fort were, it is said, walled up and the palace itself kept under a strict guard. He was buried in the Taj by the side of his wife, and the two tombs were enclosed with a marble screen by Aurangzeb, who does not appear to have been lacking in filial devotion when once the danger to his throne had been removed He was at Dehli when his father died; but his son, Muhammad, who afterwards became Bahadur Shah, was encamped close to the citadel of Agra Thither Aurangzeb proceeded in order to pay his respects to the tomb of his parents, and the funeral ceremonies were performed with great splendour. In the same year Sivaji was brought to Agra where, though treated with consideration by the emperor, he was virtually kept a prisoner till his escape in disguise to Muttra, and thence to Benares and the Deccan. This event tended to shift the centre of political gravity to the south, and Aurangzeb spent the greater part of his reign in making fresh conquest and consolidating his power in the southern portions of the peninsula. He does not appear to have lived at Agra for any length of time after the death

* E. H. I, VII, 280.

of his father, and until 1682 Dehli was regarded as the capital, and from that year to the end of his reign the seat of Government was at Ahmadabad, Burhanpur and elsewhere.

Aurangzeb died in 1707, leaving a will in which he expressed his desire of dividing the empire between his three sons: the eldest, Muazzam, to have Dehli with the northern and eastern provinces: the youngest, Kam Bakhsh, to hold the kingdoms of Bijapur and Golconda; while the second, Azam, was to receive the rest of India with Agra as his capital. The brothers, however, refused to accept the arrangement, and civil war followed. Azim-ush-shan the son of Muazzam, seized Agra and the treasury on behalf of his father, who was marching down with his army from the Punjab, and Mukhtiar Khan the governor, who had married Azam's daughter, was imprisoned.* Meanwhile Azam was advancing on Agra with an army from the Deccan and after crossing the Utangan was met by Muazzam at Jajau near Khairagarh.† A battle ensued, in which Azam was defeated and slain, with his two elder sons, and Muazzam was proclaimed emperor under the title of Bahadur Shah. To celebrate his victory he built a fine stone mosque and *sarai* at Jajau, which still exist It is significant that on this occasion the Jats of Bharatpur under Churaman beset the imperial camp in hopes of plunder: they were already becoming powerful and troublesome, and had rebelled during the reign of Aurangzeb, and had not been pacified by the execution of their leader, Kokila, at Agra in 1670. In 1692 the Jats in the neighbourhood of the city created so much disturbance that it became necessary to send Bedar Bakht, one of the royal princes, to subdue them, and the emperor had on several occasions to resort to severe measures against them, as against the Marathas, who also were destined in time to become the rulers of the district. Bahadur Shah strengthened his position by the defeat of Kam Bakhsh near Hyderabad in 1708, but he died in 1712, and confusion again ensued. Jahandar Shah succeeded to the throne, and put to death all possible claimants within his reach; but his nephew, Farrukhsiyar, the son of Azim-ush-shan; enlisted the aid of the famous Barha Saiyids, Husain and Abdullah, who were then governors of

* E. H. I, VII, 394. | † *Ibid*, 397.

Bihar and Allahabad, and marched up country with a large army. Finding the imperial forces encamped at Samogar on the Jumna, they retired and sent a detachment to cross the river further up at Gaoghat beyond Agra and threaten the enemy's rear. The imperialists retired and were pursued; a fierce battle was fought near Agra, in which Husain was wounded, but Abdullah profiting by the dissensions between Kokaltash, Zulfikar Khan and the other nobles, won a decisive victory. Jahandar stayed one night in Agra and then fled to Dehli, where he was afterwards executed. Farrukhsiyar owed too much to the Barha Saiyids and his efforts to become independent were fruitless, the result being his murder at Dehli in 1719. The Saiyids placed a youth, named Rafi-ud-darajat, a younger son of Rafi-ush-shan and a grandson of Bahadur Shah, on the throne; but the garrison of Agra brought out of confinement Nekusiyar, son of Muhammad Akbar and grandson of Aurangzeb, and proclaimed him emperor. The leader of the insurgents was one Mitra Sen, and it would appear that the governor, Amir Khan Alamgiri, had no part in the plot. Husain proceeded to Agra and bombarded the fort for three months, during which period Rafi-ud-darajat died and was replaced by his elder brother, Rafi-ud-daula, under the title of Shah Jahan II. He was brought to Agra by Abdullah, just before Nekusiyar surrendered. The Saiyid seized the vast accumulation of treasure at Agra, including the property of Nur Jahan and Mumtaz Mahal, and in particular the pall of pearls laid over the latter's tomb on the anniversary of her marriage and on Friday nights.*

Muhammad Shah

Rafi-ud-daula died after a reign of three months, and the Saiyids brought to Fatehpur Sikri from Dehli a young prince named Muhammad Roshan Akhtar, son of Jahandar Shah and grandson of Aurangzeb, and him they set on the throne in the old capital of Akbar under the title of Muhammad Shah. He was conducted to Agra, where he remained for some time. In 1720 Nizam-ul-mulk raised the standard of revolt in the Deccan, and it was agreed that Husain should proceed southwards with the emperor, while Abdullah went to assume the reins of administration at Dehli.† The royal camp had reached a point 70 miles

* E H I., VII, 484. | † Ibid, 496

beyond Fatehpur Sikri, when a band of conspirators fell upon Husain and slew him, with the object of restoring the emperor to his rightful position. On receiving the news, Abdullah proceeded to Dehli, where he set Muhammad Ibrahim, a younger brother of Rafi-ud-daula, on the throne and set about collecting a large army. In the meantime Muhammad Shah was at Agra, where the troops of Saadat Khan, Muhammd Khan Bangash and others were concentrating. With him too was Churaman, the Jat leader, though he was in secret correspondence with Abdullah. The two armies met at Husainpur, between Agra and Dehli, and after a stubborn contest the Saiyids were defeated and Abdullah captured. The emperor proceeded in triumph to Dehli and Saadat Khan was made governor of the province of Agra.* Throughout his administration he was occupied in repressing the Jats, who harassed the whole country between Agra and Muttra; but though he captured many of their strongholds, he was unable to inflict any real chastisement on them, owing to the density of the jungles into which they retired when pursued. He engaged the services of Raja Jai Singh of Jaipur, who marched into Bharatpur, but failed to inflict any decisive blow on the forces of the Jats. Saadat Khan shortly afterward obtained Oudh in addition to his former province and left in charge one Rai Nilkant Nagar at Agra. The latter was murdered by a Jat, and Raja Jai Singh was appointed governor. He at once marched into Bharatpur and attacked the Jats, who were still ruled by Churaman. The end of the expedition was the capture of the Jat fortress and the death of their ruler, who was succeeded in 1722 by his younger brother Badan Singh, who built the fort of Bharatpur, but shortly afterwards retired in favour of his son Suraj Mal.

Another danger now threatened the imperial power in this district. In 1725 the Marathas approached Gwalior, and Muhammad Khan Bangash of Farrukhabad was ordered to Agra to protect the city; he marched against the invaders and occupied Gwalior for some months. Again in 1730 he marched through Agra and Gwalior at the opening of the campaign in Malwa; but in 1734 the roving cavalry of the Marathas appeared close to

the city of Agra. In 1737 Baji Rao declared war on the emperor and invaded the district. He seized the property of the Raja of Bhadawar south of the Chambal and then entered Bah. Proceeding thence to Batesar, he crossed the Jumna, took Shikohabad, burnt Firozabad and Itmadpur, and then proceeded towards Jalesar.* There he was attacked by Saadat Khan and Safdar Jang and was defeated with severe loss; a number of the Marathas escaped across the Jumna, but a large force was captured near the tank at Itimadpur. The main body, however, kept apparently to the south of the river, for soon afterwards Baji Rao was at Fatehpur Sikri, whence he marched by way of Dig on Dehli, where he was defeated and driven back. In order to keep the Marathas in check, Nizam-ul-mulk was appointed in 1738 governor of Agra and Malwa, but he was constantly engaged in the Deccan, and his place at Agra was taken by a deputy.

The

During his absence the Jats made the most of their opportunities. In 1738 Suraj Mal annexed Farah and seized 23 villages round Achhnera, and when the general confusion was increased by Nadir Shah's invasion in 1739, he added further to his possessions. In 1748 Muhammad Shah died, and none of his successors ever resided in Agra. During the few following years the Jats, largely owing to the favour of Safdar Jang, extended their rule over almost the whole district except Bah and the immediate neighbourhood of the capital. An attempt was made to check them in 1754 by Ghazi-ud-din, the grandson of Nizam-ul mulk, but he effected little and soon returned to Dehli to take up the office of Wazir. For three years the Jats were left in peace, but in 1757 Ahmad Shah Durrani marched from Dehli with the intention of coercing Suraj Mal, and having sacked Muttra, proceeded to Agra, then held by Fazil Khan on behalf of the emperor; but sickness broke out among his troops and he retired without having effected the capture of the fort.† The Jat chieftain exhibited great prudence in not wasting his forces in conflict with the invader, and again when Ahmad Shah had departed he took sides with Ghazi-ud-din against the Marathas In 1758 the latter swept up the country past Agra and took Dehli, but Suraj Mal did not oppose them: so cautious was he that when

* E. H. I., VIII, 53. | † *Ibid*, 265

Ahmad Shah returned in 1758 the Marathas begged the Jats to join them as friends, but Suraj Mal temporised, and then shut himself up in his fort at Dig, where he subsequently gave shelter to Ghazi-ud din.* His wisdom was proved when in 1761 Ahmad Shah totally defeated the Marathas at Panipat. The Maratha governor of Dehli fled to Agra with the treasure, which was promptly seized by Suraj Mal, who spent it on fortifications. He also made the most of his opportunity and followed up his chance by capturing the fort of Agra, thus obtaining possession of the whole district, save Bah, which was wrested from the Bhadauria Raja in 1765. But two years before Suraj Mal was killed near Dehli, and was succeeded by his son, Jawahir Singh, who held a regular court at Agra and, according to the tradition, took his seat upon the throne of Jahangir.† He was, however, a weak prince and was unable to hold his territories secure; the south of the district was constantly harried by the Marathas, and the numerous Jat forts that were erected about this time bear testimony to the general insecurity.

The Jats made considerable alterations in the arrangement of parganas instituted by Akbar. The sub-division of the *mahals* into *tappas* or *chaklas* is apparently of some antiquity, and in many cases the names have survived. Thus Haveli Agra contained the *tappas* of Gaoghat, Kagarol, Midhakur, Saiyan, Athgayan, Kiraoli and Shamsabad south of the Jumna, and Khandauli or Kabul Khurd to the north of the river. Out of these the Jats formed more or less compact parganas. In the present Agra tahsil were Lohamandi, Malpura, Karahra and Nahar-ganj; Shamsabad was divided into the parganas of Fatehabad and Shamsabad, while a portion was united with *tappa* Saiyan to form pargana Iradatnagar. Hatkant was abandoned for Bah and the *mahal* was afterwards split up into the two parganas of Bah and Pinahat. Khanwah was divided into three parganas, known as Khairagarh, Sarendhi and Jagnair. Fatehpur Sikri remained a pargana, and a new one was formed from portions of the Kiraoli and Karahra *tappas*. Ol was split up into two, one known as Farah and including part of Gaoghat, and the other as Achhnera. North of the Jumna the Khandauli *tappa* was made

* E. H. I., VIII, 278—363. | † J. R. A. S., 1903, p. 586.

a pargana, with the addition of a large part of Chandwar; and the latter place was abandoned in favour of Firozabad, which gave its name to a new subdivision. These arrangements remained practically undisturbed till cession, for the Marathas do not seem to have interfered with the distribution, and at the conquest all were mentioned as being still in existence.

Najaf Khan

The supremacy of the Jats was not long-lived. About 1766 Jawahir Singh was murdered in the palace of Agra at the instigation, it is said, of the ruler of Jaipur, with whom he had been at war. He was succeeded by his infant son, Kesari Singh, but the real power lay in the hands of his brother, Nawal Singh. The latter failed to retain the dominions of his predecessors, for about 1770 the Marathas annexed the Doab, and the Bhadauria chieftain resumed possession of Bah. In 1772 the Wazir of the empire, Najaf Khan, the Rohilla, undertook to reconquer the country on condition that he should retain half as his personal fief: the Jats and Marathas unsuccessfully resisted the intruder, but the latter were expelled in 1773 and the former in the following year. Thus Najaf Khan regained the fort of Agra, and it finally passed out of the hands of the Jats; it had been held by Dan Sahai, a brother-in-law of Nawal Singh, who surrendered to the Wazir after a short investment. Najaf Khan occupied the palace and lived there in almost regal state for five years, during which period the notorious Walter Reinhardt, the husband of the Begam Somru, died at Agra and was buried in the old Roman Catholic cemetery; to him belonged the enclosed garden on the Fatehpur Sikri road, known as the Begam's, though she never lived here. In 1779 Najaf Khan left Agra and was succeeded by Muhammad Beg. In 1782, after the death of the former at Dehli, his kinsman, Afrasyab Khan, succeeded to his estates, which were forthwith ravaged by the new governor. None the less, Afrasyab Khan and Mirza Shafi, the nephew of Najaf Khan, found it more expedient to come to terms with Muhammad Beg, and at a conference at Agra it was resolved that Shafi should remain at Dehli as Wazir, while the others shared the Doab between them. The truce was but a hollow one: not long afterwards Mirza Shafi visited Agra, probably with the intention of appeasing the governor, who had found that the Rohillas had no

intention of abiding by the pact, and as he was approaching the fort was shot near the Dehli gate by the adherents of Muhammad Beg, who seems to have been suspicious of his visitor's designs. Afrasyab Khan then became Wazir, and feeling himself too weak to avenge the death of his relative by means of his own forces, endeavoured to enlist the aid of either the English or the Nawab Wazir of Oudh. His overtures were rejected, and he thereupon turned to Madhoji Sindhia, who welcomed the opportunity and marched on Agra early in 1784 during the height of the terrible *Chalisa* famine.

thas. On the approach of the allied forces Muhammad Beg left the capital in charge of one of his officers and took the field at the head of his troops. The opposing armies lay at some distance from Agra, Afrasyab Khan occupying Fatehpur Sikri, while the Maratha headquarters were close by and Muhammad Beg was watching them from a distance. After a few days of inaction Sindhia brought matters to a head by procuring the murder of the Wazir and obtained the coveted post for himself, profiting by the confusion that ensued in the imperial camp, he besieged and took Agra, and Muhammad Beg, who had been hopelessly out-manœuvred, had to make peace as best he could. Sindhia then proceeded to annex the rest of the district, subduing the Jadons of Kotla and the Raja of Bhadawar, to whom 30 villages were restored in the following year. In consideration of a promised monthly payment, Sindhia was given the management of the *subah* of Agra, while the command of the fort was entrusted nominally to the emperor's second son, Akbar, though the real governor was Rayaji Patel. The Maratha occupation of the capital caused great dissatisfaction among the Musalman leaders, the chief opponents of the Hindus being Muhammad Beg and Ghulam Qadir of Najibabad. The former died shortly afterwards, and his place was taken by his nephew, Ismail Beg. Ghulam Qadir had sufficient influence to win for himself the office of Wazir, and Sindhia was compelled to leave Dehli for Gwalior. In 1787 Ghulam Qadir and Ismail Beg advanced on Agra and besieged the fort, then in the charge of Lakhwa Dada. Thereupon Sindhia collected his forces, and obtaining the assistance of the Jats, advanced on the capital. A fierce battle was

fought near Fatehpur Sikri and the Marathas under De Boigne were defeated; and it was not till Rana Khan, a brother of Lakhwa Dada, arrived with fresh reinforcements from the Deccan that the siege was raised. Sindhia reasserted his supremacy at Dehli, and Ghulam Qadir in revenge blinded the aged emperor. In return for this Sindhia not only inflicted a similar outrage on the Rohilla, when captured and brought prisoner to Muttra, but cut of his nose, ears, tongue and hands, and afterwards hanged him. In 1792 Ismail Beg was taken and imprisoned in the Agra fort, where he died in close captivity. Two years later Madhoji Sindhia died and was succeeded by his son, Daulat Rao. It was during his reign that De Boigne retired, his place being taken by another Frenchman, General Perron. The latter ruled the district and all the Doab, but his rigorous, though admirably effective, administration caused discontent, and in 1799 the Maratha governor of the fort rebelled. Perron proceeded in person to check the rising, but the place was not taken till after a siege of 58 days. A Dutchman named Colonel John Hessing was placed in charge, and was assisted by his brother George, also a colonel in Sindhia's service. The former died in 1802 and was buried in the Roman Catholic cemetery at Agra The Marathas left no marked impress of their rule on the district. They were content with the administrative arrangements of the Jats, and owing perhaps to their innate character of wandering marauders, never occupied themselves with building palaces or forts. It has been asserted that they gave the Ram Bagh at Agra its present name, but the theory is devoid of any support, for if the original title was, as supposed by some, Aram Bagh, it is probable that the corruption was in common use long before the advent of the Marathas.

War with the Marathas.

In 1802, the treaty of Bassein between the British and the Peshwa was executed, and in the following year Holkar was expelled under its terms from Poona. The Maratha chieftains thereupon put aside their common differences and united their forces against the British. The prime mover was Sindhia, who viewed with alarm the rapidly increasing power of the Company, and since the cession of large stretches of territory by the Nawabs of Oudh and Farrukhabad considered that his own supremacy was threatened in Agra, Muttra and Dehli by the

new power which had now advanced to his very frontiers. These suspicions were constantly fanned by the French officers, headed by Perron, who were guided in their general policy by instructions from Napoleon. Sindhia first took the field in southern India, with his ally, the Bhonsla of Nagpur. Thereupon Lord Lake in August, 1803, started from Cawnpore with the Grand Army of the Doab, amounting to 10,500 men. He marched by way of Kaunaj and Mainpuri in the direction of Aligarh. Sindhia's available troops were the 5th brigade under Perron, divided between Dehli, Aligarh and Agra, and the 2nd brigade, under the command of Colonel G. Hessing, stationed at Sikandra. On the 29th of August Lord Lake defeated Perron outside Aligarh, whereupon the French general retired towards Agra, leaving the fortress in the charge of Colonel Pedron. On the 4th of September Aligarh was stormed and Lord Lake continued his victorious advance on Dehli.

By this move, successful as it proved, he left his communications unguarded, and a body of Maratha cavalry attacked the cantonment of Shikohabad in Mainpuri, led by M. Fleury. Lord Lake accordingly detached Colonel Macan with one regiment of British and two of native cavalry to disperse them. Macan hastened to Jalesar and thence advanced to Firozabad, which he reached on the 8th of September. The enemy on the news of his approach quitted the town and recrossed the Jumna. The British force kept to the north bank and reached Itimadpur on the following day. He met with no further opposition and marched through Khandauli to Muttra, where he rejoined Lord Lake who had advanced southwards from Dehli.

On the 7th of September Perron had ridden in to announce that he had deserted Sindhia, and was sent under an escort to Lucknow. On the 11th Lord Lake defeated Bourquien near Dehli and took the capital three days later. On the 24th he marched southwrads, sending his siege-train by river, and reached Muttra on the 2nd of October. Here the French commandant surrendered, and two days later the force pushed on to Sikandra and encamped before Agra, then commanded by George Hessing. In three days the fort and city were completely invested, and the British were reinforced by 5,000 Jat cavalry from Bharatpur;

sent in by the Raja on the conclusion of a hastily-made treaty of alliance. Lord Lake received no reply to his summons to surrender, for the Marathas through jealousy had placed Hessing and the other Europeans in confinement, and had made their own preparations for a vigorous defence. Seven infantry battalions were posted on the glacis of the fort, in the Jami Masjid, in the city, and in the ravines to the south and south-west of the fort. In order to dislodge them Brigadier Clarke was sent on the 10th with three native infantry battalions and six companies of a fourth to take possession of the city, which was abandoned after a long and severe contest, the enemy taking refuge in tha mosque or under the fort walls. Another force of three battalions under Colonel M'Culloch was sent to clear the ravines, but he, having effected the task, rashly followed up this success by mounting the glacis and seizing the guns which had been placed there. In so doing the troops became exposed to a heavy fire from the walls and suffered severely. But the defeat of the enemy was complete: the Marathas had lost 600 men, 26 guns and wagons, and 29 ammunition carts, while the British casualties were 10 officers and 218 men killed and wounded. The enemy left outside the fort did not wait to be beaten, but on the 12th surrendered, and the next morning 2,500 of them marched into the British camp

Capture of the fort.

Lord Lake thereupon began siege operations, making his approach by the ravines and erecting a battery within 350 yards of the south-eastern side near the river. The Marathas then begged a truce in order to arrange terms of capitulation. An officer named Sutherland, who was partly or wholly of British birth, was released and sent to Lord Lake with a proposal that the garrison should be allowed to march out whither they pleased with their private property. These terms were rejected, for Lord Lake wisely refused to allow them to retain anything but their clothes, and sent Captain Salkeld back with Sutherland to explain the conditions. The garrison refused to agree to the proposals, and in the same evening suddenly opened fire. Salkeld hurriedly effected his departure in a boat, which narrowly escaped being sunk by the British batteries. The enemy kept up a persistent but ineffectual fusillade throughout the

night, but the only result was the closer approach of the British trenches. The next day another proposal was rejected, and on the 17th Lord Lake opened fire with 24 guns. A breach was made in the south-eastern bastion and was almost practicable when the garrison capitulated They marched out to the number of 5,000 men, and Colonel MacDonald was sent to occupy the fort, which has ever since remained in the hands of the British. The troops, who entered by the Amar Singh gate, found within the fort a large quantity of stores and ammunition and 164 cannon, including the famous great gun of Agra, a brass 23 inch piece of 7·4 calibres and 43 tons, carrying a ball of 1,500 lbs. It was popularly supposed that this gun was composed of all the precious metals, and it is said that native money-changers offered a lakh of rupees for it Lord Lake intended, however, to send it to England, but the raft on which it was being floated down the Jumna capsized and the cannon still rests in the sandy bed of the river. The treasure, amounting to 22 lakhs, was claimed by Perron, but the other officers proved it to be part of a fund lodged at Agra by the Marathas for military purposes.

of Lord Lake left Agra on the 27th of October and marched towards Alwar to win the battle of Naswari, better known as Laswaree. He halted at Kiraoli on the 28th and the next day reached Fatehpur Sikri, where he left his heavy guns and baggage in the charge of two battalions of native infantry. After Laswaree the sick and wounded were sent with the captured guns to Agra, but Lake remained with his army at Biana. Shortly afterwards, Sindhia, who had been further beaten by Lord Wellesley in the Deccan, sued for peace; and on the 30th of December, 1803, the treaty of Anjangaon was signed, whereby the Agra district and other territory were surrendered to the Company. The ceded territory in this district consisted of the parganas of Lohamandi, Malpura, Karahra, Kiraoli, Naharganj, Fatehpur Sikri, Shamsabad, Iradatnagar, Sarendhi, Jagnair and Khairagarh, held direct by Sindhia and bringing in a revenue of Rs. 8,67,462; Farah and Achhnera, assessed at Rs. 1,42,600 and held by his general, Ambaji Inglia, Fatehabad, in the charge of Krishnaji Apa, who paid only Rs. 8,000; and the trans-Jumna parganas of Khandauli and Firozabad stated as "formerly belonging to General De

Dehli" and yielding a revenue of Rs. 4,87,264. This figure shows that the latter pargana must have been larger than at present and included portions of the adjoining district of Mainpuri. The additional revenue derived from the customs and the Agra mint was estimated at Rs. 82,500. The treaty makes no mention of Bah Pinahat, probably because it was held during the war by the Bhadauria Raja for his English allies. This tahsil at first was united with Etawah and was not transferred to Agra till 1805. Lord Lake himself appears to have initiated the work of administration, but very soon the district was entrusted to a collector, one of the first, if not actually the first, to hold that office being Mr. Cunynghame.

War with Holkar.

In 1804 war again broke out with the Marathas, the aggressor on this occasion being Holkar. Lord Lake again marched to Biana, where he remained till June, in the beginning of which month he returned to Agra by way of Fatehpur Sikri and Kiraoli. Leaving the capital he took the road to Shikohabad and Cawnpore, having first detached Colonel the Hon'ble W. Monson to operate in the direction of Jaipur and Kota. The latter had with him a force of artillery, two regiments of cavalry, and five battalions of infantry; but the expedition ended in failure and he found himself compelled to retire Pursued by the Maratha cavalry as far as Fatehpur Sikri he fell back on Agra in disorder, reaching the city on the 31st of August. Lord Lake at once returned and concentrated all his troops at Sikandra by the end of September. In the meantime Holkar had compelled the weak garrison to evacuate Muttra—an act which not only caused great loss of baggage and stores, but exposed the western borders of this district; parties of Maratha horsemen raided the Doab and the Kiraoli tahsil, extorting blackmail from the inhabitants and on one occasion penetrating as far as Pinahat On the 1st of October, Lord Lake left Sikandra and marched to Singhna on the Muttra road. Holkar evacuated Muttra, which was at once reoccupied by the British, and retreated towards Dehli; being pursued he crossed the Jumna and fled down the Doab with the British cavalry after him. Lord Lake came up with the Marathas, who had two day's start, near Farrukhabad and inflicted a signal defeat on them. Thence returning by way of

Mainpuri, Etah, Hathras and Muttra, he made Agra his headquarters for the operations against the Jat strongholds of Bharatpur and Dig. In the beginning of 1805 Amir Khan set out from Bharatpur on his raid into the Doab, but he does appear to have touched this district. A more serious invasion was that of Bah-Pinahat by some 20,000 Jats and Marathas in February. Their leaders, Narain Singh and Ghulami Khan, were detained through the artifices of the Bhadauria Raja till the arrival of Colonel Bowie from Agra, and were then driven in confusion across the Chambal. Peace was soon afterwards made with Bharatpur, and while marching from that place to Dholpur Lord Lake met a convoy from Agra under Colonel Simpson, to whom he gave permission to plunder the town of Fatehpur Sikri as a punishment for the treatment there given to Colonel Monson during his unfortunate retreat. From Dholpur the army returned to Agra, a force of two regiments being quartered at Fatehpur Sikri At the end of the rains Lake drove Holkar into the Punjab and in the following year compelled him to sue for peace

Early British rule

The district thereafter remained undisturbed till the outbreak of the mutiny, and its history is one of quiet development. For more than twenty years from the conquest the collector was subject to the Board of commissioners for the Conquered and Ceded Provinces. In 1808 the commissioners recommended the establishment of a separate governorship for the North-Western Provinces with headquarters at Agra, but the matter was dropped till 1829, when a similar proposal was urged for an Agra presidency The result was the practical formation of the North-Western Provinces into a separate government, the western, or Farrukhabad Board and the Board for the Central Provinces at Allahabad were abolished, and their territories entrusted to the Board of Revenue for the North-Western Provinces. In 1833 the new governorship under the name of the Agra presidency was created by Act of Parliament, but the Court of Directors were subsequently empowered to suspend the provisions referring to the presidency, as it was considered that a lieutenant-governorship was all that was necessary. Under the Act, Mr., afterwards Lord, Metcalfe was appointed governor of Agra but was ordered to make

Allahabad his headquarters. In 1835 the presidency of Agra was abolished and Metcalfe was posted to Agra as lieutenant-governor of the North-Western Provinces. In January, 1838, Lord Auckland, then Governor General, took over the direct charge of the provinces and in 1842 Lord Ellenborough followed the same precedent, but a year later Sir G. R. Clerk was appointed as lieutenant-governor at Agra, and this system was maintained in force till the final transfer of the headquarters from Agra to Allahabad.

Outbreak of the mutiny.

On the 11th of May, 1857, information of the mutiny at Meerut reached Agra. The garrison at that time consisted of the 3rd Regiment of Bengal European Infantry, afterwards the 107th and now the 2nd battalion of the Royal Sussex Regiment, under Colonel Riddell, a horse battery of Bengal artillery, with European gunners and native drivers, commanded by Captain D'Oyly; and the 44th and 67th Regiments of Bengal Infantry, one of which supplied a company for the fort. The officer commanding the station was Brigadier-General Polwhele The chief civil officers connected with the history of the next few months were Mr. John Russell Colvin, the Lieutenant-Governor; Mr. C Raikes, Judge of the High Court, Mr. E. A. Reade and Mr H. B. Harington of the Board of Revenue, Mr William Muir, Chief Secretary, Mr. George Harvey, the Commissioner; the Hon. Robert Drummond, Collector, Colonel Hugh Fraser, C.B., Chief Engineer, and Captain Norman Macleod, Military Secretary. On the 13th of May a company of European infantry was ordered into the fort, professedly to support, but in reality to overawe, the native troops, who were withdrawn the next day, after the news of the Dehli massacre had been received. Owing to the composition of the garrison, there was no fear of any mutiny on the part of the native troops, but the danger lay rather in the possibility of a general rising of the inhabitants or of an attack by the rebels from Dehli and other districts. Accordingly Mr. Colvin summoned the principal civil and military officers to a council at Government House. He was offered very diverse advice, and the meeting was a scene of some confusion. His own intention had been to remove all the Christian families into the fort; but this was abandoned in favour of the view held

by Mr. Harington and the collector that the best policy was that which most fully recognised the loyalty of the people. It was resolved, therefore, that a body of European and Eurasian militia should be raised, and that the city and civil lines should be regularly patrolled. The next day the Lieutenant-Governor addressed the troops in cantonments, and was so impressed by their show of loyalty that he telegraphed to Cawnpore that he considered them staunch. He then turned his attention to the neighbouring districts, and for a week Agra remained quiet: the courts sat daily, and the schools were attended as usual, while in spite of the general feeling of insecurity the officers of the native regiments remained in cantonments A corps of volunteer cavalry was raised and by this means the city was effectively patrolled; the fort defences were strengthened, and preparations were made to resist a prolonged siege. On the 17th of May telegraphic communciation with Meerut was restored, though it remained open for a very short time. The Lieutenant-Governor attempted to strengthen the garrison by calling in troops from the adjacent native states, and Sindhia at once sent in a battery under Captain Pearson, and a regiment of cavalry—a force which was shortly afterwards supplemented by a second regiment and his own bodyguard It was soon reported, however, that these troops were altogether unreliable, and they were detached on various missions. The Bharatpur Darbar also contributed a small force of infantry, which were sent under Captain Nixon into the Muttra district. On the 20th of May, Mr. Harvey was despatched with an escort of 14 *sowars* to join Captain Nixon, and to open communication with Delhi, if possible; in spite of the defection of the troops he managed to remain out till the 23rd of July.

Precautions at Agra.

Troubles began with the news of the mutiny of the 9th Native Infantry at Aligarh, followed by the outbreaks at Etawah and Mainpuri. This intelligence was received at Agra on the 21st of May and occasioned general consternation. Measures were taken to quell the panic; but the divided counsels and constant bickerings between those in authority, resulting in an appearance of weakness and indecision, together with a partial failure to grasp the true situation, combined to render the annals of

Agra at this period an inglorious record, which contrasts painfully with the cool daring exhibited in other stations where the available resources were incomparably more slender. The Lieutenant-Governor exerted himself to the utmost and, hampered as he was by those around him, proceeded calmly with his works of precaution. Mr. Reade was entrusted with the care of the civil station; places of *rendezvous* were selected and defence posts were arranged round them in a cordon, while advanced picquets were stationed outside the circle. Mr. Drummond devoted his attention to strengthening the police, but his efforts were misdirected, and the well-armed force became a menace rather than a safeguard. He further raised a levy of 400 Karauli matchlockmen and 200 Bharatpur horse under a deputy collector, named Saif-ullah Khan, for the maintenance of order in the district.

Colvin's proclamation. On the 25th of May Mr. Colvin issued his famous proclamation to the rebels, announcing that all save the ringleaders would be pardoned if they laid down their arms. The English translation was unfortunately and inaccurately worded, and the false impression given to the public in this manner raised a storm of protest, although the terms were actually less lenient than those employed by Sir Henry Lawrence, whose action was unreservedly commended. The result was that the proclamation was immediately superseded by another from Lord Canning, in which pardon was withdrawn from all regiments which had killed or attacked the officers. This had but little effect, and it weakened the authority of the Local Government.

Revolt of the troops. Up to this time there had been no appearance of overt danger, and belief in the loyalty of the native troops was still maintained by the senior officers. On the 30th of May, however, two companies, from the 44th and 67th Native Infantry respectively, were sent to Muttra to bring in the treasure, amounting to six lakhs. On their arrival, they mutinied, seized the treasure, and marched off to Dehli. Mr Harvey could do nothing, as his Bharatpur troops failed him, and he was compelled to retreat into Rajputana. The next day the collector insisted on the disarmament of the native troops at Agra, and this was effected on the parade-ground under the guns of the battery and the muskets of the British Infantry. It was not a moment too soon: for it

[illegible] that the sepoys had arranged to attack the [illegible] regiment when in church, that day being Sunday; to [illegible] guns; and then to sack the whole city and station. [illegible] of the disarmed soldiers departed either to Dehli or to their homes, and this saved the district from internal revolt. The surrounding country, however, was ablaze, and Agra was practically isolated, communication with Cawnpore being broken by the 3rd of June. The depression was increased by such news as came in. On the 3rd of June occurred the mutiny at Nimach; on the 6th that at Jhansi; on the 10th, that at Nowgong; on the 14th, that at Gwalior; and on the 1st of July that at Indore. Several of the survivors of the Gwalior massacre came in to Agra from Dholpur and elsewhere, and their arrival only served to heighten the dejection, since it removed all confidence in the Gwalior and other troops in and around the capital. In order to increase the garrison, small bodies of militia horse and foot were organized for the protection of the European station. The volunteer cavalry, already raised by Mr. Raikes, were now placed under the command of Major Prendergast, together with the rest of the militia. This body rendered good service, not only in the actions of the 5th of July and the 10th of October but also in the fort and on detached duty. Martial law was proclaimed throughout Agra and the district on the 12th of June.

The district.

Order was still preserved as far as possible in the outlying tahsils. At Jagnair Lieutenant Noble and Mr. Lane, the assistant collector, with a detachment of Gwalior troops guarded the Khairagarh border against the incursions of the Gujars of Bharatpur; but being too small to act on the offensive, the force soon afterwards retired through Fatehpur Sikri to Agra. Mr. Parsick, an Armenian deputy collector, was sent to Fatehpur Sikri and did good service in repressing an outbreak on the part of the turbulent characters of the place; and with the aid of the tahsildar, Irshad Ali, managed to keep the road open between Agra and Fatehpur Sikri. He organized an armed force to prevent disorder, and derived much assistance from the friendly *zamindars* of Nagla Sarai, Dabar, Basahra Raja, Nagar, Santha, Singharpur and Abhuapura; driving off the marauding Gujars on more than one occasion, and preventing a large body of the disarmed

mutineers from occupying Fatehpur Sikri. In the north of Kiraoli, Lieutenant Henderson and Saif-ullah Khan kept order for a time, but were sent subsequently to Shamsabad and Khairagarh, where they did usefull work in reporting the movements of the Nimach and Gwalior mutineers. The approach of the latter was barred for a time by the Chambal, now swollen with flood; but their comrades at Agra, hearing of their defection, rode off to join them, without injuring their officers, whom they escorted in safety to headquarters. The Nimach troops, on the other hand, caused more alarm. Their numbers had been swelled by those from Nasirabad and elsewhere to about 2,600 men with ten guns, and they were now advancing by slow stages on Agra. On the 2nd of July they reached Fatehpur Sikri, and occupied the town; Mr. Parsick effected his escape, but the tahsildar was captured while endeavouring to save the records and was subjected to cruel ill-treatment.

Agra in July

On the approach of the Nimach force the Europeon inhabitants of Agra took refuge in the fort, the civil station being practically deserted on the 27th of June. Saif ullah Khan was called in, and his men located near Shahganj, while the Kotah contingent, which was still considered loyal, was posted on the left flank. On the 3rd of July Mr. Colvin, who had been in failing health for some time, was threatened with an apoplectic attack, and made over charge to a committee composed of General Polwhele, Mr. Reade and Major Macleod. The next day the Lieutenant-Governor was carried into the fort, and the committee at once took active measures. Dr. Walker, the suprintendent of the Central Jail, was ordered to release the short-term prisoners, to pardon some 60 or 70 Sikhs, and to form them into a guard for the defence of the jail, so as to set free the European troops detached for that purpose. The pontoon bridge was broken and the boats brought down to the fort; and the next day all the native Christians were sent within the walls. Saif-ullah's levies prowed useless: his cavalry had already gone off, and as he himself confessed that the matchlockmen were unreliable, they were ordered to quit Shahganj and leave for Karauli territory. The Kotah contingent also failed. When commanded to shift their position to the high ground along the Fatehpur Sikri road

they broke into open mutiny and fired on the officers present, killing a European sergeant; they then fled and were charged by the volunteer horse under Major Prendergast, who did great execution, cutting many down and capturing their guns, ammunition and camels. On the 5th, Mr. Colvin, who was still seriously ill, resumed charge, and the same day Polwhele led out his forces to meet the enemy.

Action of Shahganj.

The latter had by this time approached Shahganj, and occupied the village of Sucheta. They had received large reinforcements and now mustered some 4,000 infantry, 1,500 cavalry and 11 guns, while Polwhele had but 568 infantry, a weak battery and about 60 volunteer cavalry and mounted militia. Under these circumstances the advantage of assuming the offensive was not clear, and his action occasioned much criticism. The enemy's guns were well posted and concealed behind walls and earth works, so that the British artillery failed to silence them and Captain D Oyly was mortally wounded—an almost irreparable loss. Ammunition ran short and the enemy's infantry advanced. Thereupoon the European infantry charged the position and carried it, with the loss of Major Thomas and a number of men. But though the enemy's centre had been pierced and one gun spiked, the rebels held the village in force, and their cavalry descended on the flanks in order to cut off the artillery. They were repulsed by a most gallant charge on the part of the volunteers, who, however, lost heavily and as the ammunition supply again failed, the infantry were compelled to retire. The retreat was carried out in good order, but the repulse was severe. The little force had been reduced by 41 killed and 99 wounded, while the consequence of their failure was practically the loss of the city and district. The villagers, who were awaiting the issue of the fight, were joined by the city rabble, and the whole of the civil station and the Government offices were plundered and burnt. The result of divided counsel was again too painfully apparent. For fear of apparent timidity the records, save those of the Board of Revenue, had not been removed into the one place of safety, while the refugees had been forbidden to take with them any but the smallest amount of personal property. In their helpless rage at the destruction of their belongings before their eyes, they openly

abused the authorities and murmurs against Mr. Colvin were rife but these were properly treated by Lord Canning as "screeches from Agra." More lamentable, however, was the loss of life in the city. Major Jacob, an officer in Sindhia's service, the Rev. Mr. Hubbard, a professor at the College, and many others were murdered, largely through the instrumentality of the police who were aided by the butchers, the Mewatis of Wazirpura and other low-caste Musalmans. The police, in whom Mr. Drummond had reposed so much confidence, deserted almost to a man on the 6th, and Murad Ali, the *kotwal*, marched through the city proclaiming the rule of the Delhi emperor. A scapegoat was sought and found in the person of the collector, whose brilliant services were forgotten. So violent did the general outcry become that Mr. Drummond was relieved of his post and gazetted judge of Banda, and his place taken by Mr. Phillips.

The fort.

Within the fort all was confusion. Into that small space some 3,500 Europeans and Eurasians and 2,300 natives were cooped up, and some time elapsed before any semblance of order could be established. The members of the Civil Service were lodged along three sides of the garden of the Diwan-i-Khas; ladies and children in the stone gallery of the Diwan-i-ám: while the remaining quarters were divided off into blocks, alphabetically arranged. The Moti Masjid was converted into a hospital, and when the military hospital became overcrowded Mrs. Raikes and other ladies undertook the management of a new civil establishment of the same kind. In the course of time things settled down, and a regular market was organized between the walls and outer intrenchments, but life was far from easy under such conditions and at such a season, and sickness was very prevalent, the spread of cholera doing much to justify Mr. Colvin's prohibition of the accumulation of baggage and the encroachment on the small available space. One of the most pitiful features of the case, however, was the subsequent discovery that the loss of life and property was unnecessary. The rebel troops do not appear to have contemplated at any time an attack on the fort, and after the action had not ventured further than Shahganj, but had hastily departed that very night towards Farah and Delhi. So great was the general alarm that this event was not discovered, or rather

credited, by those within the fort for three days; but on the [illegible] Mr. Drummond was able to march round the city with a company of infantry and proclaim the re-establishment of British rule, which need never have been interrupted; murders and outrages ceased, and the next day the police were willing to hand over their arms and ammunition. The panic was at least equally great on the other side. The respectable inhabitants had taken no part in the disorders; but the report spread that condign punishment was to be taken on the city, and many of them fled. On the 11th of July Mr. Reade presided over a meeting of the principal citizens, who were enjoined to maintain order and to raise a body of watchmen; while Raja Ram, tahsildar of Khandauli, was appointed *kotwal*. In the meantime the government underwent a considerable reconstruction. Colonel Fraser became second-in-command of the fort, and at once took energetic measures. New embrasures were opened out and guns mounted; the houses in the neighbourhood were cleared away; the magazines were overhauled and the guards reorganized. The chief command passed on the 5th of August from General Polwhele to Colonel Cotton of the 67th Native Infantry—a change which had become imperative after the action of Shahganj. On the civil side, Mr. Reade, who was the life and soul of the defence, Mr. Muir and Dr. Clarke were appointed an intelligence committee, through whom much valuable work was accomplished. Mr. Colvin, in spite of his ill-health, retained the reins of administration to the last, no detail being too small for his personal attention. On the 24th of July he reported to the general officer commanding in Rajputana that all was well at Agra. There was indeed an improvement in the general feeling, but the real state of affairs was not fully grasped till the arrival of the despatch of the 29th of July from Calcutta, which relieved General Polwhele and at the same time pointed out that no assistance could be looked for till September, and that the most that could be expected of the Agra garrison was the maintenance of communications with Delhi and Cawnpore.

Anarchy in the district.

This was no easy task, for since the reverse of the 5th of July the administration of the district had wholly ceased to exist. After that date attacks had been made on almost all the tahsils

and police-stations by marauding bands, chiefly composed of Gujars, Mallahs, and other turbulent elements in the population. The tahsil at Farah was plundered on the 8th by the mutineers and the officials were dispersed. The police officer at Achhnera joined the rebels and the Qassabs of the place sacked the station. The south of the district suffered from the incursions of a prominent Gujar of Dholpur, named Deohans. He had raised all his clansment in Iradatnagar, and between the 6th and 15th of July the Gujars of Tor, Saddupura and other villages made constant attacks on the tahsil. The tahsildar, Muzaffar Ali Khan, did his best to repel the insurgents, but he was abandoned by his guard, who joined with the Gujars in looting the treasury and the property of the officers, and he himself was forced to take refuge with Newal Singh, the loyal *zamindar* of Poseta, who protected him till he could return to Agra. On the 9th Deohans had attacked Jajau with two guns and 3,000 men; he plundered the village, killed three Banias, and blew up the gateway of the fine old *sarai*. Fearing a similar fate, the Banias of Iradatnagar enlisted the aid of the *zamindar* of Raghupura, who came with 300 men to protect the town, but he was defeated and killed by Deohans, who sacked Iradatnagar and the neighbourhood, and property to the value of two lakhs was carried off to Dholpur. Deohans had returned to Dholpur after taking Iradatnagar; but his followers remained, supported by the forces of Bhawani Shankar, the tahsildar of Raja Khera, who maintained a small force with one gun at Mahao In Khairagarh all authority had ceased from an early date. The tahsildar had been unable to control the turbulent tribes in the neighbourhood of Jagnair, and the police-station at that place was abandoned; while the advent of some rebel cavalry on the 2nd of July caused the desertion of the tahsil guard, and the tahsildar was compelled to fly to Agra. After his departure, the treasury was plundered by the *zamindars* of Lakhanpura, Untgiri and Bhilaoti. In Fatehabad the officials fled at the beginning of the outbreak, but Lachhman Singh Gujar of Khera, a man of somewhat doubtful antecedents, loyally came forward, occupied the tahsil, perserved the records and protected the town. The tahsil buildings were located in an old Maratha fort of considerable strength, and under his control the native

staff was re-established. The turbulent pargana of Bah was thrown into confusion from the first; but the tahsildar of Pinahat, Muhammad Hasan, resolutely defended his post, and was stoutly supported by the Raja of Bhadawar, who remained consistently loyal. Bah was attacked and plundered by the villagers of the neighbourhood, while throughout the tahsil the old owners dispossessed the auction-purchasers. Pinahat had been threatened on the 14th of June by the Rajputs from beyond the Chambal, headed by the men of Lakhanpura Basauna; but they withdrew, and on the 3rd of July the tahsildar joined the Raja at Naugawan, leaving Pinahat in charge of Daulat Ram. The latter was attacked by some of the rebels of the Gwalior contingent, but he managed to drive them off, and subsequently on the 27th of July the treasure was escorted in safety to Naugawan.

The trans-Jumna tahsils.

North of the Jumna things were no better. At Firozabad order had been kept to some extent by the tahsildar, Qasim Hasan Khan, who was supported by Lieutenant Tonnochie with a party of the Gwalior contingent. The force was not, however, strong enough to effect permanent good, and on the 30th of June the troopers mutinied. Mr. Tonnochie and the tahsildar left for Agra, and thereupon the villagers attacked the town; they were driven off by Mohsin Ali, the *thanadar* with a few troopers who remained, but the latter soon afterwards looted the treasury and departed. The place was again attacked by the Mallahs of the neighbourhood and the Chauhans of Mainpuri; they plundered all but the Musalman quarter, which was successfully defended by the inhabitants, the assailants being twice repelled with great slaughter. In Itimadpur the leading spirit on the rebel side was Zorawar Singh of Himmatpur, who raised a disturbance and attacked the tahsil. The tahsildar left to get assistance from Agra on July 4th, and the next day the villagers sacked the town and drove out the police-officer, who with difficulty effected his escape to the loyal *zamindars* of Sitauli.

Punitive expeditions.

The return of Mr. Harvey from his long tour in Rajputana convinced the Lieutenant-Governor that the rebellion in the district could be quashed without much difficulty. The police-stations in the city and its immediate vicinity had been reorganized, and on the 29th of July a force consisting of a half company

of the 3rd Europeans and 20 volunteer cavalry set out under the command of Captain Patton, who was accompanied by Mr. Phillips. They reached Fatehpur Sikri the next morning; but the rebel tahsildar had fled; two of his adherents were captured and hanged. A small party was attacked while searching the Sonth-ki-mandi for plundered property said to be stored there; but on the arrival of reinforcements the Mewatis were driven out with considerable loss. A tahsildar and police officer were installed, while others were at the same time posted to Khairagarh, and the expedition returned to Agra. On the 10th of August a second expedition, consisting of 100 men of the 3rd and 30 volunteer horse under Mr. Lowe, the joint magistrate, was despatched towards Itimadpur and Firozabad. They were fired upon at Chulhaoli near Itimadpur, but carried the village and met with no further resistance. The tahsils and police-stations were re-established, and order was maintained through the leading *zamindars*. The loyal Raja of Awa protected the northern borders, and Hukm Singh of Jarkhi rendered good service, while Sheikh Inayat Husain, who was appointed deputy collector in Firozabad, raised an efficient force, drove out Zorawar Singh and his rabble, and kept off the rebellious Chauhans of Mainpuri, who were threatening the eastern boundary under Raja Tej Singh. Similarly in Fatehabad, the new officials were able to carry on their work in some measure, owing to the influence of Lachhman Singh Gujar, and the roads at least were safe. A tahsildar was sent to Farah; but that part of the country was still disturbed, and his authority was but nominal. No further expeditions from Agra were feasible, for on the 20th of August a strong force of three companies of infantry, three guns, some volunteer horse and some mounted Jat levies, raised by Thakur Gobind Singh, left Agra for Aligarh, where they met with complete success. Their departure greatly weakened the garrison—a fact which caused some alarm, as news came of fresh troubles in the south. The Raja of Bhadawar was in charge of Bah and Iradatnagar, and consequently was responsible for keeping the Chambal. As the river subsided, the mutineers made constant efforts to enter Bah from Etawah and numbers of marauding Rajputs threatened it from the south. The Raja, however, proved equal to the task, owing to his vigilant

watch over the ferries and his great personal influence, so that a serious danger was averted. All the tahsildars were directed to fortify their headquarters as far as possible, and the armed levies of the loyal *zamindars* served a useful purpose in checking lawlessness.

September in Agra.

Though matters had greatly improved during the past two months, the outlook at the beginning of September was still gloomy. On the 9th of the month Mr. Colvin, who had long been in feeble health, died and was buried in the fort in front of the Diwan-i-ám. His illness had been greatly aggravated by worry and overwork, and his persistence in attending to every detail and his untiring devotion to the work of administration to the very last exposed him to a strain which few men could have withstood in the best of health. His death was greatly deplored, especially in those circles which could best take in the true perspective of the situation, and the feeling of the outside world was faithfully reflected in the official notification issued by Lord Canning on receipt of the news. His death left Mr. Reade the senior civil officer, but he at once applied for the appointment of a military officer to the supreme charge till order should be restored, and in every case acted in conjunction with Colonel Cotton. Two days after Mr. Colvin's death, news came that the advanced guard of a large force from Malwa, Bhopal, Indore and elsewhere had left Dholpur and reached Khairagarh, whence they spread over the whole country as far as the Khari Nadi, compelling the withdrawal of the Government establishments. On the 19th, further preparations were made for the defence of the fort; obstacles were levelled, and several prominent buildings, including the Jami Masjid, were undermined. On the same date, Dehli was captured, and the results of this success were apparent on the 26th, when a large body of rebels reached Muttra from Dehli, and it was found necessary to withdraw the police-station from Farah to Runkuta. Soon afterwards, the rebels crossed into Aligarh and thence to Rohilkhand; but a strong detachment under Firoz Shah and Hira Singh, the leader of the Nimach troops, turned south to join the mutineers at Dholpur. On the 30th of September Colonel Fraser was appointed Chief Commissioner for the North-Western Provinces and took over charge.

On the 6th of October the Dholpur force set out for Agra with the avowed intention of attacking the fort. At the same time, Colonel Greathed was advancing down the Doab with a magnificent force of some 2,800 veterans and was hastening on from Aligarh in response to numerous and almost hysterical appeals from Agra. On the morning of the 10th his whole force crossed the Jumna by the new pontoon bridge under the walls of the fort, and after some delay he took up his position in the south of cantonments, where the troops were allowed to rest, under the impression that the enemy had retired beyond the Khari Nadi. This information was only based on a rumour, which was never substantiated; but there seems no doubt that, in spite of numerous attempts to vindicate them, the civil authorities, who had given regular information as to the enemy's movements, were labouring under a delusion created by the inherent improbability of the enemy's advance in presence of such a force. The result was a surprise for both sides. Four or five *ghazis*, dressed as conjurors, strolled up to the advanced guard of the 9th Lancers and cut down three men, and at the same moment the enemy's guns opened fire. The alarm was given, and the troops fell in with marvellous promptitude. So rapidly did the artillery come into action that they replied to the fourth gun fired by the rebels. The cavalary of the latter attempted to charge the British battery, but were ridden through and put to light by a small squadron of the 9th Lancers, which lost, however, two officers. Greathed speedily deployed his line, and in an hour and a half the rebels were defeated. The only obstinate resistance was met with on the right flank, where the heavy guns of the mutineers were brought into play. A reinforcement in the shape of the battery from the fort came up, and the guns were rapidly put out of action and captured. The whole line advanced, and a charge of Watson's and Probyn's horse from the right completed the enemy's disorder. They endeavoured to attack the camp with their cavalry; but these were driven off by the Lancers and Hodson's horse. Colonel Cotton then arrived and assumed the command. Two companies of the 3rd Europeans were sent to strengthen the right, and by their means the rebels were driven out of the shelter they had found in the high crops. The force maintained the pursuit as far as the Khari Nadi; the enemy's

The re[illegible] of Agra

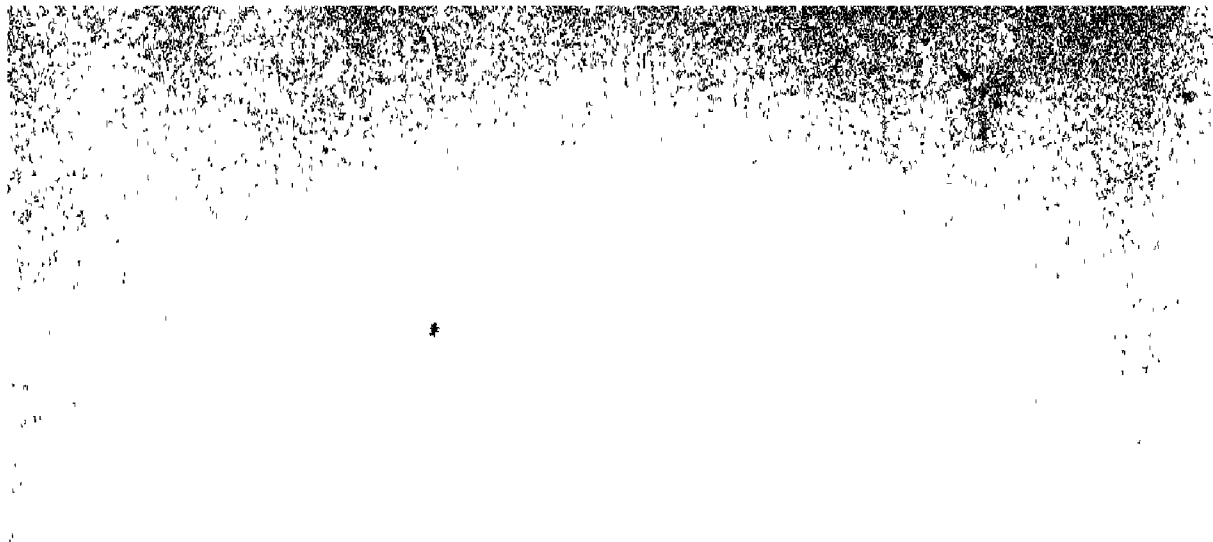
camp was captured and burnt, as well as the neighbouring villages; the cavalry continued to chase the flying foe beyond the river, and though the fugitives endeavoured to make a stand once or twice, they were driven on by a few rounds from the guns. All the enemy's ordnance and ammunition were taken, and about a thousand were killed, the British loss being 11 killed and 54 wounded. The troops returned to camp in the evening, having covered 54 miles in 36 hours. The rebels were harassed during their flight by the villagers, and British property to the value of Rs. 4,000 was recovered by the police and sent in to Agra. Greathed's column remained three days, and then, leaving the wounded in the fort and replenishing its supply of ammunition, departed for Cawnpore. It was overtaken at Firozabad by Hope Grant, who took over the command.

Pacification of the district.

The victory brought great relief, but much remained to be done. At the end of October some fugitives from Dehli reached Fatehpur Sikri, and aided by the Mewatis fortified the place. Colonel Cotton sent a force to dislodge them and the tahsil was captured after an obstinate resistance. The column thence proceeded into Muttra and civil administration was again established. In Fatehabad, however, the men of Dhanaula and Khander remained in a state of rebellion, and Mr. Phillips marched against them with two guns, 100 Sikh troopers and 100 matchlockmen. He met with resistance, and was reinforced by a detachment of the 3rd, some Sikh sappers and a howitzer. On the 28th of November Dhanaula was taken, and Khander was carried the next day, the rebels losing heavily. On the 30th news came that the Mallahs of Chandwar had ambushed and murdered 45 policemen, who were in pursuit of dacoits. Mr. Phillips was most anxious to chastise the offenders; but the force was ordered to return, and the villages were afterwards found deserted. In December a notorious criminal, named Har Lal, whose village of Dhirpura had been attached and leased to Joti Parshad, the contractor, returned and commenced a course of plunder far and wide. No troops were then available, and it was not till the 4th of February, 1858, that he was expelled, after having looted 29 villages. In the beginning of the year, Brigadier-General Showers took command at Agra, and troops were at last forthcoming for the final pacification. A regiment

of cavalry, known as Meade's horse, was raised at Agra and up to the beginning of June was employed in the district. In March the rebels who had plundered Bah were surprised and captured at Kachaura, and from time to time wandering parties were hunted down. But until Gwalior surrendered to Sir Hugh Rose in June the country south of the Jumna remained full of mutineers, and Agra could never be considered safe. Mr. Reade for Lord Canning had himself taken over the administration in February, encircled the city with a barrier to protect it from night attacks, and the gates remained closed from sunset to dawn. On the 1st of June Sindhia was escorted to Agra by Meade's horse, and on the 19th Tantia Topi was defeated at Gwalior. It was feared that he would turn northwards, and to cut off his retreat a force was sent to Bharatpur; this had the desired effect of inducing him to retire southwards, and the column returned by way of Fatehpur Sikri to Agra. Order was then restored, and peace was only broken by incursions of dacoits from over the Chambal, the passage of fugitive rebels, and the restlessness of the villages along the frontier.

Subsequent history.

The subsequent history of Agra may be briefly told. The chief events were the removal of the headquarters of Government to Allahabad in 1858, followed ten years later by the departure of the High Court; the various famines by which the district was visted, as narrated in a previous chapter; the assessments of the land revenue, also treated in the foregoing pages; the exhibition of 1867, which caused the removal of the old Ajmer gate and the widening of the Shahganj road; and the visits paid at various times to the ancient capital by various members of the Royal Family. Among the last mention may be made of the visit of H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh in 1869, of His Majesty King Edward VII, then Prince of Wales, in 1876; of H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor in 1890; and finally of T. R. H. the Prince and Princess of Wales in December 1905, when the memorial statue to Her late Majesty the Queen-Empress Victoria was unveiled before a notable assemblage in the new park.

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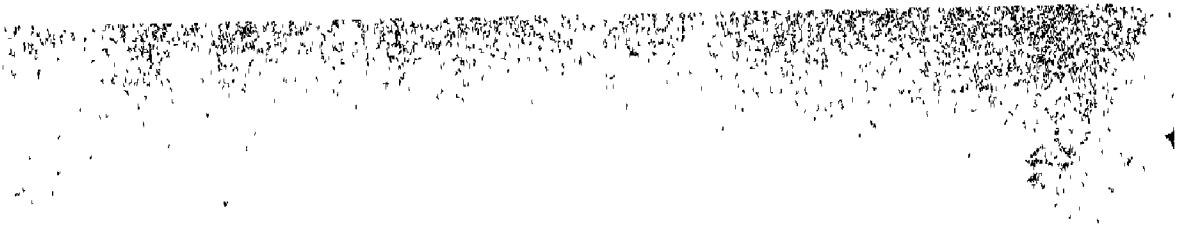
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CONTENTS.

ACHHNERA, *Tahsil* KIRAOLI.

A small town lying in 27° 10′ N. and 77° 46′ E. on the north side of the metalled road from Agra to Bharatpur, at a distance of 17 miles west from the former. Other roads lead to Kiraoli on the south-east and to Farah on the north-west. A little to the north of the town runs the railway from Agra to Ajmer, and a branch from this takes off northwards from the station leading to Muttra and Cawnpore. The station is connected with the main road by a metalled feeder road. The population of Achhnera has grown rapidly since the development of the railway system; in 1881 it was 3,824, while ten years later it had risen to 4,730, and at the last census in 1901 the place contained 5,375 inhabitants, of whom 4,314 were Hindus, 1,045 Musalmans and 16 of other religions. The prevalent Hindu castes are Jats, Brahmans, Banias and Chamars. Achhnera possesses a police-station, post-office, cattle-pound, an inspection bungalow, *sarai* and encamping-ground, a large upper primary school, and a bazar in which weekly markets are held. The trade of the place is of considerable local importance, owing to its position as a railway junction, and two cotton mills have recently been established. Three fairs take place annually in Chait, one in honour of Devi and the others on the Kanslila and Phul-dol festivals. The lands of the *mauza* of Achhnera cover 2,476 acres, of which about 1,800 are cultivated; they are held at a revenue of Rs. 3,559 by Raja Akhai Singh of Udaipur.

The early history of Achhnera and the derivation of the name are obscure. According to one account, it was founded about 1250 by a Jat named Achhnidhar; while another ascribes it to Achal Raja, a son of Anang Pal, the Tomar king of Dehli, who began to reign in 1051. A third suggestion is that the name comes from *achchha* and *ner*, meaning the "pleasant country." There are the dismantled remains of a small stone fort, which apparently date from mediæval times, but nothing is known of its

history. In 1738 Suraj Mal gave the Achhnera estate, consisting of 23 villages, in addition to a *jagir* worth Rs. 60,000 annually, to his son-in-law, and the property was formed into a single pargana. From that date Achhnera rose in importance, and the town grew rapidly. In 1773 Najaf Khan seized the estate together with Ol and held it as his private property. After the conquest Achhnera continued to be the headquarters of a tahsil till 1832, when the old estate of 49 villages was united with Farah. With the removal of the tahsil the town declined, but has recovered its importance since the extension of the railway system.

Achhnera has been administered under Act XX of 1856 since 1890. The town contained 1,355 houses in 1905, and of these 849 were assessed to taxation. The average total income from 1902 to 1905 was Rs. 1,694, of which Rs. 1,525 were derived from the house-tax, which fell with an incidence of Re. 1-13-0 per assessed house and Re. 0-4-7 per head of population. The average expenditure for the same period was Rs. 1,372, the chief items being police Rs. 827, conservancy Rs. 330, and small local improvements Rs. 60.

AGRA CITY.

Situation.

This celebrated city, which gives its name to the district and province, lies in 27° 10′ N. and 78° 3′ E., on the right bank of the river Jumna, at a distance of 843 miles by rail from Calcutta and 839 miles by rail from Bombay. From it metalled roads radiate in all directions, leading to Aligarh on the north, Firozabad and Mainpuri on the east, Fatehabad and Bah on the south-east, Dholpur and Gwalior on the south, Fatehpur-Sikri on the south-west, Bharatpur on the west, and Muttra on the north-west. Several lines of railway also converge on Agra. The branch line of the East Indian system from Tundla approaches from the east and terminate at the Fort station, close to the great bridge over the Jumna. From this station the metre-gauge line of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway runs westwards past the cantonment station to Achhnera, and parallel to it is the broad-gauge line of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, which turns south towards Dholpur, a short distance beyond the cantonment station. From the latter the new chord line to Dehli takes off at

Khawaspur or Agra Road junction, and running north past the Raja-ki-mandi and District Jail stations, turns west towards Sikandra and Muttra. The Jumna is crossed both by the railway bridge, on the top of which is a roadway, and by the old pontoon bridge about half a mile above the fort; the latter dates from 1848. A second permanent bridge is now in course of construction by the East Indian Railway, crossing the river at a short distance below the pontoon bridge.

Population.

There are no extant records to show the population of Agra in former days, and the rough estimates of travellers are admittedly unreliable. The first census of any accuracy was that of 1853, when the number of inhabitants was 125,262. Since that date the city has grown rapidly, and a substantial increase has been observed at each of the five succeeding enumerations. In 1865 the total was 142,661, rising to 149,008 in 1872, to 160,203 in 1881, and to 168,622 ten years later. At the last census of 1901, Agra contained 188,022 inhabitants, of whom 88,119 were females. These figures include the population of cantonments, which numbered 22,041. Agra thus is in point of size the fourth city of the United Provinces, being surpassed by Lucknow, Benares and Cawnpore. Of the population residing within municipal limits, 107,429 were Hindus, 52,120 Musalmans, 3,490 Jains, 2,148 Christians, 683 Aryas, 61 Sikhs, 30 Parsis, and 20 Buddhists. In cantonments there were 13,820 Hindus, 5,640 Musalmans, and 2,581 others, chiefly Christians. The Hindu element is made up of representatives of a great variety of castes, the chief being Chamars, Brahmans, Banias and Koris, with over 10,000 members apiece; and Kachhis, Gadariyas, Kayasths, Rajputs, Kahars, Kumhars and Khatiks, all of whom occurred in numbers exceeding 2,000. Among the Musalmans, Sheikhs largely predominate, followed by Saiyids, Nais, Telis, Qassabs, Faqirs, Pathans and Dhobis. The occupations of the people are necessarily very varied. Chief among them comes the supply and manufacture of material substances, accounting for 37·97 per cent. of the population; 11·74 per cent. being engaged in the preparation and supply of articles of food and drink, and 9·89 per cent. in the textile industries. As already mentioned in Chapter II, Agra is rapidly increasing in importance as a manufacturing centre, and the chief staple of

trade is cotton. The commercial population numbered 4·63 per cent., and those employed in transport and storage 5·24 per cent.; both figures are high and testify to the position which Agra holds as a collecting and distributing centre of trade. Of the rest of the population, 14·85 per cent. were dependent on personal and domestic service, 13·44 per cent. on general labour, 9·73 per cent. on agriculture and pasture, 4·54 per cent. were included under the head of Government or municipal service, while 4·37 per cent. were comprised in the professional population, and the remaining 6·2 per cent. were independent; this last figure including beggars and the inhabitants of the jail as well as pensioners and those who have no need to earn a livelihood.

Administration.

The city is administered by a municipal board, to which reference has already been made in Chapter IV. There, too, will be found mention of the cantonment and of the committee by which its affairs are managed, as also of the education and medical institutions of Agra, whether controlled by Government or supported by private enterprise. In the same place some account has been given of the water-works and the drainage system, and repetition is unnecessary.

History.

The general history of the city has already been narrated in Chapter V. It is not certain whether there was any town of Agra in mediæval times, though tradition tells of the capture of a mighty fortress here by Mahmud of Ghazni. It seems probable that modern Agra is only to be traced to the era of the Lodi Sultans of Dehli, and that Sikandar Lodi was the real founder; at all events he was the first to make the place a royal residence. Some sort of a town must have existed at that date, for Agra was known as a dependency of Biana, and the mention of the great earthquake of 1505 would have been unnecessary had there been no buildings t[illegible] be destroyed.* Sikandar undoubtedly lived for some time at [illegible] and at Agra he died; but no certain information exists as t[illegible] position or extent of the city. He gave his name to the su[illegible] of Sikandra, and the tradition that he strengthened and enl[illegible] the fort of Badalgarh, which appears to have stood on the site [illegible]ar's fort, may be assumed as correct. On the other han[illegible]te of Badalgarh is not absolutely certain and doubts

* E. H. I., V, 99.

have been thrown on its identification with the present fort. We know that Akbar resided there, and it is possible that it remained till the completion of the new palace. Babar died at Agra, and it is practically certain that in his day the town lay on the left bank of the river, although there is nothing to show that there were no buildings at the same period on the land now occupied by the city. Sher Shah resided in Badalgarh, as did his Suri successors, and from the restoration of the Mughal dynasty Agra grew in size and importance. In Akbar's day the city was perhaps the first in India, and European travellers speak admiringly of its beauty. The place continued to be the capital for the great part of Jahangir's reign, and also of that of Shah Jahan, who spent his latter years in the fort as a prisoner. After his death it sank to the level of a provincial town, as Delhi reassumed it premier position and maintained it till the British conquest of 1803 Agra again rose to importance when it became the seat of government in the North-Western Provinces. It so remained till 1858, when the headquarters were transferred to Allahabad. There are many other historical associations with Agra in addition to those already mentioned, but they are connected with individual buildings, and reference will be made to them in due course. It is worthy of note that Akbar changed the name of the city to Akbarabad; but though this appellation is not unknown at the present day, the older name soon reasserted itself, as was the case with so many other places.

General appearance.

The greater part of the city lies on the right bank of the Jumna, above the fort, to the south of which is the cantonment, while beyond this on the river bank to the eastward rises the famous mausoleum known as the Taj Mahal North-west of the cantonment and the fort stretches the civil station in an extended line, the city proper lying between it and the river, although several detached portions are situated to the west. There is also a considerable quarter lying on the opposite or left bank of [illegible]e river, surrounding the goods station of the East Indian R[illegible]y. This contains some of the most interesting of the older b[illegible]gs, and will be separately described in the article on Itim[illegible]ula. The sites of the cantonment, civil station and city [illegible]erally level, but the two last are intersected by a fe[illegible] running up from the Jumna. One of these starts [illegible] and runs

westwards, ending near the police lines, while another begins near the Jami Masjid and traverses the city as far as the college, where it bends to the south-west and continues as far as the old Government House.

City walls.

The city is probably better built than any other in the provinces, and contains a much larger proportion of masonry houses; but the streets are for the most part narrow and crooked, this defect having been noticed as early as the time of Shah Jahan who is credited with the intention of rebuilding the whole town—a purpose from which he desisted on account of the complaints of the inhabitants. Agra was in former days surrounded by a wall, which is said to have included an area of about 11 square miles and to have been pierced by 16 gates. One account states that this wall was built by Islam Shah; but this is doubtful, as Bernier distinctly says that the city was unwalled at the time of his visit between 1655 and 1667. A more probable tradition is that the walls were built in the reign of Muhammad Shah between 1719 and 1748 by Raja Jai Singh, the governor. The line of this old wall is to be traced in some parts of the city, and one or two of the gates, such as the Dehli gate and that known as the Chhanga Modi, are still standing. The exact line of this wall cannot be determined; but it appears to have started from the river about two miles above the fort and to have run past Sultanganj, Wazirpura and the central jail to the Dehli gate; thence to Alamganj, Lohamandi and the Chhanga Modi gate; from that point to the Gangur and Kans gates near Gokulpura, and on to the Ajmer gate on the road to Shahganj and Fatehpur-Sikri. It then went south to the Idgah, and after that eastwards through cantonments to Lachhipura and Gadipura, apparently ending near the Taj. A second wall, enclosing a smaller area, was erected for police purposes in 1813, but was demolished in 1881.

Civil lines.

The civil lines lie for the most part along the Drummond road, which starts in the south of the cantonment and runs in a direction generally north. On the eastern side as it leaves the cantonment stand the premises of the Baptist Mission, opposite to which is Laurie's hotel, formerly known as the house of Nawab Hasan Ali Khan, who occupied a high position in the service of the king of Oudh. A short distance to the north the road is

joined by Hastings road, which runs south-east past Rakabganj, where there is a police-station, and Chhipi-tola, in which is the *hammam* of Ali Vardi Khan. The entrance to these baths is through a fine arched doorway faced with red sandstone, above which is a Persian inscription giving the date 1620. Adjoining the baths on the east is a large courtyard with an arched gateway and surrounded with a range of chambers with two storeys, apparently intended for a *sarai*. Near the junction of the two roads is the Bank of Bengal, and north of this are the district courts and offices, while in the same neighbourhood stand the Hotel Metropole and the Alliance Bank of Simla. The Collector's court dates from 1843, and is built on land belonging to the adjacent mosque of Nawab Lashkar Khan. The tahsil buildings were formerly the mint, which was abolished about 1824. It was originally a Mughal building known as the *haveli* of Lashkar Khan, who lived in the reign of Shah Jahan. To the north-west of the cutcherry and close to the road is the Bakar Bagh, named after a Collector of Agra, who in 1888 converted a waste and unsightly piece of land into a public garden. Proceeding northward, the road passes the old municipal office, now the medical mission, on the left, opposite to which is the Nai-ki-mandi, and beyond this on the right are the handsome buildings of the Agra college, surrounded by the high school, boarding-houses and other premises connected with the institution. In the same vicinity is the Thomason hospital and the medical college, which, together with the Dufferin hospital, form a fine range of buildings on a site that was formerly occupied by a cluster of dilapidated huts inhabited by Mewatis and other low-caste members of the population. From the college the road continues north past Motiganj on the left and the Bagh Muzaffar Khan on the right, and then crosses the Muttra road; beyond this on the right is the large enclosure occupied by the central jail, and east of the latter is the cathedral, convent, and other buildings belonging to the Roman Catholic Church. Mention has already been made in Chapter III of the cathedral, which is a magnificent structure built in 1848. Close by is the residence of the Archbishop of Agra, with its chapel built in 1835 by Colonel Filose, and in the same neighbourhood, which is generally known as Padri-tola, is St. Peter's college, a fine two-

storeyed building on an elevated site. Attached to this are the orphanages for European and native girls, and St. Aloysius' boarding-house and school. Beyond the jail to the north stand the civil courts, located in buildings formerly occupied by the High Court, prior to its transfer to Allahabad. Hard by is the old Roman Catholic cemetery, in which several of the tombs date from a very early period, as already mentioned on a previous page. The civil lines do not now extend northward beyond this point; but the road runs on to the Poiya ferry on the Jumna, and at one time it was lined with bungalows for a considerable distance. To the west of the central jail, along the Muttra road, is the old Presbyterian church, now deserted and almost in ruins, and past it a road runs northward to the civil lines church of St. Paul, a very handsome building erected in 1855. To the south-west is the Rajput high school, near the district jail, in a building that was formerly occupied by the Canning school for girls.

ity. The city proper is divided into 212 *muhallas* or quarters, the names of which are derived either from the caste of the inhabitants, or from some well-known building, or from a prominent resident of former days. As already mentioned, a considerable portion of the city is made up of detached blocks lying to the west of the civil station. On the Fatehpur-Sikri road, beyond Bakar Bagh and the normal school, is Shahganj, whence a branch road runs north-west to Sikandra. This quarter possesses no ancient buildings of any note; the principal residents are a family of Saiyids of the Shia sect, who migrated to Agra from Bharatpur, many of them having attained prominent positions in the service of Government; they claim to have come to India in the days of Shahab-ud-din Ghori. North of Shahganj is a large building now known as the Chaube boarding-house of the Agra college. It was originally built by Major Riddell, at one time post master-general of these provinces, as a residence prior to the mutiny, and was subsequently used as a local museum. It was here also that the Agra exhibition was held in the year 1867. The boarding-house was established by the late Raja Jai Kishan Das, who purchased the building. Further north, to the west of the Chhanga Modi gate, is the old Government House, standing within spacious grounds; it is now the property of the

Maharaja of Jaipur, and is a fine building in an excellent state of preservation. To the north-east and east, between Government House and the Drummond road lies a large detached portion of the city, including the Biluchpura, Alamganj and Baldoganj quarters on the north, Lohamandi in the centre, and Motiganj, Raja-ki-mandi and Gokulpura on the east. To the south of the last are the sites of the Gangur and Kans gates. Alamganj derives its name from the Emperor Alamgir, better known as Aurangzeb, in whose honour it was founded. In this quarter stands a mosque built by Aurangzeb bearing a long Persian inscription, showing that it was built in 1671, while the Emperor was engaged in war with the Marathas; it is no longer used as a place of worship, as not many years ago it was remodelled and occupied as an office. Lohamandi, or the iron market, is a very busy quarter, and contains a police-station. In it is a very handsome building of pale red sandstone known as the Masjid Mukhannisan or eunuchs' mosque, with three domes of solid masonry and an octagonal tower at each corner. In front is a large raised platform, 83 feet from east to west and 95 feet from north to south, with a tank 19 feet square in the centre. The mosque itself covers about 51 feet by 20 feet, and is made up of three compartments with arched openings on the east, and two doorways in the north and south walls. In the west wall of each of the side chambers are windows of stone lattice work, of great beauty and elegance. Tradition ascribes this building to the days of Akbar, who erected it in commemoration of a eunuch named Yatima, whose prayers are said to have brought rain in a season of drought.

Nai-ki-mandi

East of the Drummond road lies the inner or main portion of the city. In the south-east corner is the populous quarter known as the Nai-ki-mandi, made up of a number of *muhallas*. From this a road runs westward to Shahganj, and on this stood the old Ajmer gate, which was removed in 1866 in order to widen the street for the traffic at the time of the exhibition. To the south of this gate, close to the Baker Bagh, is a small mosque, in the wall of which is a stone bearing an inscription which records the fact that it was built by one Haji Sulaiman in 1622 during the reign of Jahangir. The mosque to which this inscriptio refers,

however, has disappeared, and formerly stood in the Muhammadan burial-ground to the south-west. In the southern portion of Nai-ki-mandi, near the district courts, is a *muhalla* known as Darbar Shahji, which contains the *dargah* and mosque of Shah Wilayat, a low building in brick and plaster, about 46 feet by 19 feet, with three arched entrances on the east, and crowned with three domes in the Pathan style. It is said to be of the time of Babar, and this tradition is confirmed by an inscription on the Shah's tomb, which gives the date of his death as 953 H., or the first year of Islam Shah. The tomb is an octagonal building, with a dome supported on eight pillars. The mosque bears the appearance of having sunk below the surrounding level, the central arch being but five feet eight inches above the ground, or apparently one-third of its original height. The story goes that when Sher Shah came to Agra he allowed his camel-drivers to stable their beasts in the mosque; thereupon the curses of the saint caused the building to sink, so as to crush the unfortunate animals. The Shah's full name was Shah Ala-ud-din Majzub, son of Saiyid Sulaiman of Medina; he established a school of Muhammadan law at Agra, which was probably located in the adjoining cloisters, the *Khanqah* being still supported by an endowment.

Kali Masjid.

East of Nai-ki-mandi, towards the fort, is another quarter containing several *muhallas*, such as those of Miran Husain, Tila Ajmer Khan, Tambolipara and Qazipara. To the north of these, and to the east of the Agra college, is another block of the city in which stands St. John's church, between the Chirimartola on the north and the Kinari Bazar on the south. This church was built in 1856 by the Church Missionary Society, and to the west stand the buildings of St. John's college and high school. In the same neighbourhood, in the Sabun Katra *muhalla* of the quarter known as Bagh Hiraman, is the Kali or Kalan Masjid, a building which is traditionally ascribed to Muzaffar Husain, the father of Shah Jahan's first wife, who is buried in the Qandahari Bagh. He died in 1600, but the mosque looks as if it was built at a much earlier date, and has been conjecturally ascribed to the time of Sikandar Lodi. It measures 128 feet by 34 feet, and is built of brick and plaster; the east front was faced with red sandstone, but much of this has fallen away. There are five compar tments

with arched openings to the east, and the building is crowned by five low domes, that in the centre being considerably larger than the rest. The courses of masonry in the domes are horizontal, and the whole building is of old Hindu bricks, larger and flatter than those generally employed in mosques. In front is a large pavement, about 130 feet by 190 feet, and connected with it is a school of the same period. Not far off is an ancient *hammam* or bath, a lofty building about 60 feet in length by 34 in breadth, and surmounted by a large but low dome.

Inner city.

From this point the city stretches eastward as far as the river, and in this densely-populated portion are the chief markets along a street running north-west from the fort past the Kashmiri Bazar, Kinari Bazar and Chili-int, beyond which is the Hariparbat police-station. In the Chili-int is the fine new house called the Bal-niwas, built by Rao Balmukand Das Bahadur, C.I.E., minister to the Alwar State. To the south, in the direction of the Jami Masjid, is the Kotwali police-station, standing in the *chauk* at the head of the Kinari Bazar. Here is a red sandstone mosque known as the Akbari Masjid, a building 84 feet in length and 25 feet in breadth. As its name implies, it was built by Akbar, but only the foundations of the original structure remain, as it was entirely restored by the Muhammadan local agency about the time of the mutiny. A paved court stands in front of the mosque, which has seven arched openings to the front, the flat roof being supported on three rows of eight columns, the space between those on the south-west and the north being closed up with walls. From each corner of the roof rises a domed cupola, and in the centre is a single large dome. Further north is the Kashmiri Bazar, on the south side of which stands the mosque of Mutamid Khan, the imperial treasurer, in the reign of Jahangir. It is built of red sandstone and measures 53 feet by 20 feet. There are three arched openings on the east front, that in the centre being slightly larger and higher than the others; the roof is crowned with three domes covered with white plaster, and at each corner is an octagonal cupola. The building is decorated with carving of good execution, but somewhat florid in design. A street leads north-east from the Kashmiri Bazar to the Chhatta police-station, and in this neighbourhood, in the quarter known

as Pipalmandi, is the Kala Mahal, a building formerly known as the *haveli* of Raja Gaj Singh, who was the son of Raja Suraj Singh of Jodhpur and lived during the reign of Jahangir. The house in more recent times became celebrated as the residence of the poet, Mirza Asad-ullah Khan, popularly known as Ghalib or Mirza Nausha; the building is now occupied by the Mufid-i-am municipal anglo-vernacular school. Further north is Belanganj, in which stands the new railway warehouse.

A number of *muhallas* lie along the river bank, extending northward from the fort railway station. A short distance from the latter is the municipal grain market called Simsonganj, built in 1874 at a cost of more than a lakh of rupees, and in the centre is the Town Hall reconstructed in 1881. This occupies the site of the *haveli* of Dara Shikoh, which was acquired for a family vault by Colonel Filose, who was employed in the service of Sindhia in the beginning of the last century. The building, which went by the name of the Jumna Bagh, was removed to make room for the Town Hall. Further north, at the head of the pontoon bridge, is a building which for many years was used as the custom house. It goes by the name of the Mubarak Manzil, and is said to be the place where Aurangzeb took up his quarters after his return from his victory over Dara Shikoh. In the same neighbourhood is the old *haveli* of Aurangzeb, now known as the Shore-ki-kothi and owned by the Seths of Muttra.

Cantonment.

The cantonment lies to the south of the city and civil lines, extending as far as the villages of Sahalla at the south-west and Ukharra at the south-east corner. The southern boundary is 2¼ miles in length; the eastern runs due north for 1¾ miles from Ukharra to the river bank, whence it continues for a mile along the river past the fort to a short distance beyond the railway bridge; and the western boundary has a total length of 3¾ miles. It runs south-west as far as the Jami Masjid, then south past Chhipitola to the junction of Hastings road and Mansfield road, thence due west to the Idgah, and from that point south to Sahalla. The area thus includes the Jami Masjid, the fort and the modern military buildings, as well as the greater number of the bungalows inhabited by the civil and military officials and residents. Starting from the south, the lines of the British

infantry are on the west, with the artillery barracks, parade-ground and bazar to the north, and the lines of the native infantry to the east adjoining the brigade parade-ground which occupies the south-eastern corner. Then come, in a line from west to east, the village of Sultanpur, St. George's Church, built in 1828, the Sadr bazar, the Government garden or Company Bagh, opposite to which is a fine old house now belonging to the Maharaja of Gwalior, and beyond this a number of bungalows adjoining the parade-ground and the native infantry lines. Near the latter is the Metcalfe memorial hall, a building erected in 1836 in honour of Sir Charles Metcalfe, the first Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces; it contains a large ball-room and a theatre and serves as an assembly-room for the European residents. Further north, between Drummond road and the Taj road is the Mall, running from west to east. At the western extremity is the dák bungalow, and beyond it is the village of Namnair, while along the Mall are the post-office, club, telegraph-office, the office and residence of the cantonment magistrate located in a modernized building of Mughal times, and the office of the executive engineer. From the eastern end runs the Taj road in a north-easterly direction, past the Public Analyst's and the Commissioner's offices and the new circuit-house, recently built as a residence for the Lieutenant-Governor and other high officials when visiting Agra. North of the Mall are the bazars known as Hazratmandi and Bolkauganj, and beyond these the Tila *muhalla* and Chilgarh. In the extreme north, between the Jami Masjid and the railway bridge, is the fort station, a large and massive building of red sandstone standing close under the northern walls of the fort. There are many old houses in the cantonment which date from an early period and have been adopted to modern requirements. One of the chief of these is the Aish or Ishrat Bagh, once a residence of Dara Shikoh and now occupied by the Royal Artillery Mess. It stands to the south of the church, on the east of the Naulakha road; and further south is a house formerly known as the *haveli* of Dara's son, Sulaiman Shikoh; a third is the Rang Mahal or painted palace, now the property of the Alwar State.

Jami Masji[d]

Within the northern limits of cantonments and beyond the railway stands the great Jami Masjid or cathedral mosque,

opposite the north-western angle of the fort. This splendid building was erected by Jahanara Begam, the daughter of Shah Jahan, who shared her father's captivity. An inscription over the main archway shows that it was begun in 1644 and completed in five years at a cost of five lakhs of rupees. It stands on a raised platform of red sandstone, eleven feet above the ground on the eastern side, from which it is approached by a broad flight of steps. The central court is flanked on the north and south by cloisters with flat roofs supported by engrailed arches rising from pillars, and broken in the centre by an arched gateway, while all along the roof is a series of small kiosques with white marble domes, 23 in number, on each side. At the south-eastern and north-eastern corners are octagonal towers crowned with a domed cupola. The eastern side was originally closed in the same manner, and the central gateway was finer than the others, but it was destroyed in the mutiny, so that the mosque should not afford cover to any force attacking the fort, and the whole building was mined in case of assault. The mosque proper is 130 feet long by 100 feet wide, and at each corner rises an octagonal cupola with a marble dome. From the roof of the central compartment, which is higher than the side chambers, spring four graceful minarets, one at each corner, while the whole facade is decorated with a row of small kiosques, 19 in number and similar to those along the cloisters. There is a large entrance archway, over 40 feet high, in the centre, and two smaller arches on either side. The panels of the stonework are outlined in white marble, but otherwise the decoration is slight. The roof is surmounted by three full-bottomed domes of somewhat peculiar shape and design, and decorated in a very striking fashion by narrow zig-zag courses of white marble alternating with broad bands of red sandstone. The minarets are similarly adorned, and the effect, though singular, is pleasing and distinctive. The work has all the originality and vigour of the early Mughal school, mingled with many reminiscences of the Pathan style. The mosque was closed at the mutiny and so remained till 1858, when Lord Lawrence, at the instigation of Mr. Batten, the Commissioner, ordered its restoration to the former owners. It is now managed, together with the Akbari Masjid and twelve others, by a board of five Muhammadan agents, constituted under

Regulation XIX of 1810; they have the disposal of an annual income of about Rs. 13,000.

The fort. The fort of Agra stands on the bank of the Jumna to the south of the railway. It is a vast structure, in shape almost semi-circular, the base along the river being about half a mile in length while the circuit is not less than a mile and a half. It was built under the direction of Akbar by Qasim Khan Mir-i-bahr, and was begun in 1567 and completed in eight years. The site was probably occupied before that date by the old castle of Badalgarh which, if not founded, was at any rate rebuilt by Islam Shah Suri. The walls and gates date from Akbar's day, but the principal buildings in the interior were constructed by different rulers at subsequent periods. The fort is surrounded by a double wall of red sandstone, the outer one being about 40 feet high, and the inner towering 30 feet above the former. On the east or river side the high rampart is supplemented by a lower outlying wall, outside which runs the fosse, seprrated from the river by the Strand road. Both walls are crowned with battlements, and at fairly regular intervals there are flanking towers and bastions, those at the northern and southern extremities of the river front being known as the Shah Burj and Bangali Burj respectively. The outer ditch and rampart have disappeared, but the inner moat, thirty feet wide and paved with free-stone, still exists. The circuit is pierced by three gateways, known as the Dehli gate on the north-west, the Amar Singh gate at the southern angle, and the water gate near the centre of the river front. It is believed that the Amar Singh gate is of somewhat later date than the rest of the outer buildings, and the moat is said to have been made by Aurangzeb. The Dehli gate is the principal entrance and is a massive structure of solid masonry, flanked by two great octagonal towers inlaid with ornamental designs in white marble and crowned with domed cupolas. It is entered by crossing the drawbridge, and then passing through the outer gate up a paved ascent with two turnings to the inner gateway between the towers. On the east wall of a guard-house under the gateway on the right hand is a somewhat mutilated inscription dated in 1600 and recording the arrival of Akbar from Fatehpur-Sikri; while below it is a second inscription in commemoration of Jahangir's

accession. One of the chambers in the inner gateway is used as the fort church.

Tirpolia.

Outside the Dehli gate there was formerly an enclosed court known as the Tirpolia. It was octagonal in shape and was built, it is said, by Shah Jahan to serve as a market, spaces for shops being on all sides except along the moat. This has now disappeared altogether The northern portion was removed to make way for the railway station, and the rest was destroyed subsequently; but fruit-sellers and other dealers still carry on their trade here in booths. Within this Tirpolia was a *baradari* known as the *nakkar khana* with a roof of white marble, on which the royal musicians used to sound their kettle-drums at fixed hours.

Moti Masjid.

Within the fort the northern angle is occupied by the magazines and other modern military buildings, enclosed by a wall and not open to the public; while in the western angle, on the highest ground, stand the barracks, as unsightly an addition as those at Dehli. The first of the ancient buildings to be reached after crossing the bare space in front of the Dehli gate is the Moti Masjid or pearl mosque, standing on high ground which slopes rapidly from west to east. It is entered on the latter side through a gateway reached by two long flights of steps, and the difference in the level in the ground at either end is further illustrated by the fact that the buildings of the court of the mosque on the north-east and south are supported on a series of vaulted chambers: above these runs a gallery round the outside wall, giving access to a row of small cells underneath the cloisters which surround the main court. The external aspect is somewhat severe, and the red sandstone walls, which extend for 234 feet east and west and 187 feet north and south, are but sparingly decorated. Within, however, the effect of the white marble, which is almost exclusively used, is very beautiful. The open court, 155 feet square, with a square tank in the centre and a sundial on a raised platform near the south-east corner, is surrounded on three sides by the cloisters, about eleven feet in depth and divided into aisles by a triple row of Saracenic arches. In the centre of each side is an archway, from which steps lead down to the chambers in the basement. On the west is the mosque proper, a large building 142 feet long and 56 feet deep, surmounted by three graceful domes, also of white marble, which rest on

triple row of massive pillars. The western wall is divided into sculptured panels, while on either side are chambers, probably for female worshippers, separated from the mosque by screens of marble lattice-work, with an open doorway in the middle. Only in the floor of the mosque is colour employed, the white surface being inlaid with a delicate yellow marble. At each corner of the mosque proper is an octagonal tower, rising above the cloisters and crowned by a marble cupola, while similar towers stand at the north-eastern and south-eastern corners of the outer building. On the entablature over the front arch is a long inscription in Persian characters of black marble, stating that the mosque was built by Shah Jahan; it was commenced in 1648 and finished in 1655, at a cost of three lakhs of rupees.

Mina Bazar.

From the Moti Masjid the roadway leads southwards to the palace. On the left a steep paved ramp passes under the fortifications to the water-gate. To the west, on the right, is a space which was formerly an entrance court to the palace buildings. This is entered on the west through the Mina Bazar, which communicates with the Dehli gate. This bazar is built of red sandstone and is lined with open shops or apartments; it is said to date from the time of Akbar, and was used by the inmates of the court, tradition stating that the ladies of the palace used on occasions to take the place of the dealers and sold their wares to the emperor and his wives.

Diwan am.

Continuing southwards, a stone gateway leads into the great court of the palace, an open enclosure measuring 500 feet by 370 feet, and surrounded by a high brick wall, beneath which is a row of arcaded cloisters. On the east side is the Diwan-i-am or hall of public audience. This consists of a large chamber open on three sides, the floor and roof being of red sandstone, while the latter rests on three rows of arcades of white marble in the Saracenic style: the outer pillars, two on each side and eight in front, are double, and those at each corner are fourfold. A flight of steps in the centre of the front leads to the hall, facing the throne, which stood in a niche or gallery of three arches in the back wall. In front of the throne is a large slab of white marble, fenced at one time with silver railings, which have long

disappeared. These silver railings seem to have taken the place of the red rail, mentioned by Captain Hawkins in 1613, within which only the most privileged nobles were admitted. To the right and left of the throne gallery are windows of lattice-work, from which the ladies could watch the proceedings of the court. The Diwan-i-am is said to date from about 1689, and to have been built by Aurangzeb; but if so, it must have replaced an earlier structure, a similar fate having attended almost the whole of Akbar's work within the fort. The building was used till 1870 as an arsenal, and the arches filled with brick work; but it was cleared and restored by Sir John Strachey in 1876, as is recorded on a tablet let into the wall by Lord Lytton in 1880. In the court in front of the Diwan-i-am is the tomb of Mr. J. R. Colvin, who died in Agra during the mutiny, while Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces. Close by is the great cistern or bath of Jahangir, a huge bowl hewn out of a single block of stone, nearly five feet high, eight feet in diameter, and 25 feet in circumference. On the outside is mutilated inscription stating that it was made in 1019 H. It originally stood in the Jahangiri Mahal, but for some unknown reason was removed to the Company Bagh in cantonments; it remained there for many years, and was then brought back to the fort. Out side the courtyard, on the western side and standing on the highest ground within the fort, are the traces of a palace known as the Salimgarh. This has been ascribed to Jahangir before he ascended the throne, or perhaps with more probability to Islam Shah. The only remains that can possibly be part of this building belong to the house that bears the name of Dansa Jat; this has a fine porch supported on ornamental pillars and surmounted by a pillared cupola covered with gilt copper. To the south of this, and immediately opposite Diwan-i-am, was another small building, of which little is known. Mr. Fergusson describes it as being "as exquisite a piece of decorative art as anything of its class in India;" but for all this it was pulled down to make room for the barracks. It appears to have been an open pavilion or *baradari*, with three deep arched openings on each side, with a wide drip-stone supported on brackets above, and staircases leading to the roof at the corners. Others have described this building as the *baradari* of Birbal or as a

sakhar khana, but its lamentable destruction has rendered a solution of the problem impossible.

Nagina Masjid

Besides the great gateways of the court to the north and south there is a third on the east side, close to the north-east corner, leading into a small courtyard of red sandstone. In the south-west corner and on the upper storey is a beautiful little mosque of pure white marble, standing in the centre of the west side of a small court walled in with marble slabs; it consists of three aisles divided by rows of short massive pillars, from which spring engrailed arches supporting the roof and its three domes. It was the private mosque of the palace, and a screened passage leads from it to the roof of the Diwan-i-am and thence to the women's apartments.

Machhi Bhawan

On the east side of this courtyard is a staircase leading to some old apartments of the palace, and at the south-east corner a gateway giving access to the Machhi Bhawan, and here were hung the bronze gates of Chitor brought to Agra by Akbar in 1565. The Machhi Bhawan, or fish palace, so called from the fish that were kept in the central tank in former days, lies at the back of the Diwan-i-am, with which it communicates by a door leading into the throne gallery. It consists of a courtyard of red sandstone, about 150 feet east and west by 200 feet north and south, with a series of chambers on three sides, while the east opens on the raised platform or terrace in front of the Diwan-i-khas and overlooking the walls of the fort. A roofed gallery runs round the upper storey, on a level with the Diwan-i-am, Diwan-i-khas, Nagina Masjid, and the terrace, the last being approached from the courtyard by a flight of steps. Adjoining the Diwan-i-am is an oblong room of white marble, beautifully carved, with a small chamber on either side. The place was despoiled by Suraj Mal, who carried off much of the marble to Dig in Bharatpur. On the terrace, which is enclosed on the riverside by a slight rail of white marble, are two thrones standing on low plinths of the same material. That to the west is of white, and that to the east is of black marble, being a large slab 10 feet 7½ inches long, 9 feet 10 inches wide, and 6 inches thick, standing on octagonal pedestals, 16 inches high. Round the edge is an inscription in raised letters, recording the accession of Jahangir in 1602, or three years

before Akbar's death. At that time he was practically a rebel and held his court at Allahabad, and it seems probable that he brought this throne with him from that place to Agra, for two other inscriptions in engraved letters, and presumbly later than the first, ascribe to him the full imperial titles, and were apparently added after the death of his father. The stone is cracked and shows some red stains, which seem to be due to the presence of iron in some form, but are attributed by the credulous to the blood which issued from the wounded throne when desecrated by the usurper, Jawahir Singh of Bharatpur. It is said that the terrace was originally roofed over in marble, but that the Jats carried off the material to adorn their homes at Dig and elsewhere.

Diwan-i-khas.

On the south side of the terrace stands the celebrated Diwan-i-khas or private hall of audience, a building 65 feet long, 34 feet wide and 22 feet high. On the north front is an open portico with a flat roof supported on Saracenic arches springing from slender pillars arranged in pairs. Three short flights of steps lead to the terrace in front, and opposite them on the south side of the portico are three arches giving access to the inner hall. In the spaces corresponding to the other two arches of the portico are arched recesses, and similarly on the inner south wall of the hall are five such recesses, and two more are to be seen at either end. Light is admitted through three archways, from three windows above them filled with screen work, and from a small door in the south-east corner leading to the private apartments. The whole building is of white marble, which in the case of the walls is laid over red sandstone, and is profusely and exquisitely decorated with carving and with the well known inlaid work in floral patterns. Along the frieze of the outer colonnade runs an inscription giving the date 1637.

Saman Burj.

At the corner of the southern upper gallery of the Machhi Bhawan, close to the Diwan-i-khas, is a doorway to the south, from which a passage to the right leads to a tiny mosque of white marble, paved with alternate squares of marble and jasper. The passage to the left runs past the back of the Diwan-i-khas and then downstairs to a small court on the east of the building, communicating on the south with the court of the harem. The main wall of the fort here turns outwards and projects beyond the

parapet of the terrace, so as to afford the requisite space for this court. On the bastion beyond stands an octagonal pavilion overlooking the river; it is built of white marble beautifully inlaid, with an open upper storey of red sandstone surmounted by a cupola. It is known as the Saman Burj or jasmine tower, a name doubtless derived from the predominant form of its exquisite decoration. The court in front is arranged in squares of coloured marble for the game of *pachisi*, which was played, it is said, with living pieces. The Saman Burj is enclosed on the river side by screens of marble delicately pierced, and another screen separates it from the main court of the harem. Both of these screens were broken by a cannon ball, fired during the siege by Perron or else that of Lord Lake in 1803, but have lately been repaired. Like the other buildings around it, the Saman Burj was built by Shah Jahan, and according to tradition was the residence of Arjumand Banu, whose tomb is visible from the windows about a mile down the Jumna.

Anguri Bagh.

To the south of the Machhi Bhawan is a large courtyard measuring 235 by 170 feet, in which is a garden known as the Anguri Bagh or vinery. It is divided into four by paved walks running from a platform in the centre, and the beds consist of numerous small compartments separated by ridges of red sandstone in a curious pattern; the soil is said to be extremely rich, and the story goes that it was brought hither from Kashmir. The garden is surrounded on three sides by a colonnade and sets of chambers, built in an earlier style than those described above and possibly dating from the time of Akbar. The main entrance is through a low narrow gateway under the upper storey at the south-west corner; but other passages communicate with the Shish Mahal and the baths on the north, and with the Jahangiri Mahal on the south.

Khas Mahal

The east side is flanked by a raised platform of white marble on which stand three pavilions of the same material overhanging the river. These formed the residence of the chief ladies of the court, and the place is known as the Khas Mahal or Aramgah. It is the most beautiful part of the whole of Shah Jahan's superb palace. The small pavilion on the north adjoins the Saman Burj, from which it is separated by the screen already mentioned.

That in the centre is a large hall about 70 feet by 40 feet, with a colonnade or portico of the same size in front. The latter has five openings on the western face and three on either side, the flat roof resting on engrailed arches rising from massive square pillars. Three arches lead into the inner hall, and opposite them are three windows overlooking the river. At each end are arched recesses with doorways giving access to the side pavilions. The side walls arch up into a flat oblong ceiling adorned with painting. The southern pavilion is in a style somewhat different from and superior to the rest of the court, from which it is separated by a screen made of slabs of white marble placed along the edge of the platform. This was either the most private apartment of the Emperor, or else, as tradition says, the residence of Jahanara Begam, Shah Jahan's favourite daughter. In the balcony overlooking the river are several blank spaces, which are alleged to have contained pictures, mounted on glass, of all the Mughal emperors from Timur onwards; they are said to have been taken away by Suraj Mal of Bharatpur. The Khas Mahal contains a long Persian inscription, to the effect that it was built by Shah Jahan in 1636.

The water gate.

Viewed from the river, the Khas Mahal appears to be an adaptation of a gateway similar to the Dehli and Amar Singh's gate. On either side are octagonal towers, surmounted with cupolas of white marble, while the original gateway would have stood beneath the windows of the hall. We know that on Shah Jahan's confinement his son blocked up some of the gateways of the fort, and this probably represents the Darshan Darwaza, above which the emperor showed himself every morning to his subjects. In front of it the fights between elephants and other animals took place, and here, too, was the place of execution. Beyond is the low enclosure on outer wall, in which is the water gate or Hathipol a name derived from the two stone figures of elephants ridden by representations of Jai Mal and his brother, which Akbar set up after the storming of Chitor. These figures stood outside the gate but have wholly disappeared; similar statues are to be seen at Fatehpur Sikri and Dehli.

Shish Mahal.

In the north-eastern corner of the Anguri Bagh, a passage leads to the Shish Mahal, or palace of mirrors, a name derived

from the fact that the walls and ceilings are spangled with tiny pieces of looking-glass set in plaster. Many of these have come away, and the paintings on the walls have suffered greatly, but enough is left to show what the place must have been when perfect. A second compartment, similarly decorated, adjoins this, lying between the Saman Burj and the Shish Mahal, with its back to the Diwan-i-khas. This was the *Hammam* or baths, but the place has been robbed of its beauty by sheer vandalism. Between 1813 and 1820 Lord Hastings distinguished himself by breaking up the most beautiful of the baths and sending it to England as a present to the Prince Regent; and again between 1828 and 1835 Lord William Bentinck sold by auction the rest of the marble and much of the exquisite fretwork and mosaic belonging to this and other apartments. The other chambers of the court comprise the women's quarters, built in two storey with a gallery running round the level of the upper rooms. They are of red sandstone and, as already mentioned, may very possibly be of Akbar's time. In the west side some chambers are floored and half panelled with white marble, but their purpose can only be conjectured. On the southern side of the court, protected by a glass screen, stand the celebrated gates of Somnath. They formerly were placed in the Diwan-i-am, when it was walled up and used as an armoury. These gates are 12 feet high and 9 feet wide, and are elaborately carved and inlaid; but they are covered with Cufic inscriptions and arabesque designs, and instead of being of sandalwood, as were the gates which Mahmud carried off to Ghazni from Somnath, are made of Himalayan cedar. They came, it is true, from Mahmud's tomb at Ghazni, whence they were brought by General Nott in 1842 at Lord Ellenborough's request, and conveyed in triumph by the latter from Firozpur to Agra.

Unde groui cham

Low doors underneath the platform of the Khas Mahal lead to staircases communicating with a series of under-ground chambers and passages, running along the inside of the fortification and lighted by slits in the outer wall. Some of these may have been merely the chambers of the blocked up Darshan Darwaza or else they were originally designed for refuges from the heat of summer and for dungeons for prisoners. Some of the passages terminate in a baoli or large well with chambers round

it, which was probably used as a bath-house. A careful survey of this portion of the palace would possibly reveal its purpose and origin.

Jahangiri Mahal.

To the south of the Anguri Bagh stands a large building of red sandstone known as the Jahangiri Mahal or palace of Jahangir. It occupies a space of about 260 feet east and west and 249 feet north and south. The west front is flanked by two large octagonal towers in three storeys, each surmounted by a cupola. The facade between them, 226 feet in length, is in two storeys, of which the lower is blank, but decorated with panels and false windows outlined in white marble, while the upper consists of a series of windows in a balcony, the frieze above which is adorned by a row of blue and light-green glazed tiles let into the sandstone. In the centre is the fine arched gateway, octagonal in shape and profusely decorated. This leads into a domed entrance hall, 18 feet square, whence a corridor gives access to the central court, 72 feet square, on the north side of which is a large hall, 62 by 37 feet, with a flat roof supported on square pillars. That on the south is smaller, being about 52 feet by 29 feet, and around it runs a passage, in the wall of which are latticed screens looking into the hall. Above the domed entrance hall on the west is a large open hall overlooking the court, with very fine pillars and brackets. A passage from the entrance hall leads south to a small separate court, with a pillared hall containing a musicians' gallery. From this small court a narrow alley with chambers on the southern side runs eastwards along the back of the south wall of the main court. The east side of the latter consists of three chambers, and through the central one a passage leads to a grand archway opening on a quadrangle which faces towards the river; it is supported on inverted pillars about 17½ feet high, of remarkably beautiful and singular design. This courtyard is bounded on the east by a wall in which are occasional latticed windows, and on the north and south are chambers, on the roof of which stand large open pavilions of oblong design with canopied roofs supported on pillars. Near the northern pavilion is a set of tanks, from which the various baths, reservoirs and fountains of the palace were supplied. Portions of the copper pipes are still to be seen, and on the north side of the largest tank are nine series of three pipe-holes, with

Shish

an inscribed stone above each, showing the part of the palace supplied.

This Jahangiri Mahal differs greatly in style and appearance from the other buildings in the fort. It is obviously of earlier design, and is chiefly noticeable for the Hindu character of its architecture, both as regards the wealth of carved ornamentation and in the absence of the arch, the place of which is taken by stone beams supported on the bracket-shaped capitals. It closely resembles some of the buildings at Fatehpur Sikri and also the palace in the fort at Allahabad. But little marble is to be seen here, and the decoration consists either of carving in sandstone, which is of a perishable description and has worn away in many places, or else of stucco covered with paintings or moulded into patterns. The interior was originally adorned with a profusion of gilding and colouring, but most of this has disappeared; the palace has, however, been extensively repaired of late years and is still fully as beautiful in its general effect as any part of the fort, though it is almost impossible to compare the different styles of this building and the delicate marble structures of Shah Jahan. The date of the Jahangiri Mahal is uncertain, but it belongs either to the latter part of Akbar's reign or to the early years of that of his son. It is said to have been the residence of Jahangir's Hindu wife, Jodh Bai, and tradition states that it contained a Hindu temple which was thrown down by the intolerant Aurangzeb. It seems probable that the buildings of Akbar were not wholly destroyed by his successors and that the palaces were gradually altered and improved, the chief innovations being due to Shah Jahan, who appears to have set himself deliberately to replace the older structures of sandstone with edifices of marble.

Amar Singh gate.

South of the Jahangiri Mahal there are no other buildings of importance, and between the palace and the fort wall lies an open space. A short distance west of the south-east angle of Bangali bastion and opposite to the southern entrance of the great court of the Diwan-i-am, is the Amar Singh gate, called after a Hindu noble who was murdered at court in the reign of Shah Jahan. This is believed to be of more recent date than the Dehli gate, but in design and appearance it is very similar to the latter. The roadway leads through the main gate between octagonal towers

to a paved sloping ramp and crosses the moat by a drawbridge.

Custody of buildings.

The fort is under the management of the military authorities, but the care and preservation of the historical buildings are entrusted to an officer of the Public Works department. This arrangement has been in force since 1876, and since that date very large sums have been expended by Government on necessary repairs. Prior to that time spasmodic efforts were occasionally made to prevent the grand buildings from falling into decay, but it became apparent that the work could only be done satisfactorily by keeping a constant watch and by making an individual officer responsible. Much has been accomplished of late years owing to the interest taken by Lord Curzon in the preservation of the palaces, and the principal undertakings have been the almost complete restoration of the Jahangiri Mahal, the removal of the modern accretions to the cloisters of the great court, the rescue of the remnants of the Salimgarh from brick work and plaster and the removal of the canteen, the repair of the marble screens in Shah Jahan's palace, the preservation of the Somnath gates, the relaying of the court of the Moti Masjid, the strengthening of the vaults below the Khas Mahal and Jahangir's palace, and the paving and turfing of the courts of the Diwan-i-am, Machhi Bhawan and the Anguri Bagh.

The new park.

The wide strand road, constructed as a famine work in 1837, runs along the river face of the fort, and a short distance from the Bangali bastion meets the road that passes round the western outskirts It then turns south-east along the river and continues through the new park, an extensive garden that was begun during the famine of 1897. It is known as the MacDonnell park and is under the charge of the Superintendent of Government gardens. In the park is a reservoir, the water being supplied by a cut from the Agra canal, and here is the memorial statue of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, unveiled in 1905. The park covers about 250 acres of ground, which was formerly an unsightly waste of barren land broken by ravines and covered with the scattered remains of ancient buildings. This space was at one period occupied, according to Bernier, by a "row of new houses with arcades resembling those of the principal streets in Dehli."*

* Travels in the Moghal Empire, p. 290.

There were extensive bazars and houses of masonry, while beyond on either side were the gardens and palaces of the nobles. When the strand road was in course of construction, old houses and foundations, sometimes as much as ten feet thick, were encountered and had to be removed by gunpowder. Some of these old buildings are known by name. Among them were the palace of Asaf Khan, father of Mumtaz Mahal, standing in front of the fort till its destruction at the time of the mutiny, when the glacis was cleared; the *haveli* of Rumi Khan, a red sandstone palace with a wall terminating towards the river in two domed towers half a mile below the fort on the right hand side of the road, and built by one Husain Khan of Basrah, who rose high in the service of Jahangir; the Shish Mahal or Deorhi Sahibji, a considerable ruin by the water's edge; the palaces of Todar Mal and Mahabat Khan in the same neighbourhood; the *dargah* of Jalal-ud-din Bukhari, who died in 1057 H. during the reign of Shah Jahan, close to the burning *ghat*; and beyond the latter, extending to the walls of the Taj, a large building, demolished a few years ago, in a garden known as the Bagh Khan-i-Alam and used as a nursery for plants. On the southern side of the road outside the western entrance of the outer quadrangle of the Taj is a mosque of red sandstone on an elevated platform, consisting of a central compartment supported on two rows of arches and surmounted by a dome, while on either side is a smaller chamber with a flat roof upheld by double rows of pillars meeting in engrailed arches; it is known as the Fatehpuri Masjid and appears to be of the same date as the Taj. On the opposite side of the road is an octangular domed building of red sandstone on a wide and elevated platform with rows of arcades below; it contains two plain tombs of white marble and goes by the name of the Sahelion-ka-gumbaz.

Taj Mahal.

The Taj Mahal, often called simply the Taj, or by natives the Rauza or Taj Bibi-ka-Rauza, stands on the right bank of the Jumna, a mile and a half below the fort. This vast mausoleum, rightly adjudged one of the wonders of the world, is the resting-place of Shah Jahan and his wife Arjumand Banu Begam, who bore the title of Mumtaz Mahal. Her father was Asaf Khan, brother of Nur Jahan and son of Itimad-ud-daula. The name Taj Mahal is a corruption of her title, and is unknown to early

writers. Arjumand Banu was born in 1592, and was married to Shah Jahan in 1612. She bore eight sons and six daughters, and died in giving birth to the last at Burhanpur in Central India in 1630. Her body was removed from its first resting-place after six months and conveyed to Agra where it was interred in a portion of the garden of Raja Man Singh, and a temporary dome was erected over it, till the present structure was completed. The question of the authorship of the design is disputed. According to a Spanish monk, named Maurique, who was at Agra in 1641, the work was entrusted by the emperor to a Venetian, named Geronimo Verroneo, who died before its completion. Tradition also states that a French artist named Austin de Bordeaux, who certainly was responsible for some of the decorations of the fort, was employed But the entirely oriental character of the edifice bears out the local account that the tomb was constructed under the superintendence of Makramat Khan and Mir Abdul Karim ; that the chief architect was Ustad Isa, assisted by his son, Muhammad Sharif, and many others; that the dome was built by Ismail Khan, a native of Turkey, and that the inscriptions were executed by Amanat Khan of Shiraz. The cost of the building is unknown, various statements ranging from fifty lakhs to over five crores. The white marble came from either Makrana or Raiwala in Jaipur, the red sandstone from Fatehpur Sikri, and the jewels and precious stones from all parts of the world.

The entrance lies through a fine sandstone gateway, opening on to a wide court or quadrangle surrounded by arcaded rooms of solid masonry with a gateway on each side. A broad stone pavement leads through this *sarai* to the grand gateway of the garden. This somewhat resembles the approach to Akbar's tomb at Sikandra, and consists of a lofty central arch with wings in two storeys on either side, crowned at the corners by open domed kiosques. Within the archway is a large octagonal chamber with a vaulted roof. Beyond this entrance gate steps lead down to the garden, an enclosure 1 860 feet from west to east and 1,000 feet from north to south, surrounded by a high wall of red sandstone with turrets at the angles and a gateway on either side. A pathway of marble runs down the centre, on each side of

a long and shallow reservoir filled with water from the canal, while on either hand is an avenue of cypress trees, lately planted to replace those which stood here formerly, but were removed not many years ago. The path terminates in a double flight of steps leading to a broad marble platform four feet high, from which rises a second platform 22½ feet above the garden level, and on this stands the Taj.

This platform of white marble is 313 feet square, and at each corner stands a circular minaret of the same material, with three galleries an open cupola at the top supported on eight pillars, the height, including the pinnacles, being 162½ feet above the garden level. In the centre of the platform, which is paved with alternate squares of black and white marble, is the mausoleum, a square of 186 feet, truncated at the corners to the extent of 33 feet 9 inches. In the centre of each side is an archway 66½ feet high, reaching to within 26 feet of the parapet, while on either side and at each corner are two arches, one above the other, of similar design. From the roof there rises at each corner a domed cupola, standing within the outer parapet, which is almost six feet high, and in the centre is the dome, 58 feet in diameter, the summit being 213½ feet above the ground, while the gilt pinnacle with the crescent at the top reaches to a further height of 30 feet. Beneath the dome is the central octagonal chamber, in which are the cenotaphs of the emperor and his wife, of carved white marble inlaid with a great variety of gems in the form of flowers. They are surrounded by a screen of marble tracery representing floral and geometrical designs of great intricacy. This was placed here by Aurangzeb, who is said to have set it up in place of the golden screen at first erected but removed by Shah Jahan, for fear of theft, in 1642. In each angle of the building is a small domed apartment two storeys in height and 26 feet 8 inches in diameter, and these are connected by passages and halls. The lesser arches are filled up with marble tracery in panels, save for a rectangular door or window. The whole of the interior, as well as the external friezes and the spandrils of the arches, is profusely inlaid with agates, jaspers, cornelians and other precious stones in floral patterns, while in the case of the external arches the decoration takes the form of passages from the Quran inlaid in black marble.

some of the letters being fully 25 feet in length. The cenotaphs bear inscriptions giving the names and titles of the dead, and the dates of their decease, 1630 in the case of Mumtaz Mahal, while that of Shah Jahan is 1665 The real tombs stand immediately underneath these, in a vaulted chamber with a polished floor level with the ground. The sarcophagi are plainer than those above, and bear incriptions to the same effect as the cenotaphs.

On either side of the Taj, on the low platform with its pavement of chequered marble, stand two identical buildings, that to the west being a mosque, while the other is a *jawab* or counterpart, known as the Jamaat Khana or place of assemblage. These are of red sandstone, with three marble domes; the main central arch, the domes of the cupolas at each corner, the lesser side arches and the windows above them are also of white marble, decorated with inlaid work. In an enclosure beneath the true mosque is pointed out the place where the embalmed body of the empress was deposited while the mausoleum was in course of erection.

Times without number has the Taj Mahal been described, but an adequate account of its surpassing beauties yet remains to be written, and failing this, it is but idle to waste epithets on a building that defies criticism and is within more measurable distance of perfection than any other work of man. The symmetry of design combined with the vastness of the structure produce an effect that no other building in India can create, while the minuteness and the finish of the decoration can only be realized by those who see it with their own eyes. It is not known for certain how long the completion of the building took to accomplish. An *inscription on the west arch facing* the mosque gives the date 1046 H. or 1637 A. D.; one on the left-hand side of the entrance gives 1639; and that on the front gateway, which probably marks its completion, 1648. As far as can be ascertained, it was begun in 1631 ; but no information is forthcoming as to the date of the complementary buildings and garden. The place is now in as perfect a state of repair as possible, and large sums have been expended on it. These have made good the damage done either by the vandals of former days, or by the hand of time. The latter has been but slight. An earthquake is said to have caused cracks in the floor in 1803, and the tradition goes that

these were filled up with silver, but of this no trace remains. In 1784 the Jats of Bharatpur carried off the silver doors of the entrance; these were set up by Shah Jahan at a cost of Rs. 1,27,000, and were studded with 1,100 nails, the head of each of which was made from a rupee. The same marauders also picked out a large number of the precious stones, which have of late years been carefully replaced. The removal of the pall of pearls which Shah Jahan placed over his wife's tomb is ascribed either to the Jats or to the Barha Saiyids. Even in more recent times the Taj has suffered from desecration. Garden parties, bazaars, and even dances were sometimes held in the grounds, while on certain occasions it was not thought inconsistent with the character of the tomb to illuminate it with lime-light and Chinese lanterns. Happily these practices have long ceased, and the false mosque is no longer used as a rest-house. The only gatherings that are permitted are on the occasion of the Muhammadan festivals of Id-ul-fitr, Id-uz-zuha, and Shab-barat; on the Hindu Dasahra and Diwali; and for the annual flower-show in March. In 1809 a committee was appointed to supervise the repairs of the Taj and Akbar's tomb at Sikandra, and up to 1814 over a lakh of rupees were expended; but from that time the work appears to have been carried on but spasmodically till 1876, when the mausoleum was entrusted to the Public Works department. In the first five years over Rs. 1,27,000 were spent on repairs, and since then other large sums have been devoted to the same purpose. The affairs of the Taj are now entrusted to a committee formed by the Commissioner, Collector, Judge, and Executive Engineer, assisted by the Superintendent of Government gardens.

Tajganj

South of the Taj lies the large and populous suburb of Tajganj, the greater part of which lies within municipal limits, while the rest is included in the village of Basai Naharganj, the latter part of this name being derived from a hamlet which in the days of Jat rule gave its name to a pargana. Tajganj possesses a police-station, post-office, and a large upper primary school. This suburb is said to have sprung up since the foundation of the Taj, but tradition states that in earlier days the locality was known as Naumahla and was occupied by the houses of the nobles. There are no buildings of any note in Tajganj, but mention may be made

of the houses of the poet Nazir and of the old *qanungo* family, who are still the principal residents. In the vicinity, however, there are several places which deserve mention. Close to the Taj on the east, near the river bank, are the remains of a large palace and walled garden known as the Tiliar Baghicha; and further down is another ruin, of which the red sandstone wall, called the Lal Diwar, and a bastion still remain. A short distance inland is a pile of ruins said to represent the palace of Khan Dauran Khan Wazir-i-Azam; and close by is the *dargah* of Ahmad Bukhari with a tomb and a small mosque. Another tomb, known as Rauza Diwanji, stands in Basai, and to the south of Tajganj is that of Jamal Shah, between the Begam's Bagh on the east and the large walled garden of Mahabat Khan on the west, near the cantonment boundary. North of the latter is the house of the Maharaja of Bharatpur.

Suburbs of cantonment.

There are many old buildings, tombs and gardens in the other suburbs of Agra, the chief of which may be described briefly. Near the south-east corner of the cantonment is the shrine of a saint named Imam Shah, in the village of Ukharra. Further west, on the east side of the Gwalior road, is the Takht-i-Pahlwan, a large slab of stone, eight feet square, standing in a field a hundred yards to the west of the Pahlwan's or wrestler's tomb, a square building of sandstone with four arched doorways and surmounted by a dome with pillared cupolas at the corners. It is said to be the resting-place of a famous wrestler of the time of Shah Jahan. On the east side of the road is a very beautiful tomb, known as that of Firoz Khan, a eunuch of Akbar's day, sometimes identified with the founder of Firozabad. Near the tomb are the remains of a large tank, and round it runs an octagonal walled enclosure. The mausoleum is octagonal in shape, and stands on a raised platform, beneath which is a domed crypt containing two tombs. The entrance lies through a lofty gateway on the east, the face of which is elaborately carved; so also is the interior of the building, which is further adorned with glazed tiles of various colours. The whole building is of great architectural merit, and measures have recently been taken for its preservation. To the south-west of cantonments lay a great garden known as the Dahra Bagh, ascribed variously to Zahra, the daughter

of Babar, to Dahra, the sister of Akbar and to a daughter of Shah Jahan of the same name. It covered a large area and was surrounded by a wall, which has long disappeared, and is now open land. The place is also known as the Bagh Nur Manzil. Adjoining it is a *dargah* called the Makhni Gumbaz, which consists of a shrine with two side chambers and a wide and lofty portico, closed at the ends and supported on four pillars. The building is Hindu in character and the brackets of the eaves and window frames are carved with figures of elephants, horses and peacocks; nothing is known of its history. Further north, between the Malpura and Fatehpur Sikri roads and near Sarai Khwaja on the former, stood the tomb of Jodh Bai, built by Shah Jahan after her death in 1619. It would appear to have been about 80 feet square with a vault underneath, but hardly a trace is now visible, save for several large fragments of masonry; the rest was destroyed about 1832 for building barracks, the gates, walls and towers of the enclosure being pulled down or blown up. The Sarai Khwaja was built by Itibar Khan and was once an open *baradari*, but the arches have been closed with masonry. Nearer the city and on the western borders of the cantonment is the Idgah, standing in the village of Namnair. This is a large structure of red sandstone, about 160 feet long and 40 feet wide, with five arched openings in front between six pillars, the central arch being higher than the rest; the building is enclosed by a high wall, about 570 feet in length and 530 feet wide, with a gateway on either side and a tower surmounted by a cupola at each corner. It is said to have been built by Shah Jahan in forty days, and for this reason there was no time to complete the paving of the court.

Suburbs of city.

To the west of Shahganj, on the Fatehpur Sikri road, is a garden that goes by the name of the Bagh Begam Somru, which was once the residence of the notorious Walter Reinhardt, who married the well-known Begam of Sardhana in Meerut and is buried in the old cemetery. On the Muttra road, to the west of civil lines, stands the district jail, opposite to which is the lunatic asylum. Between the former and the civil courts is a large garden known as the Qandohari Bagh, a walled enclosure with a tower on each corner surmounted by a domed cupola. The building

in the centre was originally the tomb of Shah Jahan's first wife, a daughter of Muzaffar Husain of the Persian royal family. In the early days of British rule it was converted into a court-house, and is now the property of the Bharatpur State. Within the garden is a large three-storeyed mansion erected by the late Maharaja Jaswant Singh of Bharatpur. To the north-west of the Qandahari Bagh is the temple of Sitla Debi, at which large fairs are held every week. Beyond this is the Bagh Ladli Begam, an enclosure about 112 yards square, formerly surrounded by a lofty crenelated wall of red sandstone with a tower at each corner. There was a high arched gateway in the centre of the south side, built in the early Mughal style; while on the other three side stood false gateways of similar design. In the centre was the mausoleum on a raised platform, containing the tombs of Ladli Begam, her brothers Faizi and Abul Fazl, and their father, Shaikh Mubarak. This Ladli Begam was the wife of Islam Khan, governor of Bengal during the reign of Jahangir and grandson of Sheikh Salim Chishti. An inscription over the gateway showed that the building was erected in 1596, but Ladli Begam herself did not die till 1608. The garden was purchased by the Seths of Muttra, who pulled down the tomb and erected a pavilion on the platform; the whole of the building and walls have since disappeared and only the foundations can be traced. Along the Poiya road may be seen the remains of several old buildings, but none of them is of any importance, except perhaps the tomb of Qazi Nur-ullah Shustari, a Shia martyr.

Further east on the banks of the Jumna is the village of Rajwara, a name said to be derived from the fact that in this neighbourhood were the residences of the Hindu chieftains who attended the court of the emperor. Here in the neighbourhood of the water-works, is the *chhattri* of Raja Jaswant Singh of Jodhpur, a fine and well preserved building dating from the reign of Aurangzeb. He died at Kabul about 1677, and for this reason it seems improbable that his body was burnt here. It is a square building of red sandstone standing in the centre of a walled garden entered on the east or river side by solid stone doors, at the head of a flight of steps leading from the river. The eastern wall is faced with sandstone, beautifully carved in relief with figures of vases

and wreaths of flowers. The building has a flat roof supported on pillars the spaces between which are filled up with stone screens of lattice work. To the south of this is the tomb of Nawab Jafar Khan, a leading noble of the reign of Shah Jahan. It is a large rectangular building with a flat roof, standing in an extensive garden by the river side, with towers at each corner; it is now in the possession of the Seths of Muttra. Below this is the garden of Hakim Karam Ali Khan, and further south opposite the Chini-ka-rauza, is the Bagh Rai Sheo Das, called after a naib-subahdar of Agra in the reign of Muhammad Shah. South of this again, and close to the city itself, is the Jatni-ki-kothi, once the residence of the celebrated native wife of General Richards, who commanded the station and district of Agra in the early days of the last century. It was afterwards acquired by Joti Parshad, the contractor, who made his fortune during the mutiny, and is now the property of Messrs. John, who have modernised and improved it. This firm has purchased a large stretch of land in Rajwara to the north, and have there erected several mills and factories, as well as bungalows for their engineers and employés; so that what was for long a barren treeless waste is now a busy and thriving quarter.

AGRA *Tahsil.*

This is the headquarters subdivision of the district and for this reason was generally known in former days as the Huzur tahsil. It comprises a tract of land lying on the right bank of the Jumna, which separates it from the Muttra district and the Itimadpur tahsil on the north and east, while to the west lies Kiraoli; it extends southwards as far as the Khari Nadi, which divides it from Khairagarh, and to the south and south-east lies the Fatehabad tahsil; a small area, which forms a part of the suburbs of Agra, lies beyond the Jumna. The tahsil has a total area of 129,853 acres or 202·9 square miles, being the smallest subdivision of the district.

A large area is taken up by the municipality and cantonment of Agra, but beyond these lies a wide stretch of cultivated land. In the north and east the character of the country is affected by the river Jumna, in the immediate neighbourhood of

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which are low-lying tracts of alluvial *khadir* of varying width. In some places the high bank approaches close to the water's edge; but elsewhere, and especially in Mau and Jaganpur to the north of the city, the area of alluvial soil is very large and valuable; it is extensively cultivated and produces large crops of melons and vegetables for the city markets. The Jumna winds along the border of the tahsil for a distance of nearly 30 miles, and throughout its course the high permanent bank is cut up by ravines which, although not so deep as further east in Fatehabad and Bah, are sufficiently marked and distinct to form a prominent natural feature. These ravines extend inland for an average distance of about a mile and the land in their neighbourhood is generally barren, save for an abundant growth of *munj* grass, which in itself constitutes a valuable product. The ravine tract also affords an extensive pasturage ground, of great value owing to its proximity to the city Beyond the ravines lies a level expanse of country stretching as far as the Khari Nadi. The surface is only broken by the Dahar or western depression, which is scarcely perceptible in the upper part of its course, save for the lighter soil on its bank, but increases in width and depth towards the east. Here the banks are marked by a light unproductive soil with a large admixture of *kankar*, while in the bed itself valuable crops are raised for the winter harvest. The depression now serves a useful purpose in carrying off the surface drainage, as its channel has been excavated by the Canal department. Along the Khari Nadi in the south lies a considerable expanse of broken ground, generally waste, and fringed by dry fields with a light sandy soil. There is very little cultivation in the actual bed of the river, but fair crops can be grown on the sloping banks without irrigation. Except in the neighbourhood of the rivers, the soil of the tahsil is a light but fertile loam, with a decided inclination to sand on the higher ground.

Owing largely to the presence of a great city, the tahsil has attained a high state of development. During the four years ending in 1905 the cultivated area amounted on an average to 96,507 acres or 74·3 per cent. of the whole—a figure which is only exceeded in Kiraoli, where the proportion of available land is much larger. Of the remaining area, 14,743 acres are returned as

barren, and 18,604 acres as culturable, two-thirds of this consisting of old fallow. There is but probably but little room for any extension of cultivation. The irrigated area averages 36,590 acres, or 38·2 per cent. of the cultivation, two-thirds being derived from wells and the remainder from canals. The latter include the Sikandra, terminal, and Iradatnagar distributaries of the Agra canal, which command the greater part of the western half of the tahsil. Wells can be constructed without difficulty in most parts, although along the Jumna the water-level lies very deep. The *kharif* is the principal harvest, averaging 58,350 acres as against 45,000 acres sown in the *rabi*; the double-cropped area is small, averaging 8,300 acres, or 8·6 per cent. of the net cultivation. The *kharif* crops are principally *juar*, *arhar*, *bájra*, and cotton, with a little maize and sugarcane, in the *rabi*, wheat takes the lead, followed by barley, gram, and garden crops.

The standard of cultivation is high, though it varies with the locality and the caste of the cultivators The most numerous are Jats, who greatly predominate in the western half and hold some of the best villages. After them come Brahmans, Lodhs, Ahirs, Chamars, Rajputs, and Kachhis. At the present time, 44·8 per cent. of the cultivated area is held by tenants-at-will, 35·9 per cent. by occupancy tenants, and 18 per cent. is tilled by the proprietors themselves, the remainder being rent-free. The tahsil contains 140 villages, at present divided into 966 *mahals*. Of the latter, 100, representing 11·8 per cent of the area, are held by *zamindars*, 428 or 34·5 per cent. in perfect, and 438 or 53·7 per cent. in imperfect, *pattidari* tenure. The chief proprietary castes are Jats, followed by Banias, Ahirs, Lodhs, Rajputs, Brahmans, and Musalmans, while Kayasths, Khattris, and a few others own a small proportion of the land. There are no estates of any great size. The Brahmans of Bamrauli Katara own ten villages, but the other large *zamindari* or proprietary communities are the owners of single *mahals*. Thus the Jats of Jarkhi own the large village of Barauli Gujar; Sardar Kartar Singh of Ambala in the Punjab holds Barara; and the village of Basai belongs to the Mahant of the Rangji temple of Brindaban. Some years ago a large property was acquired by Rao Joti Parshad, the well-known Khattri contractor, but since his death

almost the whole has been sold. Ten *mahals* are held free of revenue. These include the villages of Bodla and [illegible], and the eight *mahals* known as Sawad-i-shahr, in the vicinity of Agra. A portion of the last lies on the left bank of the Jumna, opposite the city.

The population has increased steadily of late years. In 1881 it amounted to 266,321 persons, and at the following census it had risen to 272,718. At the last enumeration of 1901 the total was 291,044, of whom 135,624 were females. These figures include the city population, of which mention has been made in the preceding article, and consequently the density is unduly high, amounting on an average to 1,466 persons to the square mile. Classified according to religions, there were 216,074 Hindus, 64,833 Musalmans, 4,928 Christians, 4,095 Jains, 974 Aryas, 89 Sikhs, 30 Parsis, and 21 Buddhists. The principal Hindu castes are Chamars, of whom there were 45,421; Brahmans, 24,953; Banias, 15,827; Jats, 15,077, Koris, 13,374, Kachhis, 12,313; and Rajputs, 11,920. Other castes with over two thousand members apiece are Lodhs, Ahirs, Gadariyas, Kayasths, Kumhars, Bhangis, Kahars, Khatiks, Nais, Barhais, Dhobis, Lohars, Mallahs, and Sonars. Of the Rajputs the best represented clans are Chauhans, Sikarwars, Dhakaras, Tomars, Jadons, and Kachhwahas. Among the Musalmans, Sheikhs predominate, numbering 18,263, while after them come Pathans, Nais, Saiyids, Qassabs, Faqirs, Telis, Dhobis, and Mughals. Excluding the inhabitants of the city, the population of the tahsil is almost wholly agricultural and there are no manufactures of any importance, with the possible exception of the earthenware produced at Malpura and Midhakur.

Besides the city of Agra, there is no town, but several villages have large populations and will be separately mentioned. Such are Bamrauli, Katara, Midhakur, Akola, Jarwa Katra, Malpura, Sikandra, and Kakuba. Others possessing over two thousand inhabitants are Barara, between Malpura and Midhakur; Mankhenda, near the Khari Nadi; and Kundaul, on the road to Fatehabad. The markets, fairs, schools, and post-offices of the tahsil will be found in the appendix.

Means of communication are excellent, as the tahsil has the benefit of all the lines of railway and metalled road radiating

from Agra. The former lead to Bombay on the south, with stations at Bhandai and Agra Road; to Achhnera on the west; to Muttra on the north-west, and to Tundla on the east. The latter include the roads to Muttra, Bharatpur, Fatehpur Sikri, Dholpur, Fatehabad, Itimadpur, and Aligarh. Unmetalled roads lead from Agra to Kagarol, Iradatnagar, Shamsabad, and to the Poiya ferry north of the city. A list of the ferries which lead over the Jumna will be found in the appendix. There is also a district board ferry over the Khari Nadi at Akola on the road to Kagarol.

In former days the tahsil formed part of the large *mahal* of Haveli Agra, which was divided into a number of *tappas*, those comprised in the present subdivision being Midhakur, Gaoghat, and Kagarol. Under the Jats the *mahal* was divided into several parganas, known as Lohamandi, Malpura, Karahra, and Nahargan j. At the British conquest these were united to form a single tahsil, and the only alteration that has since occurred was that of 1878, when 15 villages in the east were received from Fatehabad and nine from the old Iradatnagar tahsil, while three were transferred at the same time to Khairagarh on the south. The tahsil now forms a subdivision in charge of a full-powered officer on the district staff. For the purposes of police administration there are eight police-stations situated in Agra city and cantonment, and others at Malpura and Kakuba. The circle arrangement has already been described in Chapter IV.

AHARAN, *Tahsil* ITIMADPUR.

A large village in the north-east of the tahsil, lying in 27° 21′ N. and 78° 14′ E., on the unmetalled road from Barhan station to Jalesar, at a distance of 21 miles north-east from Agra and nine miles north of the tahsil headquarters. The place contains a police-station, post-office, cattle-pound, an upper primary school, and a bazar in which markets are held twice a week. There is also a small indigenous Sanskrit school. The population of Aharan numbered 2,638 in 1881, and at the last census the total had risen to 3,262, of whom 379 were Musalmans and 98 Jains. The prevailing castes are Brahmans, Ahirs, Kachhis, and Rajputs, mainly of the Gahlot clan. The village lands are

very extensive, covering 8,080 acres, of which about [illegible] are cultivated; the area is divided into 21 *mahals*, of which [illegible] are held in perfect, and the rest in imperfect, *pattidari* tenure. The revenue is Rs. 7,000, and the proprietors are Brahmans, Rajputs, Banias, Sonars, Musalmans, Dhobis, Dhanuks, Bhats, and Nais. The inhabitants reside for the most part in the main central site, but there are numerous detached hamlets.

AILA, *Tahsil* KHAIRAGARH.

A large village lying in 26° 57′ N. and 77° 54′ E., at a distance of four miles north-east from Khairagarh and two miles from Saiyan, the southern portion of the village being traversed by the road connecting these two places. Aila is chiefly noticeable for the size of its population, which at the last census numbered 3,776 persons, including 286 Musalmans, 29 Jains, and a large community of Sikarwar Rajputs. The village is one of the largest in the district, having an area of 8,474 acres, of which some 6,780 acres are cultivated. It contains a lower primary school and a weekly market, two fairs are held here annually in the months of Bhadon and Baisakh at a tank on the east of the village known as the Ailakund. To the north-west of the main site are the ruins of a small fort.

AKOLA, *Tahsil* AGRA.

One of the largest villages of the tahsil, lying in 27° 4′ north and 77° 53′ east, on the north bank of the Khari Nadi and on the unmetalled road from Agra to Kagarol, at a distance of 12 miles from the former. Besides the main site there are several small hamlets scattered over the village lands, which are very extensive and cover 5,768 acres, of which 4,600 acres are cultivated. The total population at the last census was 2,883 persons, of whom 91 were Musalmans, the bulk of the inhabitants are Jats. The revenue of the village is Rs. 5,400, and is assigned to a Joshi, whose ancestors obtained the revenue-free grant of the village from the Marathas Akola possesses an upper primary school and a bazar in which markets are held weekly, the trade is considerable, and one of the chief articles of commerce is earthenware, which is produced in the village in large quantities. According

... tradition, the place was founded by Churaman, the Jat chieftain, who built a small fort here.

ANANDIPUR KARKAULI, *Tahsil* FIROZABAD.

A considerable village lying in 27° 5′ N. and 78° 26′ E., at a distance of six miles south of Firozabad and two miles from the Siwara ferry over the Jumna. The place is commonly known as Karkauli, the name given to the estate held by a Gujar family, now represented by Thakur Fateh Singh, of whom some account has been already given in Chapter III. The village at the last census contained a population of 1,647 inhabitants, including 82 Musalmans and 38 Jains. There is a lower primary school here, and a bazar in which markets are held twice a week. The area of the village is 2,222 acres, of which some 880 acres are cultivated, and the revenue is Rs. 1,819. The proprietor is the Gujar *taluqdar*, who resides in a fine house known as the *garhi*.

BAH, *Tahsil* BAH.

The capital of the south-eastern tahsil is a small town lying in 26° 52′ N. and 78° 35′ E., on the road from Agra to Etawah, at a distance of 45 miles south-east of Agra and six miles from Batesar. From the north of the town roads lead to Batesar and Bikrampur ferry, while a third runs south-west to Kenjra on the Chambal. Tradition states that the place was founded towards the close of the seventeenth century by Kalyan Singh, one of the Rajas of Bhadawar. He built a house here and laid out a garden, and this formed the residence of either the Raja or his agent for many years. In 1752 Raja Bakht Singh built the temple of Madan Gopal, which is still standing. In 1768 the Jats seized Bah, but the Raja recovered it in the following year and held it till 1784, when it passed into the hands of the Marathas. The place gave its name to one of the two parganas formed out of the old *mahal* of Hatkant, and at the British conquest it became the seat of a tahsildar. When the Bah and Pinahat parganas were amalgamated in 1844, the headquarters of the tahsil were removed to Pinahat, and there remained till 1882, when they were again transferred to Bah.

The town had in 1881 a population of [illegible], and this rose to [illegible] in 1891; but at the last census the total had fallen to 3,867, of whom 2,974 were Hindus, 773 Musalmans, and 120 Jains. Bah is well-built and compact, the houses forming a fairly complete circuit wall. This is pierced by four gateways, through which pass the two roads which traverse the town from east to west and from north to south respectively. Many of the houses are substantially built, and most of the shops along the roads have handsome masonry fronts. In the centre, where the roads meet, there is a wide open space, surrounded by shops with a well in the centre and a stone temple with a finely carved doorway in one corner. The chief market days are Monday and Thursday, and the trade is considerable, as a large amount of traffic passes through Bah between the markets of Gwalior and the towns of the Doab, especially Sirsaganj in Mainpuri. Besides the tahsil, Bah possesses a police-station and a large middle vernacular school, located in the main street, a post-office, and a cattle-pound; small fairs are held on the occasion of the Ramlila in Kuar and in honour of Baldeoji in Chait. The lands of the revenue *mauza* of Bah cover 1,284 acres, of which about 1,020 acres are cultivated, the revenue is Rs. 1,200, and the proprietors are Chaube Brahmans and Banias, holding on an imperfect *pattidari* tenure.

Bah has been administered under Act XX of 1856 since 1866. In 1905 it contained 782 houses, of which 422 were assessed to taxation. The average income for the three years ending in 1905 was Rs. 885, of which Rs. 777 were derived from the house-tax, which fell with an incidence of Re. 1-13-9 per assessed house, and Re. 0-3-2 per head of population. The average expenditure during the same period was Rs. 776, the chief items being police, Rs. 408, conservancy, Rs. 144, and local improvements, Rs. 110.

BAH *Tahsil.*

This forms the south-eastern sub-division of the district and consists of a detached tract lying between the Jumna and Chambal rivers, the former separating it from the Firozabad tahsil and the districts of Mainpuri and Etawah on the north and east, while

the latter flows along the southern border, dividing this district from the native territory of Gwalior. The north-western boundary is formed by the Utangan, which separates Bah from Fatehabad and falls into the Jumna near the village of Pidhaura. The short south-eastern boundary between the Jumna and Chambal marches with the ravine country of Patti Kamait in Etawah, and that on the west between the Chambal and Utangan with the Rajakhera pargana of Dholpur. The tahsil is the largest in the district, having a total area of 218,615 acres or 341·6 square miles.

In shape the tahsil is a long irregular strip of land, narrow at either end, but widening out towards the centre The extreme length is about 42 miles, and its extreme width from north to south about 12 miles, but the average breadth is not more than eight or nine miles. In its physical characteristics the tahsil differs greatly from the rest of the district and its nature is almost wholly determined by the rivers which flow along its borders. The level uplands between the Jumna and Chambal consist of a mere ridge or narrow strip flanked on either side by the ravines leading down to the rivers. To the west they are not more than two miles broad, and to the east the ravines almost unite, leaving only here and there a patch of culturable ground. In the centre of the tahsil the upland tract is wider, and in one or two places forms a strip from eight to nine miles broad, although, as a rule, it is not more than four or five miles in depth. The character of these upland villages varies greatly; in the north the soil is sandy, giving place in the centre to a light loam, while in the south and west it inclines to clay, and loam again appears in the south-east.

The ravines that edge the uplands are the most striking features of the country. On the south along the Chambal they frequently begin to form at a distance of five miles or more from the river, and their average length can hardly be less than two miles and a half. Along the Jumna and Utangan they are not so broad or extensive, although their formation and character are very similar. The whole ravine country is most uneven and irregular, and is made up of a succession of steep ridges, low sloping hills, deep hollows, and winding streams. In places the

soil is denuded of all vegetation, while elsewhere it is covered with low scrub jungle. The villages in this tract are frequently to be found in most inaccessible positions, selected no doubt for this very reason, as in times past Bah was notorious for the turbulence and lawlessness of its inhabitants.

Below the ravines lies a strip of alluvial soil of varying breadth, known as the *kachhar*, as opposed to the *har* or uplands. That along the Chambal is very diverse in character; the soil is generally fertile, although its produce is uncertain, as it is always doubtful from year to year what change the river floods will effect in the surface of the soil. The *kachhar* of the Jumna is less liable to variation, but on the other hand less fertile. In places, as in the neighbourhood of Batesar in the north and at Khilauli in the south-east there are fine level stretches of rich soil but these are few and far between. The bulk of the *kachhar* consists of a sandy soil high above the river bank, but below the ravines, in which the main produce is an inferior *kharif*, and where rich crops can only be obtained by irrigation; the fertile *mar* soil that distinguishes the lands along the Chambal is not found in the north, and there is but little of the broken ground in the beds of *nalas*, which produces fine crops of wheat in the south. The Utangan *kachhar* is more like that of the Chambal, but the soil is different, since it follows the character of the river bed, which is a sand of a reddish colour. When irrigated or when flooded in the rains, it is very fertile and good crops of wheat are raised in the western villages; but elsewhere, owing to the lack of moisture, the soil is poor and unproductive.

At the time of the last settlement the cultivated area of the tahsil amounted to 100,882 acres, but since that time there has been a considerable improvement. During the four years ending in 1905, the cultivated area has averaged 120,479 acres, or 55·1 per cent. of the whole. Of the remainder, 78,578 acres were classed as unculturable, a larger proportion than in any other part of the district, and 19,558 acres as culturable waste, the bulk of this consisting of old fallow. The waste land is in places covered with jungle, but trees are very scarce and the only vegetation consists of low scrub and *sarpat* grass. The largest areas are to be found in the villages of Khandauli, Parna, Batesar, Naugawan,

Baragaon, Biprauli, Reha, Jeora, Barenda, and Mahua. The irrigated area is very small, and on an average amounts to little more than six per cent. of the cultivation. Wells are practically the only source of supply, and one of the most marked features of the tahsil is the great depth of the water below the surface in the uplands; in many villages the spring level lies at a distance of 120 feet, while in most cases it is more than 80 feet from the surface. Irrigation in consequence is very expensive, and almost the whole area depends upon the rains. Although the subsoil is firm and the actual construction of wells presents no difficulty other than the great depth to which they have to be sunk, the small number of wells available for irrigation is illustrated by the fact that in numerous villages, especially in the eastern half of the tahsil, there is not a single well, even for drinking purposes, and water has to be brought either from the nearest river or from an adjoining village. The *kharif* is by far the more important harvest, as will be seen from the figures given in the appendix.* The chief staples are *bajra*, *arhar*, cotton, and *juar* in the *kharif*, and barley, gram, and peas in the *rabi*; there is a certain amount of wheat grown, but it is generally confined to the more favourable localities. The double-cropped area is very small, amounting on an average to no more than 5·5 per cent. of the cultivation—a lower figure than in any other tahsil.

The standard of cultivation is on the whole poor and inferior to that of any other part of the district. The people depend to a considerable extent on cattle-breeding, and the so-called Pinahat breed has a wide reputation. These animals are not, however, indigenous, as the *zamindars* frequently buy young cattle from traders and rear them in the villages bordering on the ravines; they are then sold to dealers, who come mainly from the neighbouring districts. The prevalence of high-caste cultivators also militates against a high standard of husbandry. Brahmans and Rajputs together hold more than half the cultivated area, and the superior cultivating castes do not occur in the same proportion as in other tahsils. At the present time, 44 per cent. of the land is cultivated by tenants-at-will, 35·1 per cent. by occupancy tenants and 18·7 per cent. by the proprietors themselves, the

*Appendix, Table VI.

remainder being rent-free or held at nominal rates. There has been a considerable contraction of the occupancy area since the last settlement, when it amounted to 51·5 per cent., while the proprietary cultivation also has undergone a decline.

Bah contains 205 villages, at present divided into 408 *mahals*. Of the latter, 23 *mahals*, respecting 13·9 per cent., are held in *zamindari*, 245 or 23·2 per cent. in perfect, and 140 in imperfect, *pattidari* tenure. The proprietors are principally Brahmans, many of whom belong to the Chaube subdivision, Rajputs, Banias, Ahirs, Gujars, and Golapurabs, while small holdings are in the possession of Kayasths, Musalmans, Mallahs, and a few other castes. The Raja of Bhadawar enjoys the revenues of 43 *mahals*, as already narrated in the account of his estate in Chapter III. The revenue demand of the tahsil at successive settlements and the present incidence will be found in the appendix.*

The population of the tahsil at the census of 1881 numbered 120,608 persons. This rose, ten years later, to 125,848, but at the last enumeration a slight decline was observed, the total being 123,591, of whom 57,414 were females. The average density is little over 361 square miles—a much lower figure than in any other part of the district. Classified according to religions, there were 117,804 Hindus, 4,187 Musalmans, 1,486 Jains, and 114 Aryas. The most numerous Hindu castes are Brahmans, numbering 26,779, Rajputs, 20,422, and Chamars, 18,025. Next come Gadariyas, Kachhis, Mallas, and Banias, with over 5,000 members apiece. The Rajputs belong to many different clans, the best represented being Tomars, Chauhans, Rathors, Kachhwahas, Parihars, and Bhadaurias. The Musalman inhabitants are chiefly Sheikhs and Pathans. The tahsil is almost wholly agricultural in character, and none of the industries are strongly represented, with the possible exception of cotton-weaving. The only places which can be described as towns are Pinahat and Bah, and there are several large villages, of which the most important are Batesar, Parna Jarar, Kachaura, Naugawan, Chitra, and Jaitpur, each of which has been separately described, while a few others, such as Bipranli and Barenda, have over 2,000 inhabitants. The lists of schools, post offices, markets, and fairs will be found in the appendix,

*Appendix, Tables IX and X.

The only fair of any great importance is that at Batesar, to which reference has been made in the article on that place.

Means of communication are poor, as the tahsil lies far from the railway and possesses no metalled road. Access to it from the outer world is most easily obtained from Shikohabad in Mainpuri, from which a metalled road leads to the ferry at Naurangi near Batesar. The chief road within the tahsil is that from Agra and Fatehabad to Etawah, passing through Bah and crossing the Jumna at Kachaura. A branch from this leads to Pinahat, taking off at Arnotha on the Utangan ; a second branch runs westward from Bhadrauli to Pinahat and Rajakhera in Dholpur, while a third goes south-east from Nathauli to Bharepura in Etawah. Other roads lead from Bah to Batesar, to Bikrampur ferry on the Jumna, and to Kenjra ferry on the Chambal ; and from Batesar to Pharera on the Etawah road. There are numerous ferries over the rivers, a list of which will be found in the appendix ; a temporary bridge-of-boats is maintained near Batesar for the greater part of the year.

For administrative purposes the tahsil forms a subdivision in the charge of a full-powered deputy collector on the district staff. The civil jurisdiction is included in that of the munsif of Fatehbad. The whole area is divided between the police circles of Bah, Pinahat, and Jaitpur, as already mentioned in Chapter IV. Till recently there was a fourth *thana* at Batesar, but this was abolished in 1902, and police are only stationed at that place during the great fair.

The early history of the tahsil is probably to be identified with that of Batesar, which is a place of undoubted antiquity and contains numerous archaeological remains to bear witness to the existence of a great city at a distant period. In historical times the tahsil is closely bound up with the family of the Rajas of Bhadawar, to which reference has been made on a previous page. In the time of Akbar the tract was known as Hatkant, deriving its name from the ancient Bhadauria stronghold on the Chambal, but afterwards divided into the two parganas of Bah and Pinahat. These were amalgamated into a single tahsil in 1844, and the headquarters were at Pinahat till the transfer to Bah in 1882. With the single exception of Batesar, the only antiquarian

remains to be found in the tahsil are the ruins of old forts belonging to the Bhadaurias: these are seldom of any size or importance, having been merely the strongholds of marauding bands whose depredations were notorious throughout the province.

BAMRAULI KATARA, *Tahsil Agra.*

A large agricultural village standing in 27° 7′ N. and 78° 6′ E., on the metalled road from Agra to Fatehabad at a distance of eight miles south-east of the district headquarters. The place is said to be of some antiquity, and local tradition states that it formed the north-western limit of the territories belonging to the Rajas of Bhadawar. It is now one of the largest villages in the tahsil, and at the last census contained 3,262 inhabitants, of whom 133 were Musalmans and 13 Jains. The lands of Bamrauli extend over 5,016 acres, of which some 4,650 acres are cultivated, and are assessed at Rs. 6,000; the proprietors are Brahmans, who hold the village in *zamindari* tenure. There is a large upper primary school here, a post-office, and a bazar in which markets are held weekly

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BARHAN, *Tahsil Itimadpur.*

A large and scattered village lying in 27° 20′ N. and 78° 12′ E., at a distance of 22 miles north-east from Agra and 12 miles north from the tahsil headquarters, on an unmetalled road leading from Itimadpur to Jalesar. The village lands, which cover 4,390 acres, are traversed from south to north by the main line of the East Indian Railway, on which there is a station close to the village. In addition to the main site, there is a number of detached hamlets, and at the last census the total population was 4,390, of whom 4,062 were Hindus, 241 Musalmans, and 87 of other religions, chiefly Jains. The village possesses a large upper primary school, a post-office, and a bazar, in which markets are held twice a week; the trade is considerable and one of the principal exports is tobacco. Barhan is said to be a place of great antiquity and to have been originally held by Musalman Bhattis, who built the old fort, the ruins of which are still to be seen close to the station. These Musalmans were succeeded by Dhakara Rajputs, who held twelve villages in the vicinity—a fact from which the

name Barhan is said to be derived. Shortly before the Mutiny, the proprietary rights passed into the hands of the Raja of Awa, whose successor is the present owner. This is the largest village held by the Raja in this district, and is assessed to a revenue of Rs. 12,400.

BARTHALA, *Tahsil Khairagarh.*

This village lies in 26° 55′ N. and 78° 1′ E., in the eastern portion of the tahsil and close to the Dholpur boundary, at a distance of four miles south from Iradatnagar and 20 miles from Agra. It contained in 1902 a population of 2,181 persons, of whom 107 were Musalmans and 32 Jains. Nearly half the inhabitants are Golapurabs, who are the owners of the village; the area is 4,210 acres, of which some 3,640 acres are cultivated, and the revenue is Rs. 5,600. The place contains a lower primary school, but it is chiefly noticeable for the two fairs which take place annually here in Baisakh and Bhadon and are known as the Bilaskund and Ailakund respectively. The latter is the name given to a tank near the ancient temple of Mahadeo Lilabilas, and its waters are popularly believed to cure leprosy. The Ailakund is said to be of great antiquity and to mark the spot where Indra held a festival after killing the demon Birtheswar.

BASAI JAGNAIR, *Tahsil Khairagarh.*

A large village in the south-western extremity of the tahsil, standing in 26° 48′ N and 77°29′ E., at a distance of seven miles south-west from Jagnair and 22 miles from the tahsil headquarters. The main site is built on a low hill, and in addition to this there are several small hamlets on the level ground. The total area of the village is 6,561 acres, the lands extending from Tantpur on the north to the Dholpur border on the south and east. The population at the last census was 3,113 persons, of whom 175 were Musalmans; the most numerous Hindu castes are Brahmans, Banias, Rajputs, and Chamars, the last being chiefly employed as quarrymen. There is a lower primary school here and a small bazar, in which markets are held weekly. The zamindar of the village is a Bania of Tantpur, who pays a revenue of Rs. 4,180, the caltivated area being about 3,350 acres.

BATESAR, Tahsil BAH.

An ancient village situated on the right bank of the Jumna in 26° 56′ N. and 78° 33′ E., at a distance of 41 miles south-east from Agra and six miles north-west from the tahsil headquarters. It is connected by unmetalled roads with Bah and Pharera on the road from Agra to Etawah, while a third leads north-east to Shikohabad, crossing the Jumna by the Naurangi temporary bridge two miles from the village. There is another ferry at Batesar itself, and a third is at Kachpura to the north.

The early history of Batesar is obscure. The name is supposed to be derived from *vatesvaranath*, a title of Siva signifying "the lord of the banyan tree;" but tradition states that there was a former city of Surajpur or Suryapur, and this name is still used by the Jains. Ancient remains in the shape of bricks, foundations of buildings, coins, and sculpture have been found at Purana Khera to the north-east and Aundha Khera to the north; the relics are apparently of Jain origin, though some are possibly Buddhist. The place was explored in 1871, but much remains to be done in the way of scientific excavation.* The importance of the present Batesar appears to date from the time of Raja Badan Singh of Bhadawar, who lived about the middle of the seventeenth century. He built in 1646 the shrine of Batesar Nath, one of the many temples of Mahadeo which stand on the bank of the Jumna, clustered together within a small space. Another owes it origin to Raja Bakht Singh, and is known as that of Nikunj Bihari, while a third was built in honour of Thakur Behari by the Raja's Diwan in 1773. These two receive the sum of Rs. 130 each from Government in lieu of the original endowment. The Bhadawar Rajas also built a fort and a palace on the high ground above the ravines, but both are in ruins. The fort was a spacious enclosure surrounded by a masonry wall and must have been a formidable stronghold.

The population of Batesar as the last census was 2,189, the majority of the inhabitants being Brahmans. There was a police-station here till 1902, and the place still possesses a post-office and an upper primary school. The interest of the place centres mainly however, in the annual fair, which is the only gathering of any great commercial importance in the district. This begins in the

* A.S.N.I., IV., 221 *et seq.*

middle of Kartik and the attendance increases gradually till the full moon of the following month; it lasts for a week or more after that date, but the numbers rapidly diminish towards the end. The fair is in its origin religious and the vast majority of the pilgrims come in order to bathe in the sacred waters of the Ganges; but the gathering has for many years afforded an occasion for the sale of horses, cattle, camels and other animals, including elephants. In addition to this, a very large amount of trade is carried on in cloth and general merchandise. In ordinary years the temporary bazar contains about 200 shops, while the attendance, which is annually increasing, amounts to 100,000 persons or more. The management of the fair is entrusted to a special magistrate, and a large force of *chukidars* and sweepers is employed, and a temporary dispensary and sub-treasury opened. The expenses are met from the income from the bridge, a bazar tax, and horse and cattle registration. In 1904 there were 25,163 horses and ponies, 18,301 camels, 9,483 mules and donkeys, 7 elephants, 192 pigs, 1,927 sheep and goats, 5,372 buffaloes, 3,334 cows, 70,540 bullocks and 3,152 carts brought for sale. Prizes are given for the best horses and mules, but the majority of the animals in these classes are of indifferent quality and few, if any, are brought with the object of competing for rewards, The horses are the first to arrive, and the market opens three or four days before the great bathing day at the full moon. The camels come later, and the cattle last; they only remain for a short time, owing to the difficulty of providing fodder

The fair is held on the *bihar* or sandy waste along the Jumna, the land being Government property The total area of the mauza of Batesar is 3,187 acres, of which only 1,380 acres are cultivated. The village is held in imperfect *pattidari* tenure by a community of Brahmans, who have been in possession since the expulsion of the Bhadauria Rajas. The revenue demand is Rs. 2,900.

BERI CHAHAR, *Tahsil* KHAIRAGARH.

A large village in the north of the tahsil, lying in 37° 2′ N. and 77° 58′ E., on the east side of the road from Agra to Kagarol, at a distance of some three miles north-east of the latter. The

place is chiefly noticeable for its size: the village lands cover an area of 4,571 acres, of which about 3,700 acres are cultivated, while at the last census it contained a population of 3,810 persons, including 265 Musalmans and a large number of Jats. The main site is of no great size and the inhabitants reside for the most part in numerous scattered hamlets. The place contains a lower primary school and a bazar in which markets are held weekly. The owners of the village are Jats, Banias and Brahmans, and the revenue is Rs. 6,300.

BHANDAI, *Tahsil* AGRA

A small village in the south-west of the tahsil in 27° 5′ N. and 77° 58′ E., at a distance of nine miles from the district headquarters. The village adjoins Kakuba on the west and stands a little more than a mile to the west of the main road to Dholpur. It is only deserving mention as possessing a railway station on the G. I. P. Railway to Bombay. The population in 1901 numbered 678 persons, the majority being Jats. The total area of the village is 1,475 acres, of which about 1,150 acres are cultivated; irrigation is obtained from the Iradatnagar distributary of the canal, which passes through the village The revenue is Rs. 1,697, and the proprietors are Jats and Kayasths.

BICHPURI, *Tahsil* AGRA.

A village in 27° 10′ N. and 77° 55′ E, at a distance of six miles west from Agra on the main road to Bharatpur. The road is here crossed by the metre-gauge railway from Agra to Achhnera and at the junction there is a station which is called after this place, though it actually lies in the adjoining village of Chauhatna. Bichpuri possesses a canal bungalow, post-office, and a lower primary school; the village itself is small, and contained at the last census a population of 932 persons, including 73 Musalmans and a large number of Jats. The total area is 735 acres and the revenue Rs. 1,070. The place formerly belonged to Jats, but the greater part of the village has fallen into the hands of Musalmans.

CHANDWAR, Tahsil FIROZABAD.

An ancient village of considerable historical importance standing on the left bank of the Jumna in 27° 7′ N. and 78° 23′ E.,

at a distance of three miles south-west from Firozabad. The ruined fort which overlooks the river was the headquarters of the Chauhans, who offered continued resistance to the early Musalman rulers of Dehli. The place was one of great strength and was subjected to several notable sieges, as already mentioned in the history of the district. That Chandwar was once a place of great importance may be judged from the many remains which still cover the surrounding country for miles, in the shape of ruined temples and mosques and dilapidated tombs. To the north of the village on a cliff above the river is the tomb of Shah Sufi, a Faqir of some celebrity in the reign of Akbar. The building, which is entered by a handsome gateway, is in good order and forms a picturesque object in the landscape. The saint gave its name to the adjoining village of Sufipur. At the last census Chandwar contained 2,210 inhabitants, including 2,013 Hindus, 154 Musalmans, and 43 Aryas and jains; Mallahs are the prevailing Hindu caste. The village has a total area of 4,277 acres, but most of this consists of unculturable or very inferior land on account of the ravines, the cultivated area is about 1,830 acres, and the revenue is Rs. 2,950, the owners of the village are Chaube Brahmans and Banias. There is a lower primary school in Chandwar, and a fair is held annually at the tomb of Shah Sufi on the anniversary of his death.

CHAOLI, *Tahsil* ITIMADPUR.

A large agricultural village standing 27° 17′ N. and 78° 9′ E., at a distance of eight miles north-west of the tahsil headquarters and 14 miles from Agra. The place is chiefly remarkable for the number of its inhabitants, the population at the last census being 3,454 persons, of whom 2,998 were Hindus, 384 Musalmans and 72 Jains. The village consists of a main site and a number of small hamlets. It contains an upper primary school and a bazar in which markets are held twice a week. Chaoli lies off the main road and is approached by an unmetalled track leading from Itimadpur past Aghwar to Barhan station. The revenue of the village is Rs. 5,122, and the proprietor is Sah Madho Lal of Sadabad in Muttra.

CHITRA, *Tahsil* BAH.

A village on the banks of the Jumna in the east of the tahsil, adjoining Naugawan on the south. It lies in 26° 52′ N, and 78° 46′ E., at a distance of some 13 miles east of Bah and 54 miles from Agra. Chitra forms a portion of the revenue-free estate of the Raja of Bhadawar, whose predecessors erected here a masonry bazar, known as Raja-ki-hat, a *sarai* and a dwelling-house, lately converted into a dispensary. The chief market days are Sundays and Thursdays, and large numbers of cattle are brought here for sale. There is also a lower primary school in the bazar. The ferry over the Jumna known as Chitra lies actually within the adjoining village of Pai and is under the management of the district board. The population of Chitra at the last census numbered 1,201 persons, of whom 44 were Musalmans and 28 Jains. The area of the village is 2,415 acres, and of this some 1,400 acres are cultivated.

DAUKI, *Tahsil* FATEHABAD.

A village lying in 27° 5′ N. and 78° 12′ E., on the metalled road from Agra to Fatehabad, at a distance of 13 miles from the former and eight miles from the tahsil headquarters. Dauki consists of a main site and several detached hamlets, the total population at the last census being 1,878, including 67 Musalmans and 14 Jains. The area of the village is 2,230 acres, of which about 1,780 acres are cultivated, and the revenue demand is Rs. 3,170 It is held in imperfect *pattidari* tenure by Banias, Brahmans and Rajputs The place only deserves mention as possessing a police-station, cattle-pound, post-office, and a lower primary school. By the side of the main road there stands a small temple with a well and *dharamsala* attached, which were built a few years ago by a Faqir named Gulzari Lal, a police pensioner.

DHIMSARI, *Tahsil* FATEHABAD.

A large village situated in 27° 2′ N. and 78° 12′ E., on the unmetalled road from Fatehabad to Shamsabad, at a distance of eight miles west from the tahsil headquarters and sixteen miles south-east from Agra. The road formed part of the old

customs line and there was a customs bungalow to the south-west of the village. At the last census Dhimsari had a population of 3,151 persons, of whom 144 were Musalmans and 20 Jains; the principal Hindu castes are Brahmans, Khattris and Kachhwaha Rajputs, who together hold the proprietary rights. The place possesses an upper primary school, a bazar, and a canal bungalow on the terminal distributary, which flows to the north and east of the main site. Markets are held on Wednesday and Saturday in each week, while on Mondays there is a cattle market. A fair takes place annually in Dhimsari in honour of Debi in the month of Baisakh. The village lands are 2,412 acres in extent, and of this some 2,150 acres are cultivated.

DHIRPURA, *Tahsil* ITIMADPUR.

A large village in the south-east corner of the tahsil in 27° 8′ N. and 78° 17′ E., at a distance of nine miles south-east from Itimadpur and six miles from Tundla station. It extends as far south as the Jumna, while the eastern border is formed by the Jhirna, the name given to the small stream which separates this tahsil from Firozabad. The village has an area of 6,044 acres, of which some 3,850 acres are cultivated, the southern half of the village is of a poor description, the land standing high and being cut up by innumerable ravines leading down to the Jumna. Dhirpura is said to have been founded by a Chauhan named Dhir Singh, and subsequently it passed into the hands of Mahajit Singh of Barhan, whose heirs still hold half the village. The remaining portion was confiscated in 1858, owing to the rebellious conduct of Har Lal Singh, and made over to Joti Parshad of Agra for his loyalty. On the latter's death it was sold by auction to Seth Chunni Lal of Belanganj, in Agra. The village consists of a main site and sixteen hamlets, and at the last census contained a population of 3,671 persons, of whom 3,418 were Hindus, 173 Musalmans, and 80 of other religions, Jains and Aryas. There is a lower primary school here and a small market in which some trade is carried on in tobacco, one of the principal products of the village. A large wrestling fair takes place here in the month of Chait and is attended by some 10,000 persons from the neighbourhood.

DURA, *Tahsil* KIRAOLI.

A large and compact village in the south of the tahsil, situated in 27° 3′ N. and 77° 44′ E., at a distance of five miles south-east from Fatehpur Sikri and seven miles south of Kiraoli. It contained at the last census a population of 2,480 persons, of whom the majority are Jats. There is a lower primary school in the village and a bazar in which markets are held weekly. The Phul dol festival is celebrated annually in Chait and is attended by large numbers from the surrounding villages; and in Bhadon a second fair, known as the Salonon, takes place. The Jats of Dura are said to be related to the ruling family of Bharatpur, and at one time were the sole proprietors of this village and several others in the neighbourhood, the estate being known as the Dura *taluqa*; but they have lately lost much of their property and the village is now shared between Jats, Banias, Musalmans and Kayasths. The total area is 2,529 acres, of which some 1,750 acres are cultivated, and the revenue is Rs. 3,394. Through the village passes one of the old channels of the Fatehpur Sikri inundation canal, which will soon be utilized for the extension of the Fatehpur Sikri distributary of the Agra canal.

FATEHABAD, *Tahsil* FATEHABAD.

The headquarters of the tahsil of this name are located in a small town lying in 27° 1′ N. and 78° 18′ E., on the road from Agra to Etawah, which is metalled as far as this point, the distance from the capital being 21 miles. Another road runs west to Shamsabad, while two roads lead north and north-east to Firozabad, crossing the Jumna by ferries at different places, the nearer being two miles due north of the town. The old name of Fatehabad was Zafarnagar, which was a village of *tappa* Shamsabad of the Haveli Agra pargana. The change of appellation is ascribed to Aurangzeb, to commemorate his victory over Dara Shikoh at Samogar in 1658. The emperor built a mosque here known as the Jami Masjid, a walled *sarai* in the centre of the town, and a large grove, with a tank and a *fil-khana* or elephant stable, to the south-east. The *sarai* is a large enclosure, 340 feet square, surrounded with a dry ditch, on the inner side of which rises an earthen rampart, at each corner of the masonry wall are

flanking towers. The place was converted into a fortress by the Maratha leader, Rao Dunde, and is now occupied by the tahsil buildings. The garden and the buildings have disappeared and the land is now cultivated; it is *nazul* property under the management of a Qazi, to whom it has been entrusted for the maintenance of the mosque. The tank has almost silted up, and only two of the kiosques that adorned it remain. Fatehabad gave its name to a tahsil under both Jat and Maratha rule, and the old arrangement has been maintained since the British conquest.

The population of the town was 4,441 in 1881, and has since increased; in 1891 it was 4,570 and at the last census 4,673, of whom 3,350 were Hindus, 1,236 Musalmans, and 87 of other religions, Sikhs, Jains and Aryas. The prevailing castes are Banias, Pathans, Malkhanas and Chamars. Besides the tahsil buildings, the town possesses a police-station, post-office, a munsif's court, a cattle-pound, an inspection bungalow, and a dispensary opened in 1893, with an invested capital of Rs. 7,500. There is a middle vernacular school, a lower primary girls' school, and a private Persian school. The trade of the place is of no great importance, a daily market is held for the sale of grain and agricultural produce, while on Sundays there is a cattle market and Monday is the special day for hides, shoes, cloth and general merchandise. Two fairs are held here annually · one in Chait, named after one Tari, a Baqqal, and the other in Bhadon in honour of Sri Bihari, whose temple was built by the Marathas in 1811 Sambat. The same people erected a temple of Mahadeo, which is now in a dilapidated condition, both are *nazul* property. The lands of Fatehabad cover 1,107 acres, of which about 930 are cultivated; the revenue demand is Rs. 2,516, and the proprietors, who hold in imperfect *pattidari* tenure, are Gujars, Malkanas, Pathans, Rajputs, Banias and Kayasths.

Fatehabad has been administered under Act XX of 1856 since January 1866 The number of houses in the town in 1905 was 1,481, and of these 930 were assessed to taxation. The total average income from 1903 to 1905 inclusive was Rs. 1,525, of which Rs. 1,377 were derived from the house-tax, the incidence being Re. 1-7-3 per assessed house, and Re. 0-4-7 per head of population. The average expenditure for the same period was

Rs. 1,423, the principal items being police, Rs. 779, conservancy, Rs. 396, and local improvements, Rs. 104.

FATEHABAD *Tahsil.*

This subdivision occupies the south-western portion of the district, being bounded on the north-west by the Agra tahsil, on the north and east by the river Jumna, which separates it from Itimadpur and Firozabad; on the west and south-west by Khairagarh, the dividing line being for the most part the Khari Nadi; and on the south by the Utangan as far as its junction with the Jumna, the country beyond this river belonging to the Dholpur State and the Bah tahsil. Except, therefore, for a distance of about 15 miles on the north-west it is enclosed by natural boundaries afforded by the rivers. The tahsil is very irregular in shape; the extreme breadth from east to west being nearly 30 miles, and the extreme length from north to south some 12 miles. The total area is 154,448 acres or 241·3 square miles.

The eastern half of Fatehabad somewhat resembles the adjacent tahsil of Bah, while the rest is similar in character to the other portions of the central plain of the district. Along the Jumna and Utangan there is a large ravine area with a considerable amount of low lying alluvial *kachhar* in the immediate vicinity of the channel. The ravines are less extensive and not so deep as in Bah, and the alluvial soil is on the whole inferior except in a few of the western villages along the Utangan. Above the ravines runs a belt of poor sandy soil, parallel to the rivers but varying in breadth; in some places merely a few fields close to the ravines are sandy; while in several cases half the village area or more is made up of unproductive land of this nature. Similar, but much less extensive, ravines occur along the course of the Khari Nadi, and here, too, is a limited area of alluvial soil, variously known as *kachhar* or *khadir*, though it is chiefly of a broken and sandy description, and in no way to be compared in quality with that along the Chambal, Jumna or Utangan. As the higher lands in the centre of the tahsil are approached, the soil gradually changes and becomes in general a good loam, light in places, but of average fertility. In the western half of the tahsil the uplands consits of long level stretches of fine soil, very uniform in character,

and this portion, owing to the small amount of inferior soil to be seen, is rightly considered the most fertile tract of the whole district. In the centre of the tahsil there are in a few places isolated sandy ridges, and in the north the proportion of sand in the soil is occasionally very marked, but these cases are exceptions to the general rule. The level of the uplands is broken by two depressions. One of these occurs in the north-west, in the villages of Kolara Kalan and Dauki, it appears to represent an old channel of the Jumna, and still preserves something of the character of recent alluvial land, the soil along its course being very fertile, while the water level is close to the surface. The other consists of the drainage line known as the Dahar or western depression. This enters the tahsil at the village of Karaundhna and flows in a south-easterly direction past Shamsabad to Nibohra, where it falls into the Utangan. In the west its banks are low and sloping, and are chiefly composed of hard *kankar* soil, while in the bed itself rich crops are raised and require little irrigation; towards the east its course becomes more defined, and near its mouth ravines of some depth have formed on either side. The Dahar has now a regular channel, having been excavated by the Canal department, and serves to carry off the surplus drainage from the country to the west.

The tahsil is well developed, but owing to the large amount of ravine land the proportion cultivated is somewhat lower than in many parts of the district. During the four years ending in 1905 the area under the plough amounted on an average to 107,617 acres or 69·7 per cent. of the whole. Of the remainder, 25,580 acres were classified as barren, and 16,497 acres, of which three-fourths consisted of old fallow, as culturable. The barren land is for the most part bare, but in several villages there are considerable stretches of grass or scrub jungle, the chief being those in Siwara, Lohari, Rihauli and other villages along the Jumna; Taroli Gujar, Sankri Kalan, Khander, Biloni, Nibohra and Dhanaula Kalan along the Utangan; and Thana Shankar Deori near the junction of the latter river with the Khari Nadi. The irrigated area amounts on an average to 32·8 per cent. of the cultivation; nearly one-third of this is derived from canals and the remainder from wells. The former include the terminal and Iradatnagar distributaries of the Agra canal, which traverse the centre and west of

the tahsil, having a length of 15 and nine miles respectively; there are canal bungalows at Dhimsari and Bikapur. Wells can be constructed in most parts without difficulty, although the water level is very deep in places, ranging as a rule from 30 to 60 feet below the surface, while frequently in the east of the tahsil it is as much as 70 or 80 feet. The *kharif* is the principal harvest, averaging 63,840 acres as against 51,650 acres sown in the *rabi*. The principal *kharif* crops are *bajra*, *arhar*, cotton and *juar*, with a litte maize and sugarcane in the canal-irigated tracts; while in the *rabi* barley takes the lead, followed by wheat and gram. The double-cropped area amounts on an average to 8,500 acres or 7·9 per cent. of the cultivation.

The standard of husbandry varies greatly with the caste of the cultivators. Rajputs predominate throughout the tahsil, but are closely followed by Brahmans and Chamars, while after them come Kachhis, Gujars, Mallahs and Golapurabs. The last are chiefly to be found in the neighbourhood of the Khari Nadi and are perhaps the best of all the cultivating castes. At the present time, 44·6 per cent. of the land is in the hands of tenants-at-will, 41 per cent. is held by occupancy tenants, and 13 1 per cent, is tilled by the proprietors themselves, the small remaining area being rent free. There are 162 villages, at present divided into 664 mahals. Of the latter, 332, representing 37 per cent. of the area, are held by *zamindars*, 198 or 22·6 per cent. in perfect, and 34 or 40·4 per cent. in imperfect, *pattidari* tenure. The chief proprietary castes are Brahmans, Rajputs, Banias, Gujars and Musalmans, while Khattris, Kayasths, Goshains, Golapurabs, Jats and others hold a few villages. There are few estates of any size. The Gujar Chaudharis of Balehra own 14 villages, Thakur Bihari Lal of Paintekhera holds 14 villages; six belong to the Gujars of Anandipur Karkauli in Firozabad; and Dhanaula Kalan is the property of the Raja of Awa, who obtained it after the mutiny, when it was confiscated from the original proprietors. The two old taluqas of Nagarchand and Ghagpura have entirely disappeared, as already narrated in Chapter III. The revenue demand at successive settlements, as well as the present figure of its incidence, will be found in the appendix.*

* Appendix, Tables IX and X.

The population of Fatehabad has steadily increased of late years. In 1881 the tahsil contained 104,812 inhabitants and this rose at the ensuing enumeration to 108,446. At the last census of 1901 the total was 114,733, of whom 52,628 were females, the average density being 476 to the square mile, a figure which was largely exceeded in Agra and in the tract north of the Jumna. Classified according to religions, there were 106,675 Hindus, 6,665 Musalmans, 1,117 Jains, 267 Aryas, 10 Christians and 5 Sikhs. As in most tahsils, Chamars are the most numerous caste, numbering 20,262 persons, while next to them come Rajputs, 10,637 ; Kachhis, 10,449 ; Brahmans, 9,153, Gujars 7,175, Banias, 6,700, and Mallahs 6,029. The only other castes with over two thousand members apiece are Gadariyas, Bhangis and Barhais. The Rajputs belong chiefly to the Chauhan and Jadon clans, though there are considerable numbers of Bargujars, Bachhils, Bais, Tomars and Pauwars. Besides these there are Parihars in Rihauli, Dhakaras in Bisarna and along the Jumna, and Indolias near the Khari Nadi. A large number of the Rajputs of this tahsil are not Chhattris at all, but belong to the peculiar caste mentioned in Chapter III The Musalman population consists chiefly of Sheikhs, Pathans and converted Rajputs The tahsil is wholly agricultural and there are no industries or manufactures of any importance, save those connected with the supply of the ordinary necessities of life to a rural population.

Fatehabad is the only town in the tahsil, and is administered under Act XX of 1856 There are several villages of considerable size, the most important of these being Shamsabad, which contains a police-station and a market of much local importance. Those which have been separately described include Dauki, Dhimsari, and Kolara Kalan, while others which possess a population of over two thousand are Meoli Kalan, on the banks of the Jumna, owned by Dhakara Rajputs, Harner Katra, on the western border; Thana Shankar Deori, in the south, Nagla Patan, to the west of Shamsabad ; and Dhanaula Kalan on the Utangan These are mere agricultural villages and possess nothing of any interest or importance. The schools, markets, fairs and post-offices of the tahsil will be found in the appendix.

Means of communication are fair. There is no railway in the tahsil, although the main line from Agra to Bombay passes close to the western border, and the stations of Bhandai and Saiyan are within easy reach. The only metalled road is that leading from Agra to Fatehabad, forming a portion of the old main route to Etawah. Other roads are those leading from Fatehabad to Firozabad on the north, and to Iradatnagar and Khairagarh on the south-west; from Agra to Iradatnagar; from Agra to Shamsabad and Rajakhera in Dholpur; and from Partabpura on the metalled road near Fatehabad to Garhia near Shamsabad. There are several ferries over the Jumna leading to the Itimadpur and Firozabad tahsils, of which the most frequented is Shankarpur; they are managed in most cases by the district board and in some by *zamindars*, as will be seen from the list given in the appendix. There is a district board ferry over the Khari Nadi at Iradatnagar

The tahsil in its present form is of recent origin In the days of Akbar the tract was included in the *mahal* of Haveli Agra, and formed part of the *tappa* of Shamsabad. This was subsequently divided by the Jats into the two parganas of Shamsabad and Fatehabad, while from a portion of the former and the Saiyan *tappa* a third pargana was constituted under the name of Iradatnagar. At the British conquest Fatehabad became a separate tahsil, while the other two parganas were amalgamated and continued to form a distinct subdivision under the name of the Iradatnagar tahsil till 1878 In that year the latter was abolished and the area divided between Fatehabad and Khairagarh, while a number of villages in the north were transferred to Agra.

Fatehabad forms a criminal and revenue subdivision in the charge of a full-powered officer on the district staff. The civil jurisdiction is in the hands of a munsif stationed at the tahsil headquarters. For the purposes of police administration, there are stations at Fatehabad, Shamsabad and Dauki, their circles containing 83, 41, and 15 villages respectively, while of the remainder 14 belong to Iradatnagar, eight to Kakuba and one to Itimadpur. Till 1902 there was a fourth police-station in the tahsil at Nibohra, a village in the south-east on the Utangan, but in that year it was abolished and the villages of its circle divided between Fatehabad and Shamsabad.

FATEHPUR SIKRI, *Tahsil* KIRAOLI.

This ancient and celebrated town lies in 27° 5′ N. and 77° 40′ E., at a distance of 23 miles south-west from Agra and ten miles from the tahsil headquarters. It is approached by a metalled road leading from Agra through Midhakur and Kiraoli, and crossing the Khari Nadi by a bridge at Singharpur; while unmetalled roads lead to Bharatpur on the north, to Achhnera and Baroda on the north-east, to Khairagarh and Kagarol on the south-east, and to Nasirabad on the south-west, the last being a continuation of the main road from Agra. The present town stands to the south-west of the ruins and palaces of Akbar's city, on the slopes of a rocky ridge of red sandstone, from one to two hundred feet in height. Most of the houses are on the level ground, and are almost entirely built of stone, this being the cheapest material available. The population at the census of 1853 numbered 10,136 persons, and since that time has undergone a considerable decline. In 1865 the total was 8,636 and in 1872 it had fallen to 8,505, of whom 6,878 resided within municipal limits. In 1881 the municipal population had further decreased to 6,243, but has since risen slightly, the number of inhabitants in 1891 being 6,286, and at the last census 7,147, of whom 3,432 were females. Classified according to religions, there were 4,438 Hindus, 2,697 Musalmans, nine Jains and three Aryas. The total includes 1,657 persons residing outside municipal limits in the agricultural village of Sikri. The place contains a police-station, post-office, dispensary, a middle vernacular school, and two aided schools, for boys and girls respectively. In 1865 the town was constituted a municipality, and continued to be so administered till 1904, when it was reduced to the status of a notified area under Act I of 1900. The income and expenditure under the principal heads for each year since 1891 will be found in the appendix.* The income is chiefly derived from an octroi tax on imports, while other sources include rents and the proceeds of the cattle-pound. The local affairs are managed by a small committee under the presidency of the tahsildar. Save for the export of building stone, the trade of the place is insignificant, and the only manufactures are coarse cotton carpets and mill-stones and similar articles of domestic use. The chief market day is Saturday.

* Appendix, Table XVI.

Sikri is said to be a village of considerable antiquity, and was occupied about the 14th century by Sikarwar Rajputs who came from Dholpur and, according to one account, derive their name from the place. It was not, however, of any importance till the beginning of the Mughal Empire. As already mentioned in the history of the district, it was at Sikri that Babar pitched his camp in 1527 on his way to attack the confederate Afghan and Hindu chieftains, whom he utterly defeated at Khanwah, ten miles distant in Bharatpur territory. It has been suggested that it was on account of this victory that the place obtained its name of Fatehpur, but there seems to be no doubt that the appellation was given to it by Akbar after his victories in Gujarat. The place derived its importance from the fact that a celebrated Musalman saint named Sheikh Salim Chishti took up his residence here in a cave on the top of the hill. The fame of the holy man had gone abroad before Akbar's accession, for we learn that a visit was paid to him by Adil Khan, the elder brother of Islam Shah. Many years after, in 1569, when Akbar was returning from his campaign against the rebellious Uzbak nobles, he halted at Sikri, and there paid his respects to Sheikh Salim, whose prayers he besought on behalf of himself, as he was still childless. At the suggestion of the saint, he sent his wife to reside at Sikri, where in the following year prince Salim, afterwards known as Jahangir, was born. This event induced Akbar to found a new city on the spot—a resolution which he carried out on his return from the south Fatehpur Sikri continued to be the royal residence till Akbar's departure for Lahore and the Punjab, but from his return till his death in 1605 he appears to have made Agra his headquarters and the new city was practically deserted. In the early years of Jahangir's reign it was described by the traveller Finch as "ruinate, lying like a waste desert, and very dangerous to pass through at night." This account was confirmed by De Laet, who wrote about 1630. 'the wall remains to the present day, but the city is almost destroyed; its houses tumbled down, and the soil turned into fields and gardens." Fatehpur Sikri occasionally figures in the subsequent history of the district. It was here that Muhammad Shah resided for a short time after his accession in 1720 before the murder of the great Barha

Saiyid, Husain Ali Khan, in the emperor's camp. Under the Jats and Marathas the place was the headquarters of a tahsil, and this arrangement was maintained after the British conquest till 1850, when the town was abandoned on account of its unhealthiness. In 1857 the mutineers held Fatehpur Sikri for a time, but were dislodged without difficulty.

The antiquities and architecture of Fatehpur Sikri have been exhaustively described by the late Mr. E. W. Smith, to whose monumental work reference must be made for a fuller account.* Akbar's city, which includes the area occupied by the present town, is some six miles in circumference and is enclosed on three sides by high walls, faced with stone rubble and packed with coarse concrete. The walls are loopholed and on the inside are ramparts eight feet broad. The embattlements were raised six feet above the ramparts, which are about 32 feet in height from the present level of the Agra road. The fourth or north-western side of the city is open, and no wall was built here, protection being afforded by the great artificial lake formed by the dam built by Akbar across the valley between the Fatehpur Sikri and Bandrauli ranges of hills. The walls are pierced by nine gateways, those on the north-east being known as the Dehli gate, between the villages of Sikri and Nagar, the Lal gate, the Agra gate on the main road, and the Birbal gate in the eastern angle; on the south-east are the Chandanpal and Gwalior gates; and on the south-west the Tehra gate, through which passes the road to Nasirabad, the Chor gate on the summit of the hill, and the Ajmer gate on the western slope. These gateways closely resemble one another in design, being flanked by massive stone semi-circular bastions loopholed on the top and much wider at the base than at the summit, the style being very similar to those flanking the entrance to the fort at Jaunpur. The Agra gate, which may be taken as a typical example, is 51 feet in height on the outer and 40 feet on the inner side; in depth 40 feet, and in breadth 40 feet on the outside between the bastions and 47½ feet on the inside. The central archway, which is faced with red sandstone, leads into a chamber 25 feet square covered by a dome, while on either side are deep recesses raised above the ground and roofed by semi-

Wa gat

* The Moghul Architecture of Fatehpur Sikri (four volumes).

domes coated with stucco. The roof is reached from the ground by two staircases, one on either side, and from it narrow flights of steps lead to the battlements.

Baradari.

From the Agra gate the main road runs in a south-westerly direction along the foot of the hill, through the modern town and out at the Tehra gate. A short distance from its entry within the walls, a second road takes off to the right and leads up the slope of the hill to the palaces and other buildings of Akbar. On the inside of the gate to the right is a large court surrounded by a dilapidated cloister, which was probably used as a *sarai* or barracks. Beyond this the road was flanked on either side by the bazar, which has now disappeared. On the hill to the right is a *baradari*, which appears to have been a nobleman's residence, and consists of a central room, 22½ feet by 15¼ feet, surrounded by a broad verandah 10½ feet in depth On the north and south sides is an arched doorway and on the east and west are three flat-topped doorways, over each of which is an arched window. A staircase on the north-east corner leads to the roof, and below are several domed vaults of masonry and brick, lighted by circular windows in the top of the roof. The whole building is ornamented with carving, and the lower part of the exterior walls are inlaid with buff-coloured stone in geometrical patterns. Close by are a few whitewashed tombs held in great sanctity by the inhabitants. The first building encountered on the road is the *naubat-khana* or the place set apart for the court musicians. This is built in the form of a square, measuring 155 feet on the outside and 115 feet on the inside. Within is a court which was surrounded by low chambers and in the centre of each side is a large gateway. That on the north has three archways surmounted by a long gallery, 57 feet by 20 feet, with a flat roof, above which rise two domed kiosques supported on four slender stone shafts. The southern gateway is much lower and has no room above it, consisting merely of a single central arch. The gates on the east and west are of a different pattern, the Hindu brackets being used in place of the Muhammadan arches. It is possible that roadways passed through them, but no trace of these remains.

Naubat-khana.

Mint.

From the *naubat-khana* the road continues up the hill, on the summit of which stand the splendid buildings of the palace

itself. The first of these is the mint or *taksal*, a large quadrangular building surrounded by a courtyard, some 283 feet by 263 feet, with low cloisters, 16½ feet in height and 49 in width, on all sides, though considerable portions have entirely disappeared, especially on the north and east. These cloisters are open towards the quadrangle and additional light is obtained from small arched windows in the exterior walls. As the building now stands, it is impossible to say what it was used for; but tradition points to it as the mint, and we know that coins were struck at Fatehpur Sikri during the reign of Akbar and the first few years of that of Jahangir, up to 1016 H. On the opposite side of the road is a building known as the treasury, a quadrangle, 62 by 66½ feet, enclosed on the east and south sides by rooms, while evidence is not wanting to prove that originally the other sides contained similar chambers. On the east side are four rooms and on the south two, sheltered by a verandah with a vaulted roof. The outer walls were covered with sand stone and the ceiling is made of stone slabs, while the walls of the rooms are divided up into arched recesses decorated with plaster in raised patterns of much beauty. It is douftful whether the building was in reality a treasury; but as in the case of the mint it is only possible to rely on tradition.

Treasur

From this point the road passes into the great quadrangle of the Diwan-i-ám or hall of public audience, which forms the outermost building of the palace. The great court, which measures 368½ feet from north to south by 181 feet from east to west, is enclosed by cloisters, raised above the level of the quadrangle and divided by square stone columns into 111 bays. They are enclosed on the outside by a rubble wall, pierced by gateways on the south and on the north-west angle. The Diwan-i-ám itself stands in the centre of the western side and consists of a raised chamber, 23½ by 15 feet, surrounded by a verandah 10 feet wide. The eastern portion of this verandah is divided into three parts by two beautiful screens of red sandstone pierced in fine geometrical patterns, and in the centre was the emperor's judgment-seat, approached from the hall behind. The latter has a flat roof and the panelled walls and ceiling were originally decorated with colours.

Diwan-i ám.

Baths. Outside the quadrangle, against the south-west corner and adjoining the palace buildings to the west, is a large *hammam* or Turkish bath, supposed to be that of the Turkish Sultana. The outside of this building is severe and unadorned, but within are eight chambers of different sizes, the walls of which are covered with plaster and ornamented with geometrical patterns in colours. The building is still in a state of disrepair, but the earthenware pipes as well as the flues and heating appliances are still to be seen, the arrangement being very similar to that of a Roman bath. In the ravine below to the south-east are some buildings in rough masonry, said to have been the dwelling-houses of the *hakims* or physicians, stretching in an easterly direction towards the treasury. None of these call for any comment save the house nearest the treasury, the interior of which is elaborately ornamented with rich designs in plaster. Adjoining these buildings is a large stone tank and below this is another set of baths, generally known as those of the *hakims*, but on account of their size and grandeur probably used by the emperor himself. This block of buildings, which on the outside are constructed of coarse rubble masonry, measures 95 feet by 83 feet, with an open court bounded by arches and vaults on the south side. The baths contain 13 domed chambers of varying size and decorated throughout with the most elaborate patterns in plaster, the designs comprising some of the finest specimens of the kind to be seen in India. The water for the baths was obtained from a great well sunk in the solid rock and encircled by domed chambers and galleries in stone. There are many other such *baolis* or reservoirs to be seen in and around the palace buildings, and several baths of a similar description, though much smaller.

Diwan-i-khas. At the back, or to the west of, the Diwan-i-ám lies an extensive range of buildings including the Khas Mahal or private apartments to the left and the Diwan-i-khas or hall of private audience to the right, standing within a great quadrangle some 756 feet from north to east and 272 feet from east to west. In the centre of the east side, next to the Diwan-i-khas, is an open space said to be the garden of the Turkish Sultana. This was formerly bounded on the west by a wall, beyond which is the paved quadrangle in front of the Diwan-i-khas. In this court is

a *pachisi* board laid out in black and white squares in the red sandstone pavement, where according to tradition the game was played with living pieces, the emperor occupying the raised stone seat in the centre. The Diwan-i-khas, which stands in the middle of the northern side of the great court, appears from the outside a two-storeyed building, the roof of which is crowned at the four corners with domed cupolas standing on four pillars. It is surrounded by a balcony resting on carved brackets of Hindu pattern and enclosed with a low balustrade of pierced stone-work; above this are the wide over-hanging eaves of the building in plain red sandstone. On entering, the Diwan-i-khas is found to consist of a single room open from floor to roof. Rising from the centre of the tesselated pavement and reaching as high as the level of the upper windows, of which there are three on each side, is a large octagonal column surmounted by an enormous circular capital, from the top of which broad beams radiate to the four corners of the building, giving access to the gallery which runs all round. This circular space at the top of the capital, as well as the passages and gallery, is fenced with a balustrade of open screen work. Tradition asserts that Akbar's throne stood in the circular space and that the four corners were assigned to his ministers; but it seems possible that the building represents the Ibadat-khana, completed in 1575, in which men of learning used to assemble for the purposes of discussion, the place being mainly of interest in connection with Akbar's secession from Islam and the attempted promulgation of his new religion. The windows on the ground floor are filled in with stone lattice work in geometrical patterns, as also are the small windows in the corners above. The chamber has a carved roof divided up into panels by flat projecting rims, and from the middle or central panel drops a very effective pendent.

Astrologer's seat.

Near the Diwan-i-khas in the north-west corner of the *pachisi* court is a small *chhattri* in the style of architecture employed largely by the Jains and known as the astrologer's seat, being set apart by Akbar for the exclusive use of a Hindu Jogi. It is a square building, measuring 9¾ feet each way, and at each corner is a shaft connected at the top by a stone lintel and supporting a ribbed cupola above. The pillars form the chief

feature of the building on account of the curious serpentine struts which issue from the mouths of monsters carved on the two inner sides of each shaft and meet below the centre of the lintels. These struts are elaborately carved, as also are the capitals and brackets.

Ankh-michauli

At the back of the astrologer's seat and to the west of the Diwan-i-khas is a building composed of three rooms, that in the centre being 16¾ feet by 23 feet, while those at the sides stand at right angles to it and are of corresponding size. It is entered on the east, where two staircases lead to the roof. The latter is flat and supported on carved struts resting on moulded corbels projecting from the walls. The different panels are ornamented by beautiful carved bosses in high relief. The building is erected over extensive vaults and was probably used as a treasury, although it is popularly known as the Ankh-michauli or the place where Akbar played hide-and-seek with the ladies of the court. This is most improbable, as the building stands beyond the *zanana* quarters. On the west and north side is a double-storeyed stone gallery connected by a staircase with the roadway below leading to the villages of Nagar and Sikri, and on the west side there was formerly a large building, the only remaining portion of which collapsed in 1892.

Khas mahal.

On the opposite or south side of the *puchisi* court are the buildings of the Khas Mahal. This consists of an oblong court 211 by 153 feet, enclosed by wide and spacious cloisters, two residences and a school. The last is known as the girls' school and stands at the north-west corner, almost opposite the Diwan-i-khas. It is a low unpretentious building raised above the level of the pavement on square stone pillars, and consists of a room 23 by 13½ feet with a verandah on the north side, together with a class room 8 feet by 14 feet. Projecting on the north and east side is a large platform, carried, like the school, on stone columns ranged into aisles. These were formerly enclosed by screens, so that the Khas Mahal was entirely shut off from the large court to the north.

Turkish Sultana's house.

In the north-east angle of the Khas Mahal, adjoining the girls' school, is a building known as the house of the Turkish Sultana, a small chamber surrounded by a verandah, built in red

sandstone and measuring 18¾ feet square. Additional rooms were originally obtained by dividing up the verandah with screens, which have since been removed. Although so small, the building is one of the most beautiful in Fatehpur Sikri, the whole of it being covered from top to bottom both inside and out with the most elaborate carving, even the roof being ornamented so as to resemble tiling. The panels within are carved so as to represent jungle scenes, trees, birds and animals, but the latter are greatly mutilated, owing, it is said, to the bigotry of Aurangzeb. A staircase leads from the east verandah down to the baths, already described, through the garden which lies at the back of the Diwan-i-ám, the roof of which is accessible by means of a staircase at the south end. Beyond tradition, there is no authority for the statement that Akbar had a Turkish wife, and the origin of the story remains as great a mystery as that concerning the Christian wife of the same monarch.

Khwab gah.

In the centre of the court is a large tank 95½ feet square, with steps leading down to the water and in the middle is a stone platform crowned by a raised seat to which access is gained by four causeways supported on square stone shafts with bracket capitals, leading from the flagged pavement of the courtyard. The south side of the latter consists of a range of buildings surmounted by the Khwabgah, a small chamber to which tradition refers as Akbar's bedroom. The room on the east measures 27 feet by 17 feet and its walls were decorated in colour, remains of which are still to be seen. Behind this is another larger chamber said to have been the residence of a Hindu priest, and in the west wall is a doorway now blocked up, leading into the courtyard in front of the record chamber. In the upper storey is the private apartment of the emperor, a small room measuring about 14 feet square and surrounded by a verandah covered by a stone roof and supported by lintels upheld by moulded brackets springing from square shafts. In each side of the room is a door with a window above, closed on the outside by pierced stone screens. The stone wainscotting of the interior is divided into eight panels, in each of which is a painting, but unfortunately only two remain, and these are in a damaged state. The rest of the room is decorated with frescoes, which have been

described in detail by Mr. Smith, while over the doors are Persian inscriptions in honour of Akbar.

Record chamber.

To the south of the Khwabgah is a large open court, enclosed on the north and partially on the south side by cloisters. The wall of the east face still remains, although in a broken condition, and beyond it are some small disused and unimportant buildings which have fallen in decay. The west side is now open, but there is ample evidence to prove that it was formerly enclosed In the centre of the south side stands a building known as the record chamber of Daftar-khana. This consists of a single room 28½ feet in width by 44½ in length, standing on a platform three feet above the ground and surrounded by a verandah, the roof of which is upheld by double pillars of a somewhat later style than those usually found at Fatehpur Sikri. Above the capitals are carved brackets supporting beams on which the wide drip-stones rest, and above the latter is a carved parapet with a row of stone rings used apparently for the supports of an awning. The building is entered by three doors on the north and one at the east and west, while on the south are three windows, that in the centre opening on to a graceful balcony overlooking the sloping country to the south. Above the doorways are arched windows filled in with fine tracery in red sandstone. The building was for several years used as a rest-house for travellers, and on this account part of the verandah was enclosed, but the practice has been discontinued.

Hospital.

Separating the block of buildings which has just been described from the second great range consisting of Mariam's house, the *Panch Mahal and others*, is a stone wall, pierced by several doorways. That on the north leads from the corner of the *pachisi* court, close to the astrologer's seat, into the hospital, a low stone building occupying the northern side of a quadrangle measuring 127 feet by 108 feet. This had a gabled roof and was divided by stone partitions into twelve separate wards, each 14 by 9½ feet, of which three or four are still standing; while on the south side was a spacious verandah 11 feet in width and covered by a flat roof supported on stone lintels over square stone piers. This roof resembles that of the verandah of the Turkish Sultana's

house, being constructed of solid slabs beautifully carved in panels on the inside and worked in imitation of tiling without. The interior walls were thickly plastered and adorned with colours.

Panch Mahal

The courtyard is enclosed on the west by a wall, in which is a wide and high gateway, flanked on one side by a double-storeyed chamber and leading into an open court containing the latrines. On the south side of the hospital quadrangle and overlooking the *pachisi* court is the remarkable building known as the Panch Mahal, or five-storeyed pavilion. This was probably used by the emperor as a pleasure resort or else by the ladies and children of the court. The peculiar feature of the structure, which in design resembles a Buddhist *vihara*, is that each storey is smaller than that upon which it stands. The ground floor measures 58 by 72 feet and consists of a pillared hall, the roof being supported on 84 columns of Hindu design. The first floor contains 65 columns; the second 20; the third 12; and the fourth or topmost floor has only four, supporting a small domed kiosque. The ground floor was originally divided up into a series of small chambers by means of stone screens between the columns; but only two fragments remain. The other floors are similarly open, but were at one time enclosed in the same fashion, and each is surrounded by a low parapet, those on the first and fourth floor having originally consisted of open stone-work, which has lately been replaced. At the south-east angle of the building is a door leading into the Khas Mahal, with a flight of steps descended to the *pachisi* court, which was originally screened from this building and the private apartments. The Panch Mahal is decorated throughout with carving, that of the stone pillars on the first floor being specially noticeable.

Mariam's house

To the south of the Panch Mahal and of the court which faces it on the west is another large enclosure containing the Sonahra Makan or Mariam's house, said to have been the residence of Akbar's wife who is buried at Sikandra. The popular tradition states that she was a Portuguese Christian, but the story is undoubtedly a fable and is probably derived from her title of Mariam-uz-zamani, the lady having been in reality a Hindu and

the sister of Raja Bhagwan Das. The house, which stands upon a platform, is compact and consists of an oblong block measuring 60 by 48½ feet, surrounded on three sides by a verandah. In the centre is a large room running north and south, and at the south end are three smaller rooms at right angles to it; over the latter are three others, from which a steep staircase leads to the flat roof, surmounted at the northern end by a pavilion carried on eight square stone shafts. The pillars of the verandah are also square and from them spring the carved brackets supporting the roof and the wide dripstone. The walls of this house, both inside and out, were richly painted with frescoes said to represent the events of the *Shah-nama* of Firdausi, though some of them have been considered to be of Christian origin and to depict the Annunciation and the Fall in the garden of Eden;—a supposition which is possibly the true source of the story of a Christian wife. Unfortunately these interesting paintings, which within the last half century were in fair preservation, so that the house still deserved its name of Sonahra Makan, have been most shamefully treated, as the walls have received several coats of whitewash, the subsequent attempts at cleaning having removed the frescoes as well, so that only traces now remain. At the north-west corner of the quadrangle in which the house stands is a gateway leading past a guard-house into a court formerly enclosed within walls of rubble and known as Mariam's garden. This garden was stone paved throughout and divided into borders by shallow water courses, one of which ran from north to south, and descending beneath a stone pavilion emptied itself into a little fish-tank, excavated by Mr. Smith. To the north of this was another enclosed garden, the eastern wall of which flanked the hospital quadrangle. In the south-east corner of Mariam's garden is a bath-house, a building 26 feet square, with three pairs of stone pillars on each side supporting the roof.

Jodh Bai's palace

The south-western portion of the quadrangle containing Mariam's house is formed by the wall of a great enclosure comprising the palace known as that of Jodh Bai, one of the oldest buildings in the city. It apparently formed the residence of the greater portion of the *zanana*, and as far as can be ascertained had nothing whatever to do with Jodh Bai, who was the wife of

Jahangir. The building consists of a rectangular block entered on the east through a court to which a cloister, not long ago demolished, led from the Khwabgah. On the left of the entrance is a small structure which serves the purpose of a guard-house. The gateway projects in advance of the main wall and consists of a large central arch, with small arched recesses on either side, over each of which is a square balcony upheld by four solid stone brackets, with slender stone shafts at the corners supporting the roof, the balustrades of the balcony being of beautiful open stone-work. The palace itself consists of a range of buildings round a great paved court, measuring 179 by 162 feet. In the centre of each side is a two-storyed block connected with the domed rooms at the angles by corridors, above which runs an open promenade. The angle rooms in the upper storey are lighted by windows opening on to hooded balconies in th exterior wall, and the cemented domes are ornamented with large rosettes in stucco, most beautifully and intricately carved. The building on the east side comprises the entrance gateway, as already mentioned, that immediately opposite to it was, according to tradition, used as a chapel, while those on the north and south side of the court apparently served as reception-rooms. Over the gateway are two small rooms looking out on to the balconies, and above the chapel is a single room with a row of columns down the centre. Surrounding the north and south blocks are long chambers, 36½ by 10½ feet, covered by wagon-shaped stone roofs, and between them and the ground floor apartments is an intermediate floor, that on the north side being the supposed dining-room of Akbar. A doorway from it leads into a large apartment on the north, enclosed by open screens and known as the Hawa Mahal or wind-palace, which overlooks Mariam's garden. Around the outside are square columns ranged in double rows, the spaces between them on the ground floor being open, but above they are filled in with beautiful lattice work in red sandstone; on the north-east and north-west corner of this building are domed kiosques. At the east and west ends of the dining-room is a staircase, that on the west connected with a viaduct supported on pointed arches and surmounted by kiosques, leading past Maziam's garden towards the Hathipol gate of the

palace. Jutting out from the south external wall of the Jodh Bai Mahal is a structure measuring 121 by 35 feet and containing the private baths of the palace. These are approached by means of two narrow passages on either side of the main south block, opening into yards, between which were the baths in domed apartments coated with coloured stucco. The whole of the interior of this palace is decorated with beautiful stone carving, very similar in character to that seen in the Jahangiri Mahal at Agra. It suffered greatly by being used for many years as the tahsil, which was removed from Fatehpur Sikri to Kiraoli in 1850, but the damage done has been as far as possible repaired. The character of the ornamentation and architecture is essentially Hindu, a notable example of this being seen in the bell and chain freely carved upon the pillars. Another peculiar feature of the palace is the gabled roof of the central blocks on the north and south, which is overlaid with bright blue enamelled tiles, the roofs of the other buildings being flat

Stables.

Abutting on the west wall of Jodh Bai's palace are the camel stables, a range of buildings measuring 220 by 25 feet and divided into 17 bays in length by three in width by a range of perfectly plain stone piers supporting a flat roof. They are entered on the south end by a roadway branching off that leading to the Jami Masjid, and are only lighted by very small openings in the roof, which is 12½ feet above the ground. Beyond these on the west are the horse stables, which occupy an oblong area, 298 by 124½ feet, and are ranged round three sides of an open yard, 278 by 80 feet, the fourth or the north side being closed by a high wall. These stables are divided into 55 large compartments by massive stone pillars with moulded capitals and heavy brackets supporting stone beams carrying the roof, they provide accommodation for 110 horses, each bay being separated from the next by stone screens, which have now disappeared, and containing two stone mangers in the shape of recesses in the wall, the animals being secured by head-ropes attached to stone rings on either side of the manger and by heel-ropes fastening to holes made in the side of the pillars along the front of the stable. The main entrance is in the south-east corner, while there is another small door in the west wall.

Birbal house.

To the north of the stable and opposite the north-west angle of the Jodh Bai Mahal is the magnificent building known as Birbal's house. According to tradition, this was erected as a house for his daughter in 1571 by Raja Birbal, Akbar's poet laureate and general, who was constantly in attendance on the emperor during his residence at Fatehpur Sikri. The house stands in a large quadrangle, in the north-west coner of which is a small detached building, which, from a rudely cut inscription on one of the pillars, appears to have been a private hospital. The house stands upon a spacious platform of concrete carried on pillars and flat arches of rough masonry. It is two-storeyed and consists of four rooms, each 16 feet square, and two entrance porches on the ground floor; and two square chambers on the upper floor occupying opposite corners of the building and covered with domes. The remainder of the roof forms two terraces originally enclosed by screens. The architecture is a blend of the Hindu and Muhammadan styles, and the exterior façade as well as the interior walls are most minutely and elaborately carved, this being the richest and most characteristic of all Akbar's buildings in Fatehpur Sikri.

Nagin Masji[d]

To the west of the viaduct which runs along the west side of Mariam's garden, and close to the northern wall of the court of Birbal's house, is a small mosque known as the Nagina Masjid and set apart for the ladies of the court. It is approached from one of the pointed archways of the viaduct, which were formerly filled in with screens, and stands in a flagged court 43 by 53 feet, now open on the south side. The mosque is divided into two aisles by three in breadth by slender sandstone pillars connected by pointed arches and in some cases carved with floral ornaments; while to the north is a porch overlooking the road way to the Hathipol. On the west of the mosque and by the side of the road is an almonry of little architectural importance.

Hath

The road leads through the viaduct past some remains of buildings on the left, facing Birbal's house, and opposite them are the water-works, a range of buildings on the top of which is a tank, whence the water was distributed to the different parts of the palace by means of conduits which are still traceable. The road then turns to the right towards the Hathipól or elephant

gate, so called from the fact that two colossal elephants, on a pedestal 12½ feet high, flank the spandrils of the outer archway, their trunks interlacing over the keystone of the arch. They were originally 13 feet high and were built up of blocks of hewn stone, fragments of which still strew the ground, having lain there since their mutilation by Aurangzeb. The gateway measures 48 by 37 feet, and in height it is 49 feet on the west and 29 feet on the east or inner side. The road, which is paved with rough uneven stones, passes through an archway about 11 feet high with guard-rooms on either side, the central portion being covered by a ribbed dome, over which is a flat cemented roof, to which access is gained by narrow staircases. Upon the outer or western side is a terrace 48 feet long, surmounted by an oblong pavilion ten feet wide, and it seems probable that this was connected by means of a covered way by Birbal's house and the palace of Jodh Bai. Besides the staircases of each side of the archway, there is another leading to an adjacent building known as the Kabutar-khana or pigeon-house, a structure of rough masonry, about 48 feet square, with walls ten feet thick. The building is roofed by a dome and was probably used as a magazine, its present name being derived from the holes with which the walls are freely pierced. Ajoining this is the Sangin Burj, a great bastion, said to be the commencement of the fortifications planned by Akbar, but never completed owing to the advice of Salim Chishti. This tower, which is connected on the north-east side with the Hathipol by a gallery, is shaped like an irregular octagon, in the centre is a single room surrounded by six smaller ones, with a verandah on the south side. It is faced with wrought sandstone, and the roof is surrounded by battlements with hooded machicolations. From the Hathipol the road descends rapidly past a large enclosure on the left known as the Karwan Sarai and built of red sandstone coated with plaster. It is now in a very dilapidated condition and consists of an extensive court, 271 by 341 feet, surrounded by small flat-roofed chambers with a verandah in front. It is entered by a fine two-storeyed gateway in the centre of the west wall, the roof of the archway being very richly ornamented with delicate cut plaster work, as good as any to be seen in the city. On the east side of the Sarai,

and adjoining the Sangin Burj, is a double-storeyed range of buildings, now partly in ruins, measuring about 350 by 50 feet. It is divided into numerous compartments, and those on the lower floor were used as horse stables, the animals being led up the inclined roadway on the outside from the Hathipol and through an archway that has now disappeared on to the roof of the Sarai and thence into the stalls. Above the upper storey at the south-western end is a long dilapidated house, said to have been occupied by the *darogha* in charge of the stables.

Hiran Minar

Opposite the north corner of the Sarai is a curious building known as the Hiran Minar, a tower standing on a stone platform 72 feet square and 10 feet high, approached on the north and east sides by double flight of steps. In the centre is a smaller octagonal platform four feet high and 38 feet in diameter, and from this the tower rises to a height of 66 feet. For the first 13 feet it is octagonal and above this, for a distance of 27¾ feet, it is circular, tapering towards the top, where it is crowed by a huge capital surrounded by a perforated stone railing enclosing a gallery, reached from below by an interior spiral staircase. Above the gallery is an octagonal lantern 9½ feet in diameter and covered by a dome: the sides are now open, but they were originally enclosed by screens of stone tracery. The circular portion of the tower is studded with imitation elephants' tusks in stone, which gives the whole a most remarkable appearance. According to tradition the tower marks the spot where Akbar's favourite elephant was buried, and from it Akbar used to fire at game driven up for the purpose by beaters. This may have been so, but it seems more probable that it was used by the ladies of the court for witnessing the tournaments which are supposed to have taken place near the spot, and that it was connected with the place by a covered way, the latter being a continuation of the viaduct leading past Mariam's garden.

Jami Masjid

Returning to the summit of the hill, the eye encounters, on the south-west of the palace and its adjoining buildings, a vast enclosure containing the great mosque and the matchless shrine of Sheikh Salim Chishti, the patron saint of Fatehpur Sikri. The mosque stands on rugged and precipitious ground, and the enclosure measures 542 feet from east to west and 438 feet from north

to south, exclusive of the bastions at the angles. In the centre is a grand paved courtyard, 360 by 439 feet, surrounded on three sides by spacious cloisters 38½ feet in depth, while on the west is the *liwan* or sanctuary, 288 feet in length and 65 feet deep. The mosque is said to be copied from one at Mecca and is one of the most splendid buildings of the kind in India; it was built in 1571, according to a chronogram over the main arch. The cloisters are 28 feet in height and are divided into numerous cells, with an open verandah in front, 23 feet wide, and are protected from the sun and rain by the deep dripstone which runs along the top of the verandah and is supported by heavy brackets above the piers. Along the flat roof, which forms a promenade round the whole quadrangle runs a narrow parapet with a succession of small domed kiosques above each pier, each supported on four slender pillars. The mosque proper is divided into three portions, a square central domed chamber 40½ feet in diameter, with a long pillared hall, 95 by 62½ feet, on either side. At the ends is a set of five chambers, above which are *zanana* galleries reached by staircases in the bastions of the outer angles. The side halls are again divided into three parts, a chapel being in the middle and an aisle of three bays formed by rows of stately pillars of Hindu type on either side, while in front of the chapel is an ambulatory of equal height with the aisles. The side chapels and the central chamber are crowned by domes, that of the latter being almost concealed behind the grand portal, an archway towering 70 feet to the top of the embattled parapet, with a row of five kiosques above. This archway is deeply recessed and ceiled with a semi-dome, decorated with floral paintings. The outer frame of the arch is adorned with bands of marble tracery. The same form of decoration is to be found in profusion in the interior, in addition to carving and mural painting. The ornamentation has been carried to the furthest possible extent, hardly a square inch of the interior being left undecorated. The whole length of the west wall is cut up by rich arched *mihrabs* enclosed by broad red sandstone borders inlaid with *kashani* work, and the spandrils are in many instances enriched with colour.

Buland Darwaza.

Splendid as is the mosque, it is surpassed in grandeur by the towering gateway in the southern side of the great quadrangle,

nor can it compare in beauty with the matchless tomb of Sheikh Salim on the opposite side. The former is known as the Buland Darwaza, fitly named from its stupendous height, which renders it the most conspicuous building in the whole city. It is one of the latest of Akbar's structures, having been erected in 1601 to commemorate the emperor's victory over southern India, and this fact is recorded in a long inscription in bold Arabic chracters on the east of the central archway. It is possible, however, that the inscription is later than the structure itself and that Akbar built the gate several years earlier. The Buland Darwaza is the highest and greatest gateway in all India and ranks among the biggest in the world, while the rising ground on which it stands adds considerably to the effect of its magistic proportions. The height from the pavement in front of the entrance to the top of one of the finials surmounting the gate is 134 feet, while from the pavement to the roadway below is another 42 feet. The top is reached by two flights of steep stone steps on the north-east and north-west sides of the gate. The front or outer face overlooking the city is built in the form of a semi-octagonal bay, projecting some 43 feet beyond the south wall of the mosque quadrangle, while the front is 86 feet across and the two sides 31 feet. Behind the great central arch is an embowed portico of semi-octagonal shape, roofed by a half-dome. In it there are three entrances, the largest in the centre being known as the horse-shoe gate, owing to the number of iron horse shoes affixed to the outside of the great *shishum*-wood doors. Some of these are beautifully chased, and according to tradition there were others in silver, which have probably been stolen from time to time. Among them are to be seen shoes of other animals, such as donkeys and bullocks. These have been put up by the peasants for luck, in the belief that the recovery of a sick animal will be thus secured through the intercession of Sheikh Salim. The frames of the arches are decorated throughout with inlaid marble, which is continued in board bands up to the dome. Above the entrance runs an open arcade or gallery with square pillars and arches in the Hindu style. Above this there is a third storey on either side, with a large arch deeply recessed. The gateway is crowned by a row of 13 small dome kiosques and behind these are three large

pavilions, that in the center being square and those on the sides octagonal. Above each of the receding angles are two similar cupolas, at lower level. The back of the Buland Darwaza is square in plan and projects 15 feet from the face of the cloisters of the quadrangle. It is built (in three stages, the lowest being 59½ feet high and covering the great three-chambered vestibule behind the portico. Above this rises the main wall of the gate, while the third stage is the roof of the portico bearing the three large pavilions already mentioned. Around the portico of the lowest stage runs a row of small kiosques similar to those above the cloisters of the quadrangle, but with this exception the back elevation of the gateway is severe to a degree, and this plainness combined with the lack of proportion produces an effect which is far from pleasing and has even been described as an eyesore.

King's gate.

Outside the Buland Darwaza and a short distance to the west, is a huge octagonal *baoli* or well some 33 feet in diameter and approached by two flights of stone steps leading down to an archway, the floor of which is on a level with the water. On the opposite side of the gate is an open court, which calls for no special attention. On the east side of the great quadrangle of the mosque is another very fine gateway, but completely eclisped by the Buland Darwaza. This is known as the Badshahi Darwaza or the king's gate, for through it Akbar passed daily on his way from the Khwabgah to the Jami Masjid. It is approached by a brood flight of steps, above which the gateway rises to a height of 43½ feet, exclusive of the domed hexagonal pavilions which crown the roof. On the outside the gateway is half-hexagonal in shape, with a central doorway under the main arch and above it a small window lighting a gallery which surrounds the dome over the vestibule. The exterior sides of the porch are divided into two storeys with deep arched recesses in each. Over these recesses are square panels of raised geometrical tracery surrounded by narrow bands of inlaid ornament in red sandstone and white marble ; similar decoration is employed on the framing of the outer arch. The western front of the gateway, facing the courtyard, is of a totally different character, being square in plan, with a high red sandstone archway in the centre, the architrave and the abutments being flat and inlaid with white marble.

Salim Chish tomb.

Within the quadrangle and opposite to the Buland Darwaza is the marble mausoleum of Sheikh Salim Chisti, one of the most renowned buildings in northern India. It is built on an inlaid marble platform three feet high, measuring 48 feet each way; from this a portico projects on the south side, approached by a broad flight of marble steps from the pavement. The tomb is surrounded by a verandah 12½ feet high, enclosed by screens of white marble pierced in various geometrical patterns. Within is the cenotaph chamber, measuring 16½ feet on the inside, the walls being eight feet thick. The chamber is lighted by a window on the north, east, and west sides, and in the center stands the cenotaph, the real tomb being beneath it in the crypt, the entrance to which was blocked up some years ago and no traces of it are now visible. The building is surmounted by a red sandstone dome, covered on the outside with marble and supported on arched pendentives thrown across the upper angles of the room. For a height of 3¾ feet the interior walls are lined with white marble, and above this they are of red sandstone finished off in cement, polished to imitate marble, while the under side of the cupola itself is unadorned, being compelctely hidden by a rich cloth covering suspended from the arches. The cenotaph is protected by a large wooden canopy or baldachino inlaid with mother-of-pearl set in beautiful geometrical designs and bound at the corners and sides with copper. The floor of the chamber is inlaid with marble mosaic of different colours, and the walls are covered with beautiful floral paintings, which were unfortunately restored in 1836 with an insufficient regard for the original. The building and its decorations have been fully described by Mr. Smith, to whose works reference must be made for a more detailed account. The pillars of the porch and verandah are very remarkable, as from them project marble struts of a curious design in the shape of the letter S, supporting the beams which carry the marble dripstones. The shrine is still held in intense veneration, by Musalmans and Hindus alike, and pilgrims come hither from all parts of India. The bars of the marble screen that surround the tomb are hung with numerous small pieces of cloth or thread, placed as votive offerings by those who are childless and desire the saint's intercession. According to the

custodian, the practice is not unknown among the European visitors.

Islam Khan's tomb.

It appears from an inscription on the inner wall of the door on the tomb that Sheikh Salim died in 1571. He had several children, and many of his descendants rose to high positions in the imperial service. One of his sons was the infant who, according to the story, gave his life to save that of Akbar's child, a tale which has been considered by some to have been invented to conceal the fact that Jahangir was in reality but a supposititious son of Akbar. The infant's tomb is shown outside the great mosque to the west, but those of the other descendants of Sheikh Salim are within the quadrangle. The chief is that of his grandson, Islam Khan, who married Ladli Begam, the sister of Abul Fazl, and was governor of Bengal, where he died in 1022 H. His body was brought to Fatehpur Sikri and interred in a spacious mausoleum, a few paces to the east of that containing the remains of Salim Chishti. The building is constructed exclusively of red sandstone and measures about 45 feet square; it is surrounded by a spacious verandah about 15 feet in width, filled in by screens of red sandstone, except in the case of the five bays to the south. The chamber containing Islam Khan's tomb is square on the outside, but octagonal within, and surmounted by a dome. His tomb, above which rises a wooden canopy decorated with geometrical devices and flowers in gold and colours, is in the north-west angle, and around it are 32 other tombs of male members of the family. In the east verandah also there are numerous tombs of his male decendants, and the west is divided by screens into a series of burial chambers. The female members of the family had a separate vault allotted to them, on the north side and without the tomb, while the pavement around the mausoleum is also studded with grave-stones. Between the tombs of Islam Khan and Salim Chishti, and resembling a third or northern gateway to the quadrangle, is the Zanana Rauza, consisting of two large oblong chambers running parallel with the outer walls and separated by a partition. They are covered by an arched and ribbed roof and are full of sarcophagi, all in stone or marble, with the remarkable exception of one in wood, and marking the tombs of some of the female

representatives of the Chishti family. The main archway is decorated in a similar fashion to that of the king's gate, while the architraves of the entrance doorway are inlaid with encaustic tiling in blue, which gives a very pleasing effect in contrast with the red sandstone.

Fai hou

Abutting on the north-west side of the mosque are the houses of the famous brothers, Faizi and Abul Fazl, the poet and historian of Akbar's court and among his most intimate friends. The houses, for many years used as a school, stand within a few feet of each other within a walled enclosure, and are built of red sandstone, in a style very similar to that seen in other domestic buildings. The mural paintings within have been almost obliterated by whitewash and soot, and the only ornamentation that remains is the stone carving on the pillars. To the north is a triangular building known as the Samusa Mahal, and in the same neighbourhood, between the great mosque and the Hathipol gate, are several baths and ruined residences, some of which well deserve a visit on account of the exquisite ornamental decoration in plaster on the walls and ceilings.

Stoı cutt mos

To the west of the Jami Masjid is the small mosque known as that of the stone-cutters, who are said to have built it for Sheikh Salim before the foundation of Akbar's city. It stands at the west end of an open court measuring 78 feet in length and 55 feet in width. At the north-east corner is a porch, at the north end of which is a stone, on which the saint sat when teaching. The porch opens on to the east side of the court, and on the south is an external staircase leading to some ruined rooms on the roof. The mosque itself is 55 by 22½ feet, and consists of an open pillared hall of nine bays in front and seven behind, the back bays at the north end being occupied by the cell which, according to tradition, conceals the cave in which Salim originally lived. The chamber is most jealously guarded, and none but Musalmans may enter. In the centre of the back wall is the pulpit, approached by five steps and enclosed by a railing of stone tracery. The most remarkable features of the building are the pillars of the outer arches, from which fantastic brackets in the shape of the letter S project outwards, supporting a plate on which run the deep sloping eaves. These brackets are coarsely

wrought in sandstone, and were afterwards imitated in marble for the saint's tomb. Near the mosque and to the south-west of the Jami Masjid is a ruinous palace, known as the Rang Mahal, containing the chamber in which Jahangir was born. This is a small undecorated room on the ground floor, and forms part of the residence of one of the saint's descendants. In the same palace is the Chillahgah, where Salim performed his penances, a room measuring 24 by 15½ feet, covered with a wagon-vaulted roof. Two stone beams cross the room, and tradition avers that the holy man used to hang from these for many hours daily while telling his beads. The roof is gabled, and the dripstone along the two sides is supported on brackets similar to those employed in the mosque.

The lake.

The stone-cutters' mosque stands on the rugged rock overlooking the low ground to the west of the city, which in Akbar's day was converted into a great lake, formed by a high embankment over which the road leads to Bharatpur near the villages of Nagar and Sikri. This embankment acted as a dam for the overflow waters of the Utangan, which were collected into a reservoir between the Fatehpur Sikri and Bandrauli ridges, some two miles wide and over six miles long. The water was raised from this to supply the city by means of a series of Persian wheels and tanks to the water-works mentioned above.

Other buildings.

In and around Fatehpur Sikri are many buildings which deserve the notice of the traveller, in addition to those already described. Such are the remains to be seen close to the viaduct on the Bharatpur road, near which is the domed tomb of Musa, an uncle of Salim Chishti. In the same vicinity are many other tombs, and in the village of Nagar is a very fine specimen of Mughal domestic architecture in the shape of the house occupied by the Kayasth *zamindars*, whose ancestors lived in it as long ago as the reign of Akbar. The building, which was completed less than a century ago, is constructed of red and white stone, and the whole front is a mass of rich *jali* work. Near the modern town of Fatehpur Sikri are many mosques and other remains of more or less interest, the most important of which are the mosque and tomb ascribed to Baha-ud-din, the overseer of the works, who died in Jahangir's reign. It stands at the foot

of the stone ridge close to the Tehra Darwaza in the south of the town. The mosque is of the usual pattern, but the archways in the north and south ends were filled with stone screens of a somewhat unusual design; only one of which is still intact. The tomb is fenced by an open stone railing about five feet high, and measures 21 feet square; it is surrounded by a verandah 10 feet in depth, divided into five unequal bays by carved stone columns. There is one entrance, on the south, the openings on the other sides being filled in with tracery similar to that used in Salim Chishti's tomb.

If the tradition be true that this is the mausoleum of Baha-ud-din, it is strange to find the grave of the great architect of Fatehpur Sikri placed outside his wonderful city.

On the right hand side of the Nasirabad road are several small buildings, including an Idgah and a large cemetery, while beyond them are few tombs, one of which is said to be that of a daughter of Salim Chishti. Within the city walls are the remains of many houses and *baradaris*. The most noticeable of these is one known as the Khush-khana in the south-west, near the Ajmer gate; a building 67 feet square and two storeys high, with some very fine stone ceilings in the rooms. In the centre is an octagonal chamber crowned by a dome, and round it are four small rooms and four spacious entrances with staircases leading to the upper floor. In the same neighbourhood is the Hara Mahal, an octagonal *baradari* standing within a colonnaded court; but the whole is in a state of disrepair. A third is that known as the Sheikh Firoz Mahal, near the Tehra Darwaza on the west of the road going through the bazar.

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The buildings of Fatehpur Sikri are now entrusted to the care of the Public Works department, and large sums have been expended on them. As at Agra, attention was paid to the place spasmodically in the early days of British rule, and not always with the happiest results; but it was not till 1876 that a systematic scheme of conservation was set on foot. In that year provision was made for the expenditure of Rs. 1,50,000, but this has been greatly increased since. From 1887 to 1902 repairs costing Rs. 1,25,000 were effected, and in the following three years the work was maintained at an even higher rate. Much still remains

to be done, but at least the more important buildings are now in a good state of preservation.

FIROZABAD, *Tahsil* FIROZABAD.

The chief town of the north-eastern tahsil lies in 27° 9′ N. and 78° 23′ E., on the provincial road from Agra to Mainpuri, at a distance of 26 miles east from the former and 14 miles from Itimadpur. Other roads lead south to Fatehabad, north to Jalesar, and north-east to Kotla, while a metalled feeder road runs west to the station on the main line of the East Indian Railway.

Firozabad, which in point of size is the second town of the district, is a place of no great antiquity, and is said to date from the days of Akbar. The story goes that Raja Todar Mal, when returning from a pilgrimage to Gaya about 1566, stopped at the village of Asafabad, to the south-east of the town, and was there insulted by the inhabitants. The emperor, on hearing of the matter, ordered one Firoz Khwaja, a eunuch of the court, to destroy the old town and build a new one, to which the name of Firozabad was given. The founder died and was buried here in a white marble tomb which stands by the side of the road to Agra. The other antiquities of the place are unimportant: there is an old mosque built by some Pathans and afterwards restored by one Ghazi-ud-din Khan; two temples dedicated to Mahadeo and Sham Sundar, erected by Maha Singh, a Brahman, who gave his name to one of the *muhallas*; a temple of Ram Chandra, built by Dali Chand, a Brahman, one of Radha Mohan, built by Bansidhar Gosham, and the remains of a tank constructed by one Shankar Lal, a Bania, are to be seen to the north of the town. In Rasulpur, one of the component villages, is an old walled garden and house built by Sheikh Latif During the days of Maratha rule Firozabad was the headquarters of a tahsil, which was included in the tract administered by General Perron, and after the British conquest the same arrangement was maintained.

The town lies on either side of the main road, which traverses it for about a mile. It is built on the lands of the five surrounding villages of Akbarabad, Sukhmalpur, Muhammadpur-Gajmalpur, Rasulpur, and Pempur-Raipur, the site being *nazul* property. The population has increased steadily during the past

half-century. In 1847 it was 11,792; this rose to 12,674 in 1853, to 13,163 in 1865, to 14,255 in 1872, and to 16,023 in 1881. At the following census it dropped to 15,278; but in 1901 the town contained 16,849 inhabitants, of whom 8,074 were females. Classified by religions, there were 9,897 Hindus, 5,926 Musalmans, 804 Jains, 38 Christians, and 184 others, chiefly Aryas. There are 41 *muhallas*, called either after the caste of the occupiers, or after some prominent resident, or else after some natural feature. The tahsil is located in a building erected by Raja Himmat Bahadur Goshain, on the Fatehabad road near the centre of the town. Close to it is the police-station and the middle vernacular school. The other educational institutions comprise an anglo-vernacular school under the management of the American Methodist mission, a girls' school, and four private primary schools, one of which is attached to the Jami Masjid and the others are located in the Kotla, Chapethi, and Mandavi Kadim *muhallas*. One of these schools is supported by the Jain community, which is very prosperous; a number of Jain temples are to be seen in the town, the largest being of very recent construction. Firozabad also possesses a dispensary, situated in the main street, a post-office, cattle-pound, a military encamping-ground to the west of the town, and an inspection bungalow. The chief market is that known as Mandavi Galla and was constructed by Government. The trade of the town is considerable and great progress has been made of late; a cotton-press, three ginning mills, and a flour mill have been started within the last few years. The other products of the place are unimportant, and the only industries deserving of mention are glass making, numbers of bangles being exported to all parts, and the manufacture of fans from the leaves of the palm tree, for which the town has long been noted. Several fairs take place here annually on the occasion of the chief Hindu and Muhammadan festivals, but in no instance is the attendance very large.

Firozabad has been administered as a municipality since 1868, as already mentioned in Chapter IV.* The health of the place is generally good, and has been much improved by the greater attention paid to sanitation since the establishment of

* *Vide supra*, p. 128 and Appendix, Table XVI.

municipal government. The water-supply is obtained from wells. Epidemics are of rare occurrence, but the town suffered severely from plague in 1904, and for a short time was almost deserted.

FIROZABAD *Tahsil.*

This tahsil is the north-eastern subdivision of the district, and forms the eastern portion of the tract lying to the north of the river Jumna It is bounded on the east by the Mustafabad and Shikohabad parganas of Mainpuri, on the north by the Jalesar tahsil of Etah, and on the west by Itimadpur, while the southern boundary is formed throughout by the Jumna, which separates the tahsil from Fatehabad. It has a total area of 129,933 acres or 203 square miles, being with the exception of Agra the smallest tahsil in the district. The tract is irregular in shape, the average length from north to south being about 20 miles, while the distance from Ramnagar on the north-west to Datauli in the south-east corner is 26 miles, the average breadth is little more than six miles, and in no place is greater than 11 miles.

The bulk of the tahsil consists of a level and well cultivated plain, but the southern portion in the neighbourhood of the Jumna river is broken by numerous and extensive ravines, some of which stretch far inland. The Jumna skirts the tahsil for nearly 30 miles, although the distance between the extreme points is only 13 miles in a straight line, and the area affected by its influence amounts to some 35 square miles, of which a large proportion is unculturable waste, in many places wholly devoid of vegetation. South of Firozabad town, however, large quantities of *munj* grass grow in the ravines, especially in the villages of Chandwar, Usmanpur and Shankarpur. Further east, in Basai Muhammadpur, Karkauli and Pilua, there is a considerable growth of scrub jungle. The cliffs, through which the ravines cut their way, extend in most places to the water's edge, and the area of alluvial *kachhar* is very small.

The level upland plain is generally of a uniform character, diversified here and there by stretches of *usar*, more especially in the north, and by occasional patches of *dhak* jungle, which appears at some time to have occupied a large area, though at present little remains except in the villages of Narki, Rataul

and Garhi Fateh. There are also a few sandy ridges of slight elevation, but nowhere very marked. The surface is only broken by the two small streams known as the Sirsa and Sengar. The former enters the tahsil from Jalesar in the village of Kaithi to the north-west and flows southwards past Narki and Jasrathpur, where it turns south-east and passes into the Mainpuri district, after traversing a distance of 12 miles in the tahsil, near the village of Napai. At Asan it receives on its right bank a small tributary which brings down the drainage of the low-lying land in the north of Itimadpur. During the upper part of its course the Sirsa is nearly level with the adjoining country, and the land in its neighbourhood is subject to inundation; but lower down the bed is deeper and the banks more defined. During the rains it carries a considerable volume of water, but in the cold weather it is almost dry. The Sengar, which rises in the village of Ratuali and flows in a direction parallel to that of the Sirsa, is in this district a very insignificant stream; after a course of some seven miles it enters Mainpuri near the village of Kotla.

Firozabad is one of the best tahsils of the district and at an early date attained a high stage of development. At the last settlement the cultivated area was 90,719 acres, and since that time there has been but little change. For the four years ending in 1905 the average was 89,472 acres or 68·9 per cent. of the whole—a proportion which would be much greater were it not for the presence of so large an area of ravine land. The barren area amounts to 28,900 acres, and that classed as culturable waste is 11,564 acres, four-fifths of this being old fallow. The irrigated area amounts to 41 per cent. of the cultivation—a higher figure than that of any other tahsil. A small amount is derived from tanks and streams, and some 2,400 acres are watered by canals, but by far the largest area is irrigated from wells, which can be constructed without difficulty in most parts. Canal irrigation is only obtainable in the north, from the Pilkhatra distributary of the Etawah branch of the Ganges Canal, and its three minor channels, the Borrah, Tikathar and Kotla. The last will probably be extended in the near future so as to command the country south of the Sengar. The *kharif* is the principal harvest, averaging 55,850 acres as against 42,000 acres in the *rabi*. The double-cropped

area amounts to about 9,000 acres or ten per cent. of the cultivation. The principal crops in the kharif are *bajra*, *arhar*, *juar* and cotton, while a fair amount of maize is grown, as is also the case in Itimadpur. In the *rabi*, wheat and barley comprise the bulk of the harvest, and the gram area is very small.

Cultivation is more stable and reaches a higher standard than in the tract south of the Jumna. The chief cultivating castes are Rajputs, Brahmans, Ahirs and Chamars, while Mallahs, Gujars, Kachhis and Gadariyas hold a considerable proportion of the land. Fifty per cent. of the cultivation is in the hands of occupancy tenants, 38·8 per cent. is tilled by tenants-at-will, and 8·9 per cent by the proprietors, the last figure being lower than elsewhere, owing no doubt to the existence of several large estates; the small remaining area is either rent-free or held at nominal rates. Firozabad contains 187 villages, at present divided into 528 *mahals*. Of the latter, 91, representing 50·9 per cent. of the area, are in the hands of *zamindars*, and 81 or 11·3 per cent. are held in perfect, and 356 or 37·8 per cent. in imperfect, *pattidari* tenure. The proprietors are chiefly Rajputs, Brahmans, Gujars, Ahirs and Musalmans, while small estates are held by Banias, Kayasths, Jats and Mallahs. The largest landowners are the Jadons of Kotla, who hold 55 villages, while next to them come the Gujars of Anandipur Karkauli with 24 villages. Two villages belong to the Raja of Awa, one to Rao Nitrpal Singh of Umargarh, and one to the Jats of Jarkhi.

In 1881 the tahsil had a population of 108,510 persons, and since that time the total has steadily increased. At the following enumeration of 1891 the number had risen to 112,153, while at the last census there were 119,775 inhabitants, of whom 55,394 were females. The average density is 590·3 to the square mile—a higher figure than in any other tahsil of the district except Agra, where the rate is swollen by the inclusion of the large city population. Classified according to religions, there were 105,087 Hindus, 11,949 Musalmans, 2,333 Jains, 326 Aryas, 61 Christians, 11 Sikhs and eight Parsis. Chamars are the most numerous Hindu caste, numbering 25,734 persons, while after them come Brahmans, 12,211; Ahirs, 10,573; Rajputs, 9,726; and Mallahs 6,055. Other castes with over two thousand members apiece are

Gadariyas, Banias, Kachhis, Koris, Lodhs and Nais. Two-thirds of the Rajputs belong to the Jadon clan, while the bulk of the remainder are Chauhans, Bargujars and Tomars. The chief Muhammadan subdivisions are Sheikhs, Bhistis, converted Rajputs, Pathans and Julahas. The tahsil is mainly agricultural in character, though Firozabad itself is a commercial and industrial centre of growing importance, especially with regard to the cotton trade. The number of cattle-breeders and graziers is also larger than in most parts of the district : the ravines afford a good deal of pasturage, and in nearly all the villages along the river the Gadariyas keep large herds of sheep and goats. Quantities of *ghi* are manufactured and exported, frequently to distant parts.

The only town in the tahsil is the municipality of Firozabad, and besides this there are few places of any size or importance. Narki, which possesses a police-station ; Chandwar, the old stronghold of the Chauhans ; Kotla, a small market and the head-quarters of a large estate ; Anandipur Karkauli, and Kaitha have been separately described, while the scattered agricultural villages of Gangni and Dursa Muhammadpur also contain over two thousand inhabitants. The markets, fairs, schools and post-offices of the tahsil are shown in the appendix.

Firozabad is well supplied with means of communication. The southern part is traversed by the main line of the East Indian Railway, on which there are stations at Firozabad and Harangau near the western border. To the north of, and parallel to the railway runs the provincial road from Mainpuri to Agra, with a small metalled branch leading to the Firozabad railway station. Unmetalled roads lead from Firozabad to Fatehabad on the south, to Senghai in the south-east corner, to Kotla on the north-east, and Narki and Jalesar on the north ; while the road from Tundla to Etah passes through the north-west corner of the tahsil, crossing the Sirsa near Kaithi. The passage over the Jumna is effected by means of several ferries, of which a list is given in the appendix ; the most important is that at Shankarpur on the Fatehabad road.

The early history of the tahsil is bound up with that of the Chauhans of Chandwar, of whom some account has been given in Chapter V. Chandwar appears to have remained the seat of local

government until the foundation of Firozabad, and it continued to give its name to the greater part of the tahsil for some time afterwards. In the days of Akbar the tract was divided between the *mahals* of Chandwar and Rapri in Mainpuri, but during the short period of Jat rule Chandwar was broken up and a large portion united with Khandauli, now known as Itimadpur, while the rest was amalgamated with part of Rapri to form the new pargana of Firozabad. At the British conquest in 1803 this pargana was constituted a tahsil—an arrangement which has remained undisturbed to the present time.

For administrative purposes the tahsil constitutes a subdivision in the charge of a full-powered officer on the district staff. In police matters the jurisdiction is divided between the police-stations of Firozabad and Narki, the circles of which together comprise the whole area, while at Firozabad there is a body of municipal police. The distribution of the force will be found in the appendix.*

HATKANT, *Tahsil* BAH.

A village in the south-east of the tahsil, in 26° 48′ N. and 78° 42′ E., at a distance of nine miles south-east from the tahsil headquartes and fifty-one miles from Agra. It stands among the ravines of the Chambal river, and was formerly a place of considerable importance, giving its name to a pargana in the days of Akbar, and being constantly mentioned in history as the principal stronghold of the Bhadaurias. Tradition relates that the place was founded by one Hatya, a Meo, and that he was expelled by Raja Rawat, the first chieftain of Bhadawar, about the year 1265 The Rajas had a fort here, but hardly any traces of it remain; it was built of masonry and owing to its inaccessible position must have been very strong. Perched up and down among the ravines are several other masonry buildings, evidently constructed with a view to defence. Hatkant is now an insignificant place, and at the last census possessed 353 inhabitants, including 32 Jains, 11 Musalmans, and number of Brahmans. There is a lower primary school here and a private ferry over the Chambal, while above the village, at an elevation of 576

* Appendix, Table XVII.

feet, is a pillar of the Great Trigonometrical Survey. The area of the village is 826 acres, and of this only one hundred acres are cultivated, while the revenue is Rs. 120; the proprietors are Brahmans and Banias.

HIMMATPUR, *Tahsil* ITIMADPUR.

A village on the eastern borders of the tahsil, standing in 27° 17′ N. and 78° 20′ E., on the road from Tundla to Narki and Kotla, at a distance of some eight miles north-east from the tahsil headquarters. It contained at the last census a population of 2,067 persons, including 86 Musalmans and 113 Jains. The village consists of a main site and three hamlets and is inhabited by a great variety of castes. It was founded by one Himmat Singh, a Rajput, whose descendants own the greater part of the village, the rest being held by Jats and Brahmans. The total area is 1,624 acres, of which some 1,300 acres are cultivated, and the revenue is Rs. 3,648. The place contains a post-office and a lower primary school; there is no regular market and the only trade of importance consists in the export of dried mangoes, which are grown here in large quantities. The village contains a temple of Devi at which small fairs are held in the months of Chait, Baisakh and Kuar.

IRADATNAGAR, *Tahsil* KHAIRAGARH.

A village situated in the east of the tahsil, in 26° 58′ north and 78° 2′ east, on the right bank of the Khari Nadi. It is on the road from Fatehabad to Khairagarh, at a distance of 14 miles from the tahsil headquarters, while another unmetalled road runs northwards to Agra, which lies at a distance of 16 miles. The place was formerly of some importance, having been the headquarters of a tahsildar, during the days of Jat and Maratha administration, and again under British rule till 1878, when the old tahsil was broken up and divided between Fatehabad and Khairagarh. It now contains a police-station, post-office, cattle-pound, a large upper primary school, and an aided school for girls. The population at the last census numbered 1,230, souls, of whom 220 were Musalmans; the prevailing Hindu castes are Banias and Golapurabs, who hold the village in *pattidari* tenure. The area is 494 acres, of which about 350 acres are cultivated, and the revenue is

Rs. 610. The old tahsil buildings, which were surrounded by a mud wall and a dry ditch, were sold shortly after the removal of the offices.

ITIMADPUR, *Tahsil* ITIMADPUR.

The headquarters town of the tahsil bearing this name stands in 27° 14′ north, and 78° 12′ east, on the main road from Agra to Firozabad and Mainpuri, at a distance of 13 miles east-north-east from the district headquarters. Other roads run north-west to Khandauli and north-east to Etah. The place derives its name from Itimad Khan, a eunuch of the court of Akbar, who was appointed by the emperor to remodel his financial arrangements; he had been formerly in the service of Islam Shah, who bestowed on him the title of Muhammad Khan. He built here in 1000 H. a mosque, a mausoleum, and a large masonry tank, the sides of which are seven or eight hundred feet in length. In the centre of the tank, which lies about a mile to the west of the main site, is a two-storeyed octagonal building surmounted by a dome, and approached by a causeway raised on 21 arches and leading from the north-east side. Close to the approach stands the tomb. The tank is known as the Burhia-ka-talao, and the local legend accounts for the name by a story that an old woman used to sit by its side in the troublous days of Jat and Maratha rule and signal to her accomplices hidden in the ravines to attack any small body of travellers passing by; it has, however, been suggested that the tank is of far greater antiquity and that the name is a corruption of Bodhi, owing to the discovery of several small Buddhist sculptures recovered from the mud at the bottom.

The tahsil was removed to Itimadpur from Khandauli in 1854 owing to its more convenient situation on the main road and the railway, which passes a short distance to the south, the station being in the village of Surahra, a mile from the tahsil. The population of the town has increased rapidly of late years: in 1881 it was but 1,925, while ten years later it had risen to 2,184, and at the last census of 1901 it was 5,322, of whom 3,394 were Hindus, 1,555 Musalmans, and 373 of other religions, chiefly Jains and Christians. The place is well built, most of the houses and shops being of brick. There is a considerable trade, chiefly in *dal* and *ghi*, which are exported to Calcutta;

markets are held twice a week in the principal bazar, which goes by the name of Halanganj, after a Mr. Holland, a former Collector of the district. Itimadpur contains, in addition to the tahsil buildings, a police-station, post-office, cattle-pound, a middle vernacular school, and a lower primary school for girls. The tahsil stands in a large enclosure surrounded by a lofty and very thick mud wall, with, flanking tower's at the corners and a dry ditch outside. To the west, near the tank, is a military encamping-ground, and to the east, by the side of the main road, is an inspection bungalow. The Kanslila fair is held at Itimadpur in Chait, and attracts a large number of persons from the neighbourhood. The town covers an area of 19 acres only, and this is entirely occupied by sites and buildings ; almost the whole is *nazul* property.

Itimadpur has been administered under the provisions of Act XX of 1856 since 1866. It contained 1,106 houses in 1905, of which 873 were assessed to taxation. The average receipts for the three years ending in 1905 were Rs. 1,144, of which Rs. 996 were derived from the house-tax, which fell with an incidence of Re. 1-3-1 per assessed house, and Re. 0-3-1 per head of population. The average expenditure for the same period was Rs. 1,130, which was chiefly devoted to police, Rs. 493, conservancy, Rs. 439, and local improvements, Rs. 107.

ITIMADPUR *Tahsil.*

This is the northernmost sub-division of the district, and forms the western and larger portion of the tract lying north of the Jumna river. It is bounded on the north by the Sadabad tahsil of Muttra and by Jalesar of Etah; on the east by Firozabad ; on the west by Muttra ; while to the south, beyond the Jumna, lie the tahsils of Agra and Fatehabad It is of very irregular shape, the extreme length from east to west being about 23 miles and the extreme breadth about 15 miles, while in its narrowest portion it is not more than five miles broad. The total area is 177,686 acres or 277·6 square miles.

The physical characteristics of the tahsil are determined by the Jumna and its affluent, the Karwan or Jhirna, as it is here called. The latter enters Itimadpur at the village of Nahara in

the extreme north-western corner and flows southwards to unite with Jumna at Shahdara, a village close to Agra on the Mainpuri road. It is a stream of no great size, and in the dry weather carries very little water. A litte below Naharra ravines begin to form on either bank, rapidly increasing in extent as the Jumna is approached, and intersecting the adjoining country for several miles. The Jumna flows in an exceedingly tortuous channel, sometimes running due east, sometimes bending south, and at others taking a northerly direction. The banks are for the most parts steep, and except in a few places are not liable to change. They are broken by deep and extensive ravines formed by the drainage of the country above. Along both rivers, in the immediate vicinity of the stream, there is generally a narrow sloping shore, occasionally extending into wide stretches of alluvial sand, though this *khadir* tract is at all times liable to alteration on account of changes in the river bed. Above the *khadir* in the ravine tract, which is generally barren, as the ravines are not only sterile themselves, but render large stretches of adjacent land unculturable by washing away the surface soil. Beyond the influence of the ravines lies a level and fertile expanse of country, constituting the bulk of the tahsil and possessing in almost all places a rich and productive loam soil. There is no deficiency of natural drainage, except in the north-east corner, where the land lies low and the water is apt to collect in a few depressions.

Generally speaking, the tahsil is the best in the district, and the standard of development distinctly high. The cultivated area is very stable and during the four years ending in 1905 averaged 131,456 acres or 74 per cent. of the whole, the increase during the past 50 years having been but small. Of the remaining area, 26,533 acres or 14·9 per cent. were classed as barren, and 19,697 acres or 11·1 per cent. as culturable, the latter consisting mainly of old fallow. There are practically no jungles in the tahsil and even the ravine tract along the Jumna is in most places devoid of vegetation. The irrigated area amounts on an average to 35 per cent. of the cultivation, and is almost wholly watered from wells. These can be constructed in nearly every part, although in places the water level lies very deep, sometimes

being as much as 30 feet below the surface. The *kharif* is, as usual, the principal harvest, the average area during the past four years being 82,300 acres, as against 57,500 acres sown in the *rabi*. The double-cropped area is very small, amounting on an average to 9,000 acres or 6·8 per cent. of the net cultivation. The principal *kharif* crops are *bajra*, *juar*, *arhar* and cotton, with a fair proportion of maize, the cultivation of which in this district is practically confined to this tahsil and Firozabad. In the *rabi*, barley takes the lead, followed closely by wheat, and these, together with a little gram, constitute almost the entire cropped area.

The standard of cultivation is fairly high, though the tahsil suffers from an undue proportion of high caste tenants; Rajputs largely predominate, and after them come Brahmans, Jats, Chamars, Ahirs, Gadariyas and Mallahs. At the present time, 42·9 per cent. of the cultivation is in the hands of occupancy tenants, 42·2 per cent. is held by tenants-at-will, and 13·3 per cent. is tilled by the proprietors themselves, the small remainder being rent-free. There are 182 villages, at present divided into 938 *mahals*. Of the latter, 593, representing 62·1 per cent, of the area, are owned by *zamindars* while 176 or 14·6 per cent. are held in perfect, and 169 or 23·3 per cent. in imperfect, *pattidari* tenure. The chief proprietary castes are Rajputs, Brahmans, Jats and Banias, while small properties are held by Kayasths, Ahirs, Golapurabs, Mallahs, Gadariyas and Musalmans. The principal proprietors, are the Jats of Jarkhi, who together possess 54 villages; the Raja of Awa, who is the owner of 23 villages; and the Chauhans of Himmatpur, as well as several Bania families which have recently acquired landed property in the tahsil. The fiscal history of Itimadpur has already been related in chapter IV, and the revenue demand at successive settlements, as well as the incidence at the present time, will be found in the appendix.* The increase since the last settlement is due to the inclusion of the revenue of a large tract of 46 villages transferred to Itimadpur from the Jalesar pargana of Etah. The two villages of Anwalkhera and Usmanpur are revenue-free, the amount of the Government demand being assigned to the proprietors in perpetuity.

*Appendix, Tables IX and X.

The population of the tahsil has increased steadily during the past 30 years. In 1881 it numbered 142,028 and this rose to 153,761 at the following census. At the last enumeration of 1901 Itimadpur contained 159,881 inhabitants, of whom 73,399 were females. The average density was 577 to the square mile, a rate which is only exceeded in Firozabad and Agra. Classified according to religions, there were 142,201 Hindus, 14,057 Musalmans, 2,689 Jains, 502 Christians, 426 Aryas and six Sikhs. Among the Hindus, Chamars are by far the most numerous, amounting to 29,921 persons, and after them come Banias, 17,410; Jats, 14,778; Brahmans, 13,061; Rajputs, 12,822; and Kachhis, 5,070. Other castes with over two thousand members apiece are Ahirs, Kahars, Barhais, Kumhars, Koris, Nais, and Kayasths. The Rajputs belong to several different clans, the best represented being Chauhans, Bargujars, Panwars, Tomars, Jadons, Gahlots and Sikarwars. Among the Musalman population Sheikhs predominate, followed by Bhishtis, Bhangis, Pathans, Faqirs and Saiyids. The tahsil is almost wholly agricultural in character almost the whole population is either dependent directly on cultivation or is connected with trade in agricultural produce, there are no manufactures of any importance.

The only towns in the tahsil are those of Itimadpur, the headquarters, and Tundla, a large railway settlement, both of which are administered under Act XX of 1856. There are, however, many large villages, of which the most important have been separately described; these include Khandauli, Barhan, Aharan, Chaoli, Dhirpura, Panwari, Sawain, Khanda, Semra, Jarkhi and Poiya. Several others contain over two thousand inhabitants, the largest being Naraich, which is almost a suburb of Agra and will be mentioned in the article on Itimad-ud-daula; Taihu, a large and scattered village on the northern border; Muhammadabad, between Itimadpur and Tundla; Kotki, on the road from Tundla to Etah; Paintekhera, adjoining Khandauli in the north-west corner and celebrated for the manufacture of leather buckets; Chulhaoli, a large village east of Tundla and belonging to the Jats of Jarkhi: Anwalkhera, near Khanda on the road from Agra to Jalesar; and Chhalesar on the Mainpuri road between Agra

and Itimadpur. The schools, post-offices, markets and fairs of the tahsil will be found in the appendix.

The tahsil is admirably supplied with means of communication. The main line of the East Indian Railway traverses the south-eastern portion as far as Tundla, where it turns north to the centre, stations being at Tundla and Barhan. From the former runs the branch line to Agra, with stations at Itimadpur and at Kuberpur near Chhalesar. Through Itimadpur runs the provincial road from Agra to Mainpuri, with a bungalow and an encamping-ground near the tahsil headquarters. A second road of the same class is that from Agra to Aligarh, passing through Khandauli, where there is a bungalow and an encamping-ground. The only other metalled roads are those leading from the main road to the Itimadpur and Tundla railway stations. The unmetalled roads include those from Tundla to Etah; from Itimadpur to Khandauli, Jalesar, Kotla and Pharia, from Barhan to Umargarh in Etah; and from Poiya ferry to Bagar Bhusa on the Aligarh road. There are several ferries over the Jumna; those at Madanpur, Poiya, Surahra, Anwara and Bisarna give access to the Agra tahsil and are managed by the district board, while those leading to Fatehabad comprise the private ferry at Meoli Kalan and the district board ferries of Niamatpur and Parauli Sikarwar.

In the days of Akbar the greater part of the tahsil was included in the *mahal* of Haveli Agra and comprised a *tappa* known as Kabul Khurd, afterwards styled Khandauli. To this was added subsequently a considerable part of Chandwar, the combined area being treated as a pargana by the Jats. At the British conquest Khandauli became a tahsil, and was attached to the Etah district, being transferred in 1804 to Aligarh. In 1816 it was assigned to Agra, but subsequently in 1824 became a pargana of Sadabad, and so remained till the abolition of the latter district and the formation of Muttra in 1832, when it was returned to Agra. The headquarters remained at Khandauli till 1854, when they were removed to Itimadpur. The last change occurred in 1878, when the Jalesar tahsil was transferred from Muttra to Etah, with the exception of 46 villages, which were included in Itimadpur.

The tahsil now forms a criminal and revenue subdivision in the charge of a full-powered officer on the district staff. For the purposes of police administration there are stations at Itimadpur, Aharan, Khandauli and Tundla, while a few villages lie within the limits of the circles of Itimad-ud-daula in Agra and Narki in Firozabad.

ITIMAD-UD-DAULA, *Tahsil* AGRA.

The block of land lying on the east or left bank of the river Jumna, and included in the Agra tahsil, forms for the most part a portion of the Agra municipality, while the rest is known as one of the *chaks* of revenue-free land in the suburbs, which go by the name of Sawad-i shahr. In the northern portion of this area stands the famous tomb of Jahangir's prime minister, from whose title of Itimad-ud-daula the place derives its common appellation. Close to the tomb the main roads from Itimadpur and Aligarh unite, and turning westward cross the river by the pontoon bridge, near which is a police-station and a post-office. Half a mile further south is the railway bridge, crossed by the line running to Tundla, from which a short branch leads to the goods station of the East Indian Railway on the banks of the river. The population of this portion of Sawad-i shahr numbered 409 persons at the last census, exclusive of those residing within municipal limits.

Beside the tomb already mentioned, there are several old buildings and gardens on this side of the river which are deserving of mention. They may be described in order, beginning from the north.

The first is the Buland Bagh, a garden that once belonged to Buland Khan, an eunuch of the court of Jahangir. Within this is the Sat Kuia, a great pile of masonry overhanging the river, and consisting of seven lifts, by means of which water was obtained from the Jumna for the adjacent gardens. Close by, on the sands along the river bank, is a tower five storeys in height, crowned by a cupola and surrounded by an arched gallery; from its design it is known as the *Battis Khambha* or 32 pillars. It is now in a somewhat dilapidated condition, but still possesses considerable architectural merit. At the south-west corner of the garden is another cupola in a decayed state.

Next to the *Battis Khambha* is the Ram Bagh, otherwise known as the Bagh-i-Nur Afshan, so called from a Musalman lady who is identified by some with Nur Jahan. The origin of the name Ram Bagh is doubtful, and it has been suggested that it is a corruption of the Persian Aram Bagh, an improbable tradition stating that the change was due to the Jats. It is generally supposed that the Ram Bagh dates from the time of Babar and that it was in this place that his body rested in 1530 before its removal to Kabul for burial. It is practically certain that Nur Jahan had a house here, of which a portion at least still survives. The Ram Bagh is a large walled garden with a raised stone terrace on the river side. There are octagonal towers or bastions surmounted by pillared cupolas at each corner of the river face. Underneath, or in the body of the terrace, is a series of vaulted chambers, opening on a lower terrace, close to the water's edge, while above, or on the terrace, are two open *baradari's* with chambers at each end and verandahs overlooking the river. The garden is kept in good order and is under the management of the Public Works department.

Adjoining the Ram Bagh is the Zahra Bagh, also called Saiyid-ka-Bagh from the small tomb of a Musalman saint that stands within it. It has a river frontage of 1,234 feet, including two somewhat ruined towers that mark the boundary at either end, and it extends backwards from the river for 1,095 feet to the site of the ancient gateway, of which the foundations are still to be traced. The towers, which are two storeys in height and are crowned by domes, stand on octagonal bastions with large open archways. There appears to have been a dwelling-house in the centre of the river face, and this has almost wholly disappeared. The name is said to be derived from Zahra, a daughter of Babar.

Adjoining the Zahra Bagh on the south is a striking building known as the Chini-ka-rauza, traditionally said to be the tomb of a poet named Afzal Khan. This man, whose proper name was Shukr-ullah Khan of Shiraz, became Diwan to Shah Jahan and died at Lahore in 1639, although it is quite possible that he built this tomb during his lifetime. The mausoleum is in a dilapidated condition, but measures have recently been taken by Government to preserve it. It stands within an enclosure

about 328 feet in length along the river front and 462 feet in depth. At the northern and southern corner is an octagonal tower surmounted by a small pillared cupola. The tomb itself stands in the centre of the west front, and is a rectangular building nearly 80 feet square, crowned by a great central dome resting on an octagonal base, with four slender shafts terminating in flower-shaped capitals, at each corner. The whole south-western angle of the building has collapsed; but when complete, there was a lofty archway, 32 feet high, in the centre of each side, opening into an oblong antechamber, 28 feet by 16 feet, which led into the central hall. Underneath the latter is a large vault supported on arches, and now open on the river side. The most remarkable feature of the tomb, and that from which it derives its name, is the mosaic in tilings of a variety of colours, with which the exterior of the tomb is covered from top to bottom This tiling is worked up into numerous patterns, so as to form one unbroken flat surface, and consists of thousands of small pieces of tiles carefully imbedded in the face of the plaster covering the brick-work, of which the tomb is built. The interior is coloured with stucco painted with rich and bright floral designs The principal colours of the encaustic tiles are blues, greens, oranges and reds, but they are in a variety of delicate shades and quite distinct in character from any others employed in the buildings of Agra and the neighbourhood; although something of the same nature, but on a far smaller scale, may be seen at Sikandra. Much of the tiling has disappeared, and the paintings in the interior have suffered terribly for want of preservation. The tomb has been fully described by Mr. E. W. Smith *

For half a mile below the Chini-ka-rauza there are no buildings of note, although the traces of old gardens and tombs are to be seen in the fields. We then come to the mausoleum of Itimad-ud-daula. This man, properly known as Mirza Ghias-ud-din Muhammad, was the son of a Persian nobleman of Teheran, and fled after his father's death with his two sons and one daughter from Persia. Arriving at Fatehpur Sikri, he obtained admission to Akbar's court and rose to high office. His daughter was

* Moghul colour decoration of Agra, p. 3.

married to Sher Afkan, who was killed in Bengal by Qutb-ud-din Khan Chishti, and after his death was sent as a prisoner to the royal palace, where after six years she was married to Jahangir and received the name of Nur Jahan. Ghias-ud-din was soon afterwards made prime minister and retained that office till his death ten years later in 1622. The tomb was built by his daughter and completed in 1628. The story goes that she had first intended to construct it of silver throughout, but that she was dissuaded from her purpose through the fear of its spoliation. The tomb stands within a quadrangular enclosure about 180 yards square, surrounded by a wall, except on the west or river side, where a terrace overlooks the Jumna. The entrance to the garden is on the east, through a handsome gateway of red sandstone ornamented with marble mosaic. On the south side of the garden is another sandstone building, while a third commands the river frontage The tomb itself stands on a platform, also of red sandstone, about 150 feet square, and raised some three feet from the ground. This platform is decorated on all sides by a band of marble inlaid work in geometrical patterns. The building upon it is constructed throughout of the finest white marble; it is rectangular in shape and measures about 69 feet each way. In the centre is a large domed chamber containing the tomb of Ghias-ud-din, and at the four corners are similar chambers connected by passages. Over the central chamber is another containing two white marble cenotaphs, surmounted by red marble borders inlaid with scrolls of bluish-black slate from Alwar, looped together with small rosettes of white and mottled marble, the latter being called *abri* and coming from Jaisalmir. The floor of the chamber is of marble mosaic, the design being a bold leaf scroll of a very beautiful description, surrounded by a broad border of leaves in various colours. The roof of this chamber is a kind of flat dome, lined with fine stucco work and embellished with floral devices in colours and gilding. This upper chamber forms a pavilion on the roof of the mausoleum, and is 25 feet 8 inches square; its canopied roof, with its wide projecting eaves, is supported on twelve pillars with screens of white marble tracery between them At each corner of the building stands an octagonal tower, which in its upper portions becomes circular and terminates in a

handsome domed cupola supported on eight carved pillars. The whole of the exterior walls of the building and the turrets is inlaid from top to bottom with various geometrical and floral designs in marble mosaic and precious stones. The interior is even more richly decorated, the walls being covered with paintings or with inlaid work similar to that seen in the Taj and in Shah Jahan's palace in the fort. The tomb has of late years been put into thorough repair and is now as perfect as any building in Agra. Owing to its graceful proportions, the exquisite delicacy of the work within and without, and the extraordinary richness of its ornamentation, it may fairly claim to rank with, if not above, the more celebrated buildings of the period as a typical example of the highest stage of decorative architecture achieved by the Mughals.

Moti Bagh.

Other buildings and architectural remains in the suburbs on the east side of the Jumna yet remain to be mentioned. Opposite the main gateway of Itimad-ud-daula's tomb are the ruins of the Moti Bagh and mosque. These were built by Shah Jahan for his wife, Moti Begam; the square stone house has been modernised and is now inhabited, while the mosque has fallen into decay.

Naraich.

East of the Moti Bagh lies the village of Naraich or Nunihai, a large scattered suburb with a population of 4,544 persons at the last census. The lands of the village are covered with mounds and traces of old buildings, which are locally believed to represent the site of the Agra of Sikandar Lodi's day. The only surviving relic of antiquity is the bazar known as Nawalganj, surrounded by a masonry wall pierced by large gateways, and adorned with an octagonal tower at each corner. This was formerly a *sarai* and is believed to have been built by Nawab Salabat Khan, a paymaster of Shah Jahan. It was subsequently purchased by one Nawal Singh, who changed the name to Nawalganj.

Kachpura.

To the south of the railway bridge stands the hamlet of Kachpura, in which stands a ruined mosque built by Humayun. It is 93 feet in length and 35 feet in depth, with low domes, hardly perceptible from the outside The central arch opens on a deep recess, on either side of which are four smaller chambers. Above the apse is an inscription stating that it was built by the orders of Humayun in 1520.

Cha Bag

To the east of Kachpura is the Chahar or Char Bagh, said to have been built by Babar for a residence. It disputes with the Ram Bagh the honour of having been the resting-place of the conqueror's body till its removal, but more probably it represents the site of his palace, as the traces of walls and the foundations of large buildings are still visible.

Mah Bag

Further east, opposite the Taj, is the Mahtab Bagh. Portions of two ornamental towers of red sandstone, one of them almost perfect, stand at the corners of the garden along the river front. It is said that on this spot Shah Jahan intended to built his own tomb as a counterpart to the Taj, with which he meant to connect it by a magnificent bridge. Tavernier corroborates this tradition, stating that the work was interrupted by Aurangzeb's revolt in 1657. The walls of the garden measured 967 feet along the river front and 960 feet in depth, but with the exception of a few fragments they have disappeared. In the centre of the side facing the river is a *ghat* of masonry 80 feet in length and 39 feet in breadth, with steps on either side leading down to it while a second pair of flights of steps descend from the front of the *ghat* to the river. Beyond this *ghat* are the remains of foundations of a large oval building 250 feet in diameter from east to west, and it has been suggested that these represent the foundations of Shah Jahan's projected tomb.* Traces of gateways can also be discerned, which give some idea of the general design, if indeed the theory has any real foundation in fact.

Acha Bagh

About a mile east of Kachpura and south of Naraich are the remains of another garden, known as the Achanak Bagh, a name said to be derived from a princess of the days of Babar. The area was 724 feet by 706 feet, but the wall has been destroyed with the exception of a small portion on either side of the ruined entrance gateway; there were towers at the corners, of which the remains of two are standing along the river side. In the centre of the river frontage are the traces of a building, 100 feet long and 75 feet broad; all that survives is a series of vaulted chambers opening on a *ghat*, which appear to have been part of the lower storey of the palace. In the middle of the garden are the ruins of a domed building 26 feet square.

* A. S. N. I., IV, 181.

JAGNAIR, *Tahsil* KHAIRAGARH.

A small town in 26° 51′ N. and 77° 36′ E., on the road from Agra and Kagarol to Tantpur, at a distance of 31 miles from Agra and 15 miles south-west from the tahsil headquarters. Jagnair is picturesquely situated between the road on the east and the Kawar stream on the west, at the foot of a hill known as that of Gwal Baba. Though it has nominally ten *muhallas*, it is practically divided into two quarters, those of the Banias and Brahmans; they are almost separate villages, the former lying along the south-east side of the hill, and the latter at the western end. At the north-east end of the town is a brick-built market-place, and close by it a *sarai*, both dating from about 1861. On the other side of this is the Bania's bazar, a well-built regular street with a stone gateway at either end; and beyond this a long flight of steps leads up to the summit of the hill, where stands the temple of Gwal Baba, the local saint. Hard by the shrine is a cave in which a number of civet cats live; these animals are partially tamed and are fed by the temple attendants, being considered the descendants of those kept here by the saint. Beyond the flight of steps is the Brahmans' quarter, round the corner of the hill. The population of Jagnair in 1881 was 4,168, rising to 4,234 at the following census, in 1901, however, a decline was observed, the total being 4,051, of whom 3,726 were Hindus, 321 Musalmans, and four of other religions. The place contains a police-station, post-office, cattle-pound, an inspection bungalow, encamping-ground, and an upper primary school. Markets are held weekly on Thursdays, and a considerable trade is carried on between Agra and the native territory to the south in cotton, *ghi*, metals and other articles, while through the town passes all the stone from the Tantpur quarries The fair of Gwal Baba takes place annually at the full moon of Bhadon, and is largely attended. The village lands of Jagnair are very extensive, covering as much as 6,186 acres, of which some 4,250 acres are cultivated; the revenue demand is Rs. 3,755. The area is divided into 26 *mahals*, held in imperfect *pattidari* tenure by Banias, Brahmans and Rajputs.

The town itself has been administered under the provisions of Act XX of 1856 since 1878. It contained 1,112 houses in

1905, of which 515 were assessed to taxation. The average total income from 1903 to 1905 inclusive was Rs. 877, and of this Rs. 604 were derived from the house-tax, which fell with an incidence of Re. 1-9-0 per assessed house, and Re. 0-3-2 per head of population. The average expenditure for the same period was Rs. 807, the chief items being police, Rs. 462, conservancy, Rs. 204, and local improvements, Rs. 27.

It is said that the town was formerly called Unchwan Khera, and the name of Jagnair is variously ascribed to one Jagbasi, a Brahman and to Jagmal Rao, a Panwar chieftain; the latter derivation is the more probable, as the ruined stone fort which bears an inscription, dated in 1572, is universally assigned to the Panwars. Outside the entrance gateway on the north-east is a large tank cut out of the solid rock by the Jat ruler, Suraj Mal. Near the town was another tank excavated by Ali Vardi Khan in the days of Akbar, but this has silted up. Jagnair gave its name to a tahsil during the days of Jat and Maratha supremacy, and the remains of their buildings are still to be seen at Unchwan Khera to the east of the town.*

JAITPUR, *Tahsil* BAH.

A village of no great size, lying in 26° 50′ N. and 78° 42′ E., on the road from Agra to Etawah, at a distance of 50 miles from the former and seven miles south-east from the tahsil headquarters. It had at the last census a population of 975 souls, of whom 96 were Musalmans and 97 Jains, Brahmans being the prevalent Hindu caste. The place is only noticeable as possessing a police-station, post-office, cattle-pound, and a large upper primary school. Markets are held here twice a week. The village lands cover 1,419 acres, of which about 1,150 acres are cultivated, and include a few small hamlets; they are held in imperfect *pattidari* tenure by Brahmans, Rajputs and Jains, the revenue being Rs. 1,760.

JAJU, *Tahsil* KHAIRAGARH.

A village situated in 22° 55′ N. and 77° 55′ E., on the left bank of the Utangan river and close to the main road from

* A. S. N. I., XII, 214.

Agra to Dholpur. About two miles to the north is the village of Saiyan, while Khairagarh, the tahsil headquarters, lies five miles to the west. Jajau is evidently an ancient Hindu place, as several old sculptures have been found there; but it first figures in history in 1707, when the forces of Bahadur Shah met those of his brother, Azam Shah, while the latter was advancing to attack Agra from the south. Azam Shah was defeated and slain, and to celebrate his victory Bahadur Shah built the great *sarai*, which stands to the west of the road near the river. This building is entered by an elevated gateway of red sandstone and containing three storeys surmounted by a *chattri* and two domes. On the west side of the *sarai* stands a fine mosque of sandstone, with a long Arabic inscription on a slab of white marble. The inhabitants state that the present name is the corruption of Jajang, the place of battle; but there is probably no truth in the tradition. Jajau now possesses an inspection bungalow, a lower primary school, and a bazar in which a market is held weekly. The population at the last census numbered 1,557 persons, of whom 177 were Musalmans, while Kachhis are the prevailing Hindu caste. The village lands cover 4,809 acres, of which about 2,850 acres are cultivated, and the revenue is Rs. 2,312. Two mahals are held revenue-free, having been granted to Thakur Har Bilas Singh for his loyalty during the mutiny.

JARAR, *Tahsil* BAH.

A village situated in 26° 52′ N. and 78° 34′ E., at a distance of two miles west from Bah and a little to the south of the road from Agra to Etawah. In 1881 it contained 3,400 inhabitants, but at the last census the population had fallen to 2,968, of whom 259 were Musalmans, the principal castes are Banias, Brahmans and Rajputs, who together own the village, which is divided into a large number of shares. The place contains an upper primary school, a branch post-office, and a bazar in which a considerable trade in grain and other merchandise is carried on, while twice a week there is large cattle market. The village has a total area of 4,095 acres, of which some 3,530 acres are cultivated, and the revenue is Rs. 4,870.

JARKHI, *Tahsil* ITIMADPUR.

A village near the eastern borders of the tahsil in 27° 14′ N. and 78° 18′ E., at a distance of seven miles east from Itimadpur and four miles north-east from Tundla station. It contained at the last census a population of 1,362 persons including 205 Musalmans and 321 Jains. It possesses an upper primary school, a post-office, and a bazar in which markets are held twice a week. The trade of the place is considerable; shoes are manufactured here and exported in some quantity to Calcutta, while there is a large export of *ghi* to Firozabad and Shikohabad, and of fruit to Agra during the season. The Jains of Jarkhi are a wealthy community, and have built a fine temple in the village. A stallion is maintained here by the district board. Jarkhi has an area of 625 acres and assessed to a revenue of Rs. 1,320. Jarkhi formerly gave its name to the taluqa held by a Jat family, to which reference has been made in Chapter III. Prior to the British conquest it was held by another tribe of Jats and in 1803 was given in lease to Dheri Singh, a money-lender of Mahaban in Muttra. His son, Jugal Kishor, held a property of 41 villages, most of which have been lost by his descendants. The latter still retain Jarkhi, but their property is very heavily encumbered. The family residence consists of a group of masonry buildings defended by a mud wall and a deep ditch.

JARWA KATRA, *Tahsil* AGRA.

A large village in the south of the tahsil, in 27° 5′ N. and 77° 57′ E., at a distance of eight miles south-west of the district head quarters. The village consists of two sites lying half a mile apart, Jarwa to the west and Katra to the east. The population in 1901 numbered 2,728 persons, of whom 111 were Musalmans; the principal castes are Jats, Banias, Brahmans and Sonars. There is an upper primary school here, and a market is held weekly in Katra. The place is said to have been founded a thousand years ago by a servant of the Raja of Bharatpur; but it is doubtful whether there is any truth in the story, as at that time the possessions of the Jats hardly extended so far east and the town of Bharatpur at any rate was not founded. The village lands cover 5,016 acres, of which some 4,675 acres are

cultivated, and the revenue is Rs. 3,504; the proprietors are Brahmans, Jats, Banias and Musalmans, one of the last being Hafiz Abdul Karim, C.V.O., C.I.E., who at one time was munshi to Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, and now resides at Agra.

KACHAURA, *Tahsil* BAH.

A village situated amid the ravines on the right bank of the Jumna, in 26° 51′ N. and 78° 49′ E., at a distance of fifty-seven miles from Agra and fourteen miles east of the tahsil headquarters. Through the village runs the road from Agra to Etawah, which crosses the river by a ferry managed by the district board. From this ferry the place is commonly known as Ghat-ka-gaon. Above the Jumna and commanding the ferry stand the ruins of the old fort built in former days by the Rajas of Bhadawar, who at one time resided here; the place was of some strength and the enclosure is about 300 feet square. The village is still held by the Bhadawar Raja in revenue-free tenure. The total area is 4,896 acres, of which about 2,130 acres are cultivated, and the population at the last census numbered 1,559 persons, including 198 Musalmans and 102 Jains. Kachaura contains a post-office and a lower primary school; a small fair known as the *Deo Chhat* takes place here in the beginning of *Bhadon*. Kachaura was once a place of considerable importance, as the ruins of fine masonry houses testify, and had a large trade. The Raja of Bhadawar held the ferry, and is said to have collected nearly a lakh of rupees annually in transit dues. When these were abolished at the British conquest, the Raja was asked for a statement of his income from this source, with the object of recouping his loss. Misapprehending the object of the inquiry, he largely under-stated the amount at Rs. 24,100, which was accepted, and an annual grant of this sum was made in perpetuity. The decline of Kachaura was due, however, to other causes, chief among them being the construction of the railway and the general improvement of communications.

KAGAROL, *Tahsil* KHAIRAGARH.

A village lying in 27° 1′ N. and 77° 51′ E., at a distance of 16 miles south-west from Agra with which it is connected by an

unmetalled road, which here bifurcates, one branch running south-west to Jagnair and Tantpur, while the other leads south to Khairagarh, a distance of six miles. Another road runs north-west to Achhnera and Farah. Kagarol is a place of considerable antiquity, and the present village is built on a mound composed of the *debris* of an old fort. In the western portion are to be seen the remains of a massive wall of red sandstone, and some of the blocks are beautifully carved. Ancient remains, in the shape of sculptures and coins, are frequently brought to light; but there has been no attempt at excavation. The name is said to be derived from the combined names of Raja Rol, the founder, and his father, Khangar; but nothing is known of their history. Kagarol gave its name to one of the *tappas* into which pargana Agra was divided, and was added to Khairagarh by the Jats. The place now possesses a police-station, post-office, cattle-pound, a middle vernacular school, and a primary school for girls. A market is held here weekly. A short distance to the north of the village is the tomb of Sheikh Ambar, known as the *Barah Khambha*; it is a fine mausoleum of red sandstone, with a dome supported by twelve pillars and covering four graves; the style resembles that of the buildings at Fatehpur Sikri. The population of Kagarol at the last census was 3,286, of whom 2,334 were Hindus, 780 Musalmans, and 172 Jains, Aryas and others. The place has increased rapidly of late years, for 1881 it had but 2,533 inhabitants. The village is held in imperfect *pattidari* tenure by Jats, Banias, Brahmans, Khattris and Musalmans. The total area is 6,039 acres, of which about 4,800 acres are cultivated; the revenue is Rs. 6,528.

KAITHA, *Tahsil* FIROZABAD

A large village in the extreme north of the tahsil adjoining the Etah border, in 27° 21′ N. and 78° 27′ E., at a distance of six miles north-east from Narki, 16 miles from the tahsil headquarters, and 34 miles from Agra. The place is chiefly noticeable for the number of its inhabitants, of whom there were 3,118 in 1901, including 2,484 Hindus, 171 Musalmans, and 63 Jains and Aryas. The principal Hindu castes are Brahmans, Jadon Rajputs, Banias and Chamars. The village covers a large area and is

assessed at Rs. [illegible],273, the owner being the Raja of Awa. It is in a very prosperous condition, largely owing to the possession of canal irrigation from the Pilkhatra distributary. The place contains a canal bungalow, a lower primary school, and an indigo factory belonging to the Raja; a small fair is held here on the occasion of the Phul-dol festival.

KAKUBA, *Tahsil* AGRA.

A village lying in 27° 4′ N. and 77° 59′ E., on the west side of the main road from Agra to Gwalior, at a distance of eight miles south from the district headquarters. The place contains a police-station, post-office, and a few shops, but no regular market is held here. The ruins of an ancient gateway bear witness to a former state of prosperity, of which no traces remain. Kakuba had in 1881 a population of 1,026 souls, and this had fallen in 1901 to 973, of whom 56 were Musalmans; the prevailing castes are Jats, Brahmans and Banias. The village has a total area of 1,107 acres, of which about 800 are cultivated; irrigation is obtainable from the Iradatnagar canal distributary. The revenue is Rs. 2,400, and the *zamindars* are Jats and Brahmans.

KARAHRA, *Tahsil* KIRAOLI.

A village on the eastern borders of the tahsil in 27° 6′ N. and 77° 51′ E., at a distance of 12 miles south-west from Agra and four miles south-east from the tahsil headquarters. The place formerly gave its name to one of the *tappas* into which the old mahal of Haveli Agra was divided, and during the days of Jat and Maratha administration was the capital of a pargana, which at the British conquest was broken up and divided between Agra and Fatehpur Sikri. The place is now of little importance: at the last census it contained 1,925 inhabitants, of whom 214 were Musalmans, the principal Hindu caste being Jats, Banias and Chamars. The village possesses a lower primary school and a small market. It has a total area of 1,974 acres, of which about 1,780 acres are cultivated; the revenue is Rs. 4,447 and the proprietors are Jats, Kayasths, Brahmans and Musalmans.

KHAIRAGARH, *Tahsil* KHAIRAGARH.

The headquarters of the tahsil of this name are located in a small village standing in 26° 56′ N. and 77° 49′ E., on the left bank of the Utangan river, at a distance of 18 miles south-west from Agra and seven miles due west from Saiyan. It is connected with the former by an unmetalled road leading through Kagarol, and with the latter by a metalled road which gives access to the railway. The derivation of the name is uncertain: the official spelling is Khairagarh, but the village is locally called Kheragarh, a name which would signify a fortress on a mound—a description which is eminently applicable to the place. The village itself stands on a large and ancient *khera*; about 400 feet to the north is an old *tila* or mound, while a second, known as the Taisu *tila*, lies 500 feet to the east, and several old sculptures have been discovered here. Nothing is known of its early history, but it is said that the mud fort, of which the ruins still remain, was built on the site of a more ancient structure of brick. The place was the headquarters of a tahsil during the rule of the Jats and the Marathas, but after the British conquest it was abandoned in favour of Sarendhi, and the pargana was called after the latter place; this arrangement continued till the settlement of 1842, when the tahsil was removed to Khairagarh, though the name was not changed till 1863. At the last census, the village contained 1,626 inhabitants, of whom 1,128 were Hindus, 485 Musalmans, and 13 of other religions, chiefly Jains. Besides the tahsil buildings, which stand in a large walled enclosure, Khairagarh possesses a police-station, post-office, cattle-pound, an inspection bungalow, and a large upper primary school. The village lands cover 1,463 acres, of which about 1,000 acres is cultivated; the revenue is Rs. 1,351, and the proprietors are Banias and Brahmans, who hold the village in *zamindari* tenure.

KHAIRAGARH *Tahsil*.

This subdivision occupies the southern and south-western portion of the district, being bounded on the north by Kiraoli, Agra and Fatehabad, the dividing line being for the most part the Khari Nadi, which falls into the Utangan in the extreme

north-eastern corner. To the south and east lies the native territory of Dholpur, and on the west the Bharatpur State. The Dholpur boundary is formed for some distance by the Utangan, but elsewhere it is purely artificial, while the dividing line between Khairagarh and Bharatpur consists of the low range of hills known as the Bindhachal or Vindhyachal. The Utangan, which flows from west to east and in its general characteristics resembles a mountain torrent rather than a river of the plains, divides the tahsil into two very distinct portions. That lying on the right bank is a narrow strip of country some 20 miles in length, with an average breadth of five or six miles, extending in the south-western direction in the form of a wedge between the Bharatpur and Dholpur States. The tract on the left or northern bank is very similar in character to the adjoining tahsils and forms a part of the central plain of the district. The Khari Nadi on the north, an insignificant stream in the dry season, is flanked on either side by deep and precipitous ravines, below which is a limited area of alluvial soil called *kachhar*, while above the ravines the ordinary light loam soil again appears. The total area of Khairagarh is 197,795 acres or 309·7 square miles.

The south-western portion requires a more detailed description, as it differs materially from any other part of the district. The line of hills along the Bharatpur border runs in an even chain to the south-west extremity, the highest point being Usra, 810 feet above the level of the sea. From the south-west corner a spur extends in a south-easterly direction, running parallel to the main line for a few miles, and enclosing the village of Richhoha. This spur is known as the Trichha Paharia or crooked hill, and the valley, as well as the stream which drains it, is called from its shape the Chulhi or fireplace. At Sitakhoj, the extreme eastern point of the spur, the hills take a southerly direction for a distance of two miles and then break off, reappearing again in an abrupt cliff on which stands the ruined fort of Jagnair. Besides this, there are several isolated hills, generally running parallel to the main chain, in the villages of Nauni, Meoli, Nayagaon, Basai Jagnair and Tantpur. They are in all cases composed of red sandstone, and except in a few instances, such as Nauni, they are devoid of all vegetation ; the only produce

of any value is building stone, which is extracted in large quantities, the most important quarries being those of Tantpur. This tract is drained by the Kawar, which rises in Dholpur and flows northwards past Jagnair to Usra, where it turns eastward along the foot of the hills and falls into the Utangan near Sarendha. It is fed by several small streams, such as the Chulhi, already mentioned, the Lohenri, which rises in the extreme south-west corner, and its affluent the Bisundri, which has its origin in the hills around Tantpur. The soil at the foot of the hills consists of an alluvial deposit brought down by these rivers, in some cases fairly consistent and termed *piliya*, while elsewhere it is almost pure sand and known as *bhur*. Beyond this, there is frequently a low-lying area with a blackish clay soil known as *matiyar*, intersected when dry by numerous cracks and fissures, and generally overlying a bed of *kankar*; this is a poor, unfertile soil, and is apt to be swamped by the collection of the surface drainage. Further from the hills the soil develops into the ordinary loam, occasionally converted into *chiknot* by the action of water. Along the Utangan the thin deposit of silt is known as *khitri*.

As the two portions of the tahsil differ so greatly in character, it is not surprising that they should have attained very different stages of development. The land beyond the Utangan is generally poor and is at all times susceptible to the variations of seasons. Recently, the succession of dry years has caused the water level to sink, rendering irrigation difficult and expensive, the result being seen in a marked contraction of the cultivated area. At the time of the last settlement the land under the plough was 130,142 acres, and though since that time there has been a slight increase, the improvement has been wholly confined to the northern portion, the tract beyond the Utangan showing a considerable decline. For the four years ending in 1905, the average cultivated area was 131,205 acres or 66·3 per cent. of the whole—a proportion which was exceeded in all other parts of the district except Bah. Of the remaining area, 24,580 acres were returned as culturable waste, the latter consisting for the most part of old fallow, most of which is capable of cultivation under favourable circumstances, although the soil is in almost all cases

inferior. There is very little jungle, and nothing which can be described as forest; the largest areas are in the south-west portion, in the villages of Nauni, Jaitpura, Naswa and Baghaur near Tantpur. The irrigated area amounts on an average to 18·6 per cent. of the cultivation: this again is less than in other tahsils in the district except Bah. Wells are practically the only source of supply. These are of the usual description in the northern part of the tahsil, but elsewhere the percolation wells known as *khandas* are almost invariably used. Owing to the depth at which the water level now stands, averaging about 35 feet in the south and somewhat more in the north, the construction of these wells has become very costly, since they have to be sunk in the solid rock; at the last settlement, when things were much better, the irrigated area was more than double the present figure. The *kharif* is the principal harvest, covering on an average 102,200 acres as against 51,900 acres sown in the *rabi*. The chief crops in the former harvest are *bajra*, *arhar*, *juar*, cotton and *moth*, while in the latter gram predominates, followed by barley and wheat. The double-cropped area amounts on an average to some 17 per cent. of the cultivation—a figure which is not exceeded in any other part of the district, gram being very extensively sown in succession to cotton and *bajra*.

The standard of cultivation in the tract north of the Utangan is similar to that of the rest of the central plain, but in the south it is distinctly inferior, except in fertile villages along the Kawar river. As elsewhere, the cultivators are mostly of high caste; Rajputs and Brahmans largely preponderate, while after them come Jats, Gujars, Kachhis, Chamars and Lodhs. Tenants-at-will hold 48·7 per cent. of the cultivated area, while 27·6 per cent. is in the hands of occupancy tenants, and 22·3 per cent. is cultivated by the proprietors themselves, the remainder being either rent-free or held at nominal rates. As in other parts of the district, the occupancy area has considerably decreased since the settlement, one of the reasons being the extensive migration of old tenants during the famines of 1878 and 1897. The tahsil contains 156 villages, at present divided into 1,282 mahals. Of the latter, 190, representing 11·6 per cent of the area, are held in *zamindari*, 732 or 38·7 per cent. in perfect and 360 or 49·7

per cent. in imperfect, *pattidari* tenure. Of the whole number, 61 *mahals* are revenue-free; they are included in the villages of Khanakra, Sarai Ahmad, Jajau and Birahru. The proprietors are chiefly Rajputs, followed by Golapurabs, Banias, Brahmans, Jats, Gujars and Musalmans, while small areas are held by Kayasths, Lodhs and other castes. The Rajputs are for the most part members of the Panwar, Sikarwar, Dhakara and Kachhwaha clans. The only large proprietors are Ganga Ram, a Bania of Tantpur, and the Raja of Awa who holds three villages. The revenue demand at successive settlements, as well as the present incidence, will be found in the appendix.*

The population of the tahsil at the census of 1881 numbered 118,127 presons, and since that time has steadily increased. In 1891 it had risen to 123,893, and at the last census there were 127,692 inhabitants, of whom 59,599 were females, the average density being 413 to the square mile, which is lower than in any other tahsil of the district except Bah. Classified according to religions, there were 118,529 Hindus, 8,349 Musalmans, 625 Jains, 188 Aryas and one Sikh. The most numerous Hindu castes are Chamars, with 19,251 representatives; Rajputs, 17,384; Kachhhis, 14,495; Brahmans, 11,925; and Banias, 9,259. After these come Jats, Golapurabs, Koris, Gujars, and Gadariyas. The Rajputs belong to many different clans, but the bulk of them are Sikarwars, Chauhans and Panwars. Among the Musalmans, Sheikhs predominate, followed by Bhishtis, Telis and Pathans. The tahsil is almost wholly agrcultural in character and the only other occupations that are largely represented are cotton-weaving and stone-quarrying. The only town in the tahsil is Jagnair, but there are several villages with large populations, of which the chief are Sarendhi. Sarendha, Basai Jagnair, Kagarol, Nauni, Ladukhera, Aila, Jajau, Saiyan, Beri Chahar, Tehra, Barthala, Iradatnagar and Khairagarh. All of these have been separately described, while Digrauta, Richhoha and Rahtori also contain over 2,000 inhabitants. The schools, markets, post-offices and fairs of the tahsil will be found in the apppendix.

Means of communication are fair. The eastern portion is traversed from north to south by the railway from Agra to

* Appendix. Tables IX and X

Bombay, on which there is a station at Saiyan. Parallel to the railway runs the metalled road, from which a branch takes off at Saiyan and leads to Khairagarh. The unmetalled roads comprise those running from Agra to Kagarol, whence one branch leads to the tahsil headquarters, and the other to Jagnair and Tantpur; from Kagarol to Niraoli and Achhnera, and from Saiyan to Iradatnagar and Fatehabad. There is a district board ferry over the Utangan at Khairagarh, while others are maintained on the Khari Nadi at Akola and Iradatnagar.

For administrative purposes the tahsil forms a criminal and revenue subdivision in the charge of a full-powered deputy collector on the district staff, while civil cases are heard by the munsif of Fatehabad. There are police-stations at Khairagharh, Saiyan, Kargarol, Iradatnagar and Jagnair; the circle arrangements have been already described in Chapter IV.*

The early history of the tahsil is practically unknown, and among the first inhabitants of whom there is any record are the Panwar Rajputs, who appear to have occupied the south-western portion about the 14th century. Tradition states that one Lakhansi, son of the Raja of Dharanagar, married a daughter of the Jadon Raja of Biana and seized this tract, which was formerly held by Jadons. The Sikarwars, who prevail to the north of the Utangan, are said to have settled first in Sarendha, and thence to have spread over the surrounding country. The hill country possesses but few architectural remains, but there are numbers of ancient temples and shrines concerning which all kinds of traditions are told, the most famous being that of Baba Gwal at Jagnair. North of the Utangan are the old forts at Khairagarh, Iradatnagar and elsewhere, but far the most important place from an archæological point of view is the *sarai* at Jajau, built by Bahadur Shah. In the days of Akbar the northern part of the tahsil was included in the pargana of Haveli Agra, while the rest formed the portion of the Khanwah *mahal*, which derived its name from a town in the Bharatpur State. The Jats divided Khanwah into the three parganas of Sarendhi, Khairagarh and Jagnair, and added to it the Athgayan *tappa* of Agra and the greater part of *tappas* Kagarol and Saiyan. These there parganas remained

* See also Appendix. Table XVII.

separate till the settlement of 1840, but were together administered as a single tahsil known as Sarendhi. The headquarters were changed to Khairagarh in the following year, though the old name continued to the used till 1863. The last change occurred 1878, when the Iradanagar tahsil was abolished and the area divided between Khairagarh and Fatehabad.

KHANDA, *Tahsil* ITIMADPUR.

This is one of the largest villages in the tahsil, and lies on the northern border adjoining the Muttra district in 78° 27′ N. and 78° 10′ E., on the north side of the road from Agra to Jalesar, at a distance of 18 miles north-east from the former and three miles north-west from Barhan station. It contained at the census a population of 3,930 persons, including 364 Musalmans and 48 Jains; Ahirs are the prevailing Hindu caste. There is an upper primary school here and a small bazar in which markets are held twice a week. The village, which is officially known as Khanda Taranpur, is of some antiquity, the main site being built on an old *khera*, but nothing is known of its history. The revenue of the village is Rs. 7,333, and the proprietors are Raja Balwant Singh of Awa and two resident Golapurabs.

KHANDAULI, *Tahsil* ITIMADPUR.

A village lying in latitude 27° 19′ N. and longitude 72° 2′ N., within a short distance of the Muttra boundary and ten miles north of Agra on the main road to Aligarh. The branch road runs south-east to Itimadpur, a distance of eleven miles. Khandauli formerly gave its name to one of the *tappas* of the Haveli Agra pargana, and at the conquest became the headquarters of a tahsil; these were removed to Itimadpur in 1854, and the name of the subdivision was changed ten years later. The old designation of the place was Kabul Khurd and the name Khandauli is locally assigned to one Khandel Singh, who rebuilt it after its destruction by the Marathas. The village had in 1881 a population of 835, and at the last census this had risen to 1,217, of whom 649 were Musalmans, including a large number of Qassabs. The village lands cover 692 acres, of which nearly 600 acres are cultivated: they are held at a revenue of

Rs. 1,330 in imperfect *pattidari* tenure by Jats, Brahmans and Banias. Khandauli contains a police-station, post-office, cattle-pound, a mission dispensary, an inspection bungalow, a military encamping-ground, an upper primary school, and a bazar in which markets are held twice a week. A small fair is held annually in Kuar in honour of Saiyid Gulab Shah. There are some ruins of old Mughal buildings in the village, the sites of which are *nazul* property.

KIRAOLI, *Tahsil* KIRAOLI.

The headquarters of the western tahsil are located in a village lying in 27° 8′ N. and 77° 48′ E., on the main road from Agra to Fatehpur Sikri, at a distance of 15 miles from the former. Branch roads lead to Achhnera on the north-west and to Kagarol on the south-east. The tahsil was formerly at Fatehpur Sikri, but a move was made to Kiraoli in 1850 on account of the unhealthiness of the old capital. The offices stand in an old *baradari* which was once surrounded by a walled garden; the land is still known as Bagh Badshahi. Kiraoli also possesses a post-office, cattle-pound, a lower primary school, and a bazar in which weekly markets are held. The Kanslila and Phul-dol fairs take place annually in Chait. The revenue *mauza* is known as Pura Marna, the name given to a detached site lying to the north-west. The total area is 1,079 acres, of which about 950 are under cultivation, and the revenue is Rs. 2,098; the village is held in imperfect *pattidari* tenure by Jats, Brahmans, Banias and Musalmans. The population of Pura Marna and Bagh Badshahi at the last census was 2,251, of whom 532 were Musalmans, 1,694 Hindus, and 25 Aryas or Jains.

KIRAOLI *Tahsil.*

This forms the western subdivision of the district, and lies between the Agra tahsil on the east and the native territory of Bharatpur on the west; the latter also forms a considerable portion of the southern boundary, the remainder marching with Khairagarh; while to the north lies the Muttra district, the boundary being for the most part artificial, but in the north-east corner it is formed by the river Jumna. It has a total area of 173,996 acres or 271·9 square miles.

The greater part of the tahsil constitutes a portion of the central plain of the district, closely resembling Agra and Fatehabad. The south-western portion alone presents any peculiar features. The chief of these are the low hills which crop up above the level surface of the surrounding plain, and consists of two ranges, the larger of which extends from the village of Dabar in the south-west corner almost as far as Raibha in the centre of the tahsil. This range is by no means continuous, and in the north consists of a series of out-crops of sandstone; on the highest of these hills stands the famous city of Fatehpur Sikri. The other range is much smaller and lies to the west at a distance of some two miles; it presents the appearance of a number of detached hills, of which the largest is that on which stands the village of Patsal. These hills afford excellent building-stone, and from that extracted from the quarries of Fatehpur Sikri and elsewhere most of the famous buildings at Agra have been constructed. This south-western corner is also affected to a marked degree by the Utangan river, which flows close to the southern border. The stream, which in its general characteristics resembles a mountain torrent, has from time to time exhibited a tendency to change its course, as already narrated in Chapter II. During the rains it carries down a large volume of water, and the lands in its neighbourhood are subject to the influences of fluvial action, being frequently covered with a deposit of sand. The injury is, however, confined to six or seven villages, but the river also affects a larger tract through the medium of the Khari Nadi into which a considerable proportion of its waters are apt to be diverted in years of flood, the spill water from Bharatpur generally effecting its escape by the Orin or Orinia, a tributary of the Khari Nadi. The latter rises a short distance beyond the western border and for some miles flows in an easterly direction, passing the main range of hills by a gap between the villages of Santha and Bharkol and uniting with the Orin, which it receives on its left bank at Bisahri Sikandar. It subsequently turns south-east, past the villages of Jengara and Kheria, and afterwards forms the boundary between the Khairagarh and Agra tahsils, eventually falling into the Utangan at the extreme eastern point of the latter sub-division. After its junction with the Orin, the Khari Nadi has a

deep and well-defined bed, and lower down in its course the river is flanked by small ravines, while at all times the land on its banks is sandy and inferior character. The northern portion of the tahsil is drained partly by the Jumna, and partly by the Dahar, the name given to the long depression which extends through the south of Muttra and the centre of this district. The Dahar now carries a regular stream of water in the rains, the channel having been excavated for drainage purposes by the Canal department. The soil of the tahsil is generally a light loam, in which a larger proportion of sand is frequently to be found than in any other part of the district.

At the time of the last settlement the tahsil was in a high state of development, the cultivated area amounting to 132,725 acres. It subsequently underwent a great decline, especially in the western portion adjoining Bharatpur, where the damage done by floods and the ravages of wild animals together combined to throw large areas out of cultivation. As already mentioned in Chapter IV, steps were taken to remedy the state of affairs by regulating the floods and by the erection of a barbed wire fence along the Bharatpur border. These measures proved entirely successful, and the tahsil has wholly recovered, the area under the plough at the present time being greater than that recorded in any previous years. In the four years ending in 1905, it averaged 133,741 acres, or 76·9 per cent. of the whole, a larger proportion than in any other tahsil of the district. Of the remaining area, 12,922 acres were returned as barren, and 27,334 acres as culturable waste, the bulk of the latter being old fallow. The grove area is very small, and throughout the tahsil trees are scarce, there is very little jungle, and such as exists is merely covered with *sarpat* and other grasses; the largest areas are in the villages of Runkuta, Mangraul Gujar, and Singhna along the banks of the Jumna, where the land is generally too poor to repay cultivation. The irrigated area amounts on an average 32·3 per cent. of the cultivation, two-thirds being derived from wells and the remainder from canals. The latter comprise the Sikandra, terminal, and Iradatnagar distributaries of the Agra canal in the north, and the Fatehpur Sikri distributary in the west and centre; this last is to be extended so as to command the

country south of the Khari Nadi, and for this purposes some of the old channels of the Fatehpur Sikri canals, described in Chapter II, will be utilized. The *kharif* is the principal harvest, but the difference between it and the *rabi* is considerably less than in any other part, the former amounting on an average to 89,800 acres and the latter to 65,000 acres. The double-cropped area is also large, averaging 16 per cent. of the cultivation, a figure which is only exceeded in Khairagarh. The principal crops are *juar*, *arhar*, cotton and *bajra* in the *kharif*, and wheat, barley and gram in the *rabi*.*

Cultivation generally attains a higher standard in Kiraoli than in most tahsils of the district, owing largely to the predominance of Jat tenants, who here take the place of Rajputs. The latter, however, hold a considerable amount of the land, as also do Brahmans; the other cultivating castes being chiefly Chamars, Lodhs, Musalmans and Kachhis. At the present time 50·2 per cent. of the cultivated area is held by tenants-at-will, 28·1 per cent. by occupancy tenants, and 19·8 per cent. is tilled by the proprietors themselves, the small remaining area being either rent-free or held at nominal rates. The occupancy area has undergone a very marked decline since the last settlement, a result which may be ascribed chiefly to the period of deterioration recently experienced, while other causes have been famines and the resultant migration, and also to some extent the attitude of the proprietors. The tahsil contains 173 villages, at present divided into 1,422 *mahals*. Of the latter, 284, representing 21·7 per cent. of the area, are held by *zamindars*, 842 or 50·3 per cent. in perfect, and 296 or 28 per cent. in imperfect, *pattidari* tenure; owing to partitions and other causes the number of *mahals* has greatly increased since the settlement, as at that time there were but 284 in all. Nine *mahals* are held revenue-free, being included in the villages of Tajpur and Bharkol. The principal proprietors are Jats, while after them come Rajputs, Kayasths, Brahmans, Banias and Malkanas, very little belonging to other castes. The chief estates include those of the Kayasths of Nagar, who own 45 villages; the Mahants of the Brindaban temple in Muttra with 14 villages; Raja Akhai Singh of Udaipur,

* Appendix, Table VI.

who owns Achhnera and five other villages; Rai Sukhdeo Parshad of Jodhpur, who holds Raitha and another village; and the Jats of Dura, though the last have lost much of their property. The revenue demand of the tahsil at successive settlements and its present incidence are shown in the appendix.* Since the last assessment the demand has undergone considerable modifications, large reductions having been necessitated by the depressed state of the western portion; the fluctuations and the various temporary settlements have already been noticed in Chapter IV.

The population of the tahsil at the census of 1881 numbered 114,486 persons. At the ensuing enumeration the total had fallen to 106,977, giving the low density of 391·8 to the square mile, but since that time a marked improvement has been observed. In 1901 the tahsil contained 123,812 inhabitants, of whom 57,648 were females, the average density being 453·6 to the square mile, which, though considerably lower than district average, is much above that of the inferior tahsils of Khairagarh and Bah. Classified according to religions, there were 109,172 Hindus, 13,938 Musalmans, 608 Jains, 65 Aryas, 21 Christians, and eight Sikhs. The principal Hindu castes are Jats, numbering 27,543 persons; Chamars, 16,518, Brahmans, 11,765; Banias, 6,720; and Rajputs, 6,224. The last belong, as usual, to many different clans, the best represented being Jadons, Chauhans, Kachhwahas, Tomars, and Sikarwars, who are said to derive their name from the town of Fatehpur Sikri. Other castes which appear in strength are Lodhs, Lohars, Koris, Gadariyas, and Barhais, none of the rest having two thousand members. Of the Musalmans, Sheikhs come first with 4,310 representatives, and after them converted Rajputs, Pathans, Qassabs, Bhishtis and Telis. The great bulk of the inhabitants are dependent on agriculture, and few other industries are of any importance, with the exception of stone-quarrying and cotton-weaving.

The only towns in the tahsil are the notified area of Fatehpur Sikri, which is more remarkable for its past history than for any importance it possesses at the present time, and Achhnera, which has greatly increased in size since the development of the railway system and is now a junction and a rising trade centre.

* Appendix, Tables IX and X.

Kiraoli, the tahsil headquarters, is but a small village, while the other places which have been separately mentioned are merely noticeable for the number of their inhabitants. These include Raibha, Runkuta, Karahra, and Duta; while Sandhan, Abhuapura and Pura Marna also contain over two thousand inhabitants, but none of them is of any interest or improtance. The lists of schools, post-offices, markets, and fairs will be found in the appendix.

The tahsil is well provided with means of communication. Through the northern runs the metre-gauge railway from Agra to Ajmir, with stations at Raibha and Achhnera, joining at the latter place the line from Cawnpore and Muttra. Further north runs the new broad-gange railway from Agra to Muttra and Dehli, with a station at Runkuta. Metalled roads lead from Agra to Fatehpur Sikri, Bharatpur and Muttra, the last two following the lines of railway, and there is also a metalled road from Achhnera to Kiraoli. The unmetalled roads include those from Kagarol to Achhnera and Farah, from Fatehpur Sikri to Bharatpur, Khairagarh, Kagarol, Nasirabad and Baroda, and from Mandi Mirza Khan to Chandipur. There are inspection bungalows at Achhnera, Kiraoli and Fatehpur Sikri and encamping-grounds at Fatehpur Sikri, Achhnera and Runkuta. Three ferries over the Jumna are managed by the district board, being situated at Mangraul Gujar, Akbara and Runkuta, the last being known as Gaoghat.

Practically nothing is known of the history of the tahsil till the foundation of Fatehpur Sikri, though it is probable that it was divided between the Jats and the Sikarwar and other Rajputs. In the days of Akbar the subdivision formed parts of the three *mahals* of Haveli Agra, Fatehpur and Ol. When in the 18th century it passed into the hands of the Jats, the tahsil was divided between the parganas of Fatehpur Sikri, Farah, which had been made out of Ol and the Gaoghat *tappa* of Agra, Achhnera, Kiraoli and Karahra, the last three having orginally been *tappas* of pargana Agra. At the British conquest Fatehpur Sikri, Farah and Achhnera became separate tahsils, but in 1832, after the formation of the new district of Muttra, Farah and Achhnera were united into a single subdivision with Farah for

its capital. In 1878 the Farah tahsil was broken up and 84 of the northern villages were transferred to Muttra, the rest being amalgamated with Fatehpur Sikri. The headquarters of the new tahsil continued to be at Kiraoli, whither the transfer from Fatehpur Sikri took place as early as 1850; the proximate cause being the sickness that broke out at the latter place in consequence of the utilization of the old *Akbarshahi* dam for filling the canals.

KOLARA KALAN, *Tahsil* FATEHABAD.

A village lying in 25° 5′ N. and 78° 10′ E., at a distance of ten miles north-west from the tahsil headquarters and 12 miles from Agra. The northern extremity of the village is traversed by the metalled road connecting these two places, but the main site lies about a mile to the south. The population at the last census numbered 2,696 persons, of whom 35 were Musalmans and 33 Jains; Chamars are the prevailing Hindu caste. The village lands cover 2,682 acres, of which some 2,175 acres are cultivated, and the revenue is Rs. 5,059; the village is divided into 26 *mahals* and the proprietors are a numerous body of Rajputs, Banias, Brahmans, Kayasths and Goshains. Kolara Kalan possesses a lower primary school and a weekly market; a fair in honour of Debi is held here in the month of Chait. The name Kolara Kalan is given to the village to distinguish it from Kolara Khurd, which lies some three miles to south, near Shamsabad.

KOTLA, *Tahsil* FIROZABAD.

A village in the east of the tahsil, adjoining the Mainpuri border in 27° 17′ N. and 78° 28′ E., at the junction of two roads leading from Firozabad and Tundla and continuing northward to Awa in Etah. It contained at the last census a population of 1,914 persons, of whom 1,481 were Hindus, 283 Musalmans and 150 of other religions, chiefly Jains. Kotla possesses an upper primary school, a post-office and a bazar in which markets are held twice a week. Small fairs take place here on the occasion of the Dasahra, Muharram and Phul-dol festivals. The place chiefly of importance as being the headquarters of the large Kotla estate belonging to the Jadon family, of which mention has

already been made in Chapter III. The residence of the proprietors is a fine house standing on a considerable elevation above the village and approached by a steep and narrow lane. It is surrounded by a wall about 40 feet in height and a broad ditch. The village lands of Kotla are the property of the Jadons and cover 420 acres, of which about 150 acres are cultivated, while the revenue is Rs. 736.

LADUKHERA, *Tahsil* KHAIRAGARH.

A large agricultural village in the east of the tahsil and adjoining the Dholpur border. It lies in 26° 55′ N. and 77° 59′ E., at a distance of 22 miles south of Agra and six miles south-west from Iradatnagar. It contained at the last census a population of 2,921 persons, including 94 Jains and 56 Musalmans, and a large colony of Golapurabs. The area of the village is 4,164 acres, of which some 3,630 acres are cultivated, and the revenue demand is Rs. 5,827; the proprietors, who are very numerous, are Banias and Brahmans. The place contains a lower primary school, but nothing else of any interest or importance.

MALPURA, *Tahsil* AGRA.

A village lying on the road from Agra to Khairagarh, in 27° 7′ N. and 79° 56′ E., at a distance of seven miles south-west from Agra, between the terminal and Iradatnagar distributaries of the Agra canal. It contains a police-station, post-office, cattle-pound, a lower primary school, and a bazar in which markets are held weekly on Sunday. The population at the last census numbered 2,077, including 213 Musalmans and 24 Jains. The prevailing Hindu castes are Jats, Brahmans and Chamars. The village, which covers 1,294 acres, of which over 1,100 acres are cultivated, is assessed at Rs. 3,152, and is held in imperfect *pattidari* tenure by Jats, Khattris, Lodhs, Kashmiris, Banias, Goshains and Faqirs. Malpura gave its name to a small pargana in the days of Jat rule, and contained a fort in which the Jat and Maratha officials resided; the ruins are still visible, and within the walls stands the present police-station. There is also an old Hindu *chhatri* in the village.

MIDHAKUR, *Tahsil* AGRA.

A large village on the western borders of the tahsil, standing in 27° 9′ N. and 77° 53′ E., on the metalled road from Agra to Fatehpur Sikri, at a distance of about ten miles from the district headquarters. The place gave its name to one of the *tappas* into which the old pargana of Haveli Agra was divided, and under the Jat administration became the capital of a pargana. The ruins of a small fort are to be seen to the south-west, and the place is celebrated in history as the scene of the battles between Islam Shah and his brother, Adil Khan, and again between Hemu and Ibrahim Shah Suri in 1555. Midhakur is still a flourishing place, and at the last census contained a population of 3,464 persons, of whom 663 were Musalmans and 49 Jains; Jats are the prevailing Hindu caste. The village possesses a post-office, a middle vernacular school and a considerable bazar in which markets are held weekly; the principal export is earthenware, which is produced here in large quantities. The total area of the village lands is 3,388 acres of which about 2,950 acres are cultivated, and the revenue is Rs. 5,302. The proprietors are Jats, Brahmans, Banias and Rajputs.

NARKI, *Tahsil* FIROZABAD.

A village lying in the north of the tahsil, in 27°N. and 78° E. at a distance of 25 miles north-east from Agra and ten miles north of Firozabad. Through the village runs the unmetalled road from Itimadpur to Kaitha, while others lead south-east to Kotla and south to Firozabad. The population at the last census numbered 4,165 souls, of whom 344 were Musalmans and 142 Jains; Rajputs, Brahmans, Chamars and Gadariyas are the prevalent Hindu castes. The figures are those of two separate revenue *mauzas*, known as Narki Taluqa and Narki Dhonkal. The total area is 7,472 acres of which about 4,100 are cultivated; the revenue is Rs. 7,914, and is paid by the Rajput *zamindars*. Narki contains a police-station, post-office, cattle pound, and an upper primary school. Small fairs are held on the occasion of the Ramnaumi and Phul-dol festivals.

NAUGAWAN, *Tahsil* BAH.

A village on the right bank of the Jumna in the north-east of the tahsil, situated in 26° 53′N., and 78° 46′E., at a distance of 12 miles east from Bah and 53 miles from Agra. It lies between Parna on the west and Chitra on the south, each of which are separately described. Naugawan is chiefly of importance as being the headquarters of the Bhadawar estate and the usual place of residence of the Raja. His palace stands on a slight elevation, and consists of a masonry building surrounded by a mud wall and a ditch, the enclosure being about 375 feet square. The village had at the last census a population of 2,636 persons, of whom 179 were Musalmans and 49 Jains; Brahmans are the most numerous Hindu caste. The place contains an upper primary school, and a post-office. The village lands, which are held by the Raja free of revenue, cover 6,318 acres, of which some 2,200 acres are cultivated. The Jumna is crossed here by a ferry belonging to the Raja.

NAUNI, *Tahsil* KHAIRAGARH.

A village in the south-west of the tahsil, standing in 26°54′N. and 77′°40′ E., about a mile east to the road from Kagarol to Jagnair and some eight miles south-west from the tahsil headquarters. The village is built on the eastern side of some low hills which rise up to an inconsiderable height between it and the road. The place has a picturesque appearance as the hills are covered with trees: there is a popular superstition in the neighbourhood that whoever cuts down one of these trees will die within a year, and consequently they have been left unmolested. Below the hill is a wide uncultivated plain extending into Dholpur covered with *babul* and scrub jungle, the haunt of antelope, *nilgai*, *chinkara*, and a few wolves and leopards. At the last census Nauni contained a population of 2,564 inhabitants, of whom 104 were Musalmans. The village covers 6,975 acres and includes a number of small hamlets; they are held in imperfect *pattidari* tenure by Brahmans, Banias, and Rajputs of the Panwar clan. The revenue is Rs. 2,680, and at the present time falls with an incidence of one rupee per acre of cultivation.

PANWARI, *Tahsil* ITIMADPUR.

A large agricultural village lying in 27° 16′ N. and 78° 14′ E., at a distance of three miles north from Itimadpur and 16 miles from Agra, on the road leading from the former to Jalesar. At the last census it contained 3,006 inhabitants, including 295 Musalmans and 128 Jains. In addition to the main site, there are 15 hamlets distributed over the village lands, which cover 3,416 acres; the cultivated area being about 2,950 acres. The place was formerly held by Musalmans, who built the small mud fort to the west of the main side. At the beginning of the last century the village was sold by auction and purchased by Mr. Baillie, a planter of Umargarh in Etah, who established an indigo factory here. It was afterwards sold to his servant, Gobind Parshad, a Brahman, whose descendants hold the greater part of the estate, as well as small shares in portions of other villages in neighbourhood. The villages are also held by Rajputs, Jats, Banias and Musalmans. The revenue is Rs. 7,000.

PARNA, *Tahsil* Bah.

A large village in the north-east of the tahsil, standing in 26° 53′ N. and 78°44′ E , at a distance of ten miles east from the tahsil headquarters and 52 miles from Agra. The village is built on the right bank of the Jumna, amid numerous ravines which lead down from the higher land to the south. It is off the road, but there is a ferry here leading to the Etawah district; it is known as Parna Sarwanpur and managed by the district board. At the last census Parna had a population of 2,891 inhabitants including 240 Jains, 91 Musalmans, and a large number of Brahmans. It possesses an upper primary school, but nothing else of any interest save an old mud fort on a high cliff above the river. This is the residence of Diwan Chet Singh, the proprietor of the village and the descendant of a family which at all times held the office of Diwan to the Rajas of Bhadawar. The village lands are very extensive, covering 7,963 acres, of which some 4,375 acres are cultivated, much of the remainder being barren on account of the ravines; the revenue demand is Rs. 6,000.

PINAHAT, *Tahsil* BAH.

This town, which from 1844 to 1882 was the headquarters of the present Bah tahsil, lies in 26° 52′ N. and 78° 23′ E., at a distance of 33 miles south-east from Agra and 14 miles from Bah. It is connected by an unmetalled road with that from Agra to Etawah, the point of junction being at Arnotha on the Utangan, while through the north of the town passes the road from Bhadrauli to Rajakhera. The name is derived traditionally from Pand-hat, but there is no authority for its connection with the Pandavas. It first became of importance in the days of Raja Gopal Singh of Bhadawar, who built a large fort of block *kankar* on a commanding site above the ravines of the Chambal, which flows at a distance of a mile to the south, in order to hold the Rajghat ferry over the river. The same Raja built a handsome market-place and to the north of the town excavated the large masonry tank, fully 300 yards square; he also surrounded the town with a wall, but all of his works have fallen into disrepair. In the days of Jat rule Pinahat was the headquarters of a tahsil, and the same arrangement was maintained after the British conquest, the tahsil buildings being located in the old mud fort of Jat days till the removal to Bah in 1882. In former times Pinahat must have been a very strong place, and even now one of its *muhallas*, Puranpura, is most inaccessible owing to its position on the banks of steep ravines.

The population of the town in 1853 was 7,047, but has since declined; falling to 6,571 in 1872, to 5,697 in 1881 and to 5,329 at the following census. In 1901 it contained 5,115 inhabitants, of whom 4,374 were Hindus, 667 Musalmans and 74 of other religions, chiefly Jains. Brahmans form the prevailing Hindu caste. Pinahat possesses a police-station, post-office, cattle-pound, a large upper primary school, and a bazar in which markets are held twice a week. Six fairs take place here annually; the Ramlila in Kuar, that in honour of Debi in Chait, and those of Baldeo in Bhadon, Kartik, Kuar and Aghan. In no instance is the attendance large. There are three temples with small endowments, built by Raja Bakht Singh, Raja Himmat Singh, and Raja Gopal Singh, of Bhadawar. The village lands of Pinahat are very extensive, covering 7,131 acres, of which

about 4,900 acres are cultivated; the revenue demand is Rs. 6,206, and the proprietors are a very numerous body, Chaube Brahmans, Rajputs and Banias holding in imperfect *pattidari* tenure, the number of share-holders in 1905 being 207.

POIYA, *Tahsil* ITIMADPUR.

A village in the north-west of the tahsil, standing on the left bank of the Jumna in 27° 15′ N. and 78° 2′ E., at a distance of four miles from Agra and 12 miles north-west from the tahsil headquarters. It is approached by a road leading north from Agra and crossing the river by a ferry, which is managed by the district board; from the ferry a short branch road runs north-east to join the main road to Aligarh. Tradition states that the old name of the village was Lohagarh, so called from the fort, of which traces still remain, built by Rana Katera, a person otherwise unknown to history. The name was changed to Poiya by one Bholi, a Rajput; at the last census the village contained a population of 2,612 persons, of whom 162 were Musalmans. The lands of Poiya are divided into 36 *mahals*, held by a large number of persons, among whom Rajputs predominate; the revenue is Rs. 3,862. There is a small Hindi school in the village supported by one of the *zamindars*.

RAIBHA, *Tahsil* KIRAOLI.

A large agricultural village standing in 27° 10′ N. and 77° 49′ E., at a distance of 13 miles west from Agra and about three miles north of the tahsil headquarters, on the north side of the main road to Achhnera and Bharatpur. The railway runs parallel to the road on the north, the station being to the north-east of the main site. At the last census Raibha contained a population of 3,555 inhabitants, of whom 452 were Musalmans and 61 Jains; the principal Hindu castes are Sikarwar Rajputs, Banias and Brahmans. The total area of the village is 4,039 acres, of which about 3,200 acres are cultivated; the revenue demand is Rs. 5,733, and the *zamindars* are Rai Dinanath Bahadur and Sukhdeo Parshad, Kashmiri Brahmans of Jodhpur. Raibha possesses an upper primary school and a small bazar in which markets are held weekly, but otherwise the village contains nothing of importance.

RUNKUTA, *Tahsil* KIRAOLI.

This village lies in the north-east of the tahsil, in 27° 14′ N. and 77° 52′ E., on the main road from Agra to Muttra, some ten miles from the former, and a short distance south of the Jumna. To the south of the village runs the Great Indian Peninsula Railway from Agra to Dehli, with a station called after this place, but actually situated in Artauni, a village of the Agra tahsil adjoining Runkuta on the west. In 1881 Runkuta contained a population of 2,089 souls, and at the last census this had risen to 2,381, including 536 Musalmans, 18 Jains, and large numbers of Banias and Rajputs, the latter chiefly belonging to the Sikarwar clan. The village lands cover an area of 4,242 acres of which less than half is cultivated; the revenue is Rs. 4,073, and the proprietors are Rajputs, Kayasths, Banias, Brahmans and Musalmans, who hold the village in imperfect *pattidari* tenure. Runkuta possesses a police-station, a district post-office, cattle-pound, a lower primary school, and a bazar in which markets are held weekly. There is also an encamping-ground, and a ruined *sarai* dating from Mughal times. On the banks of the Jumna to the north are some bathing *ghats* and the temple of Parasram, where a large fair is held on the Dasahra festival. Close by is an ancient but decayed building known as the *dargah* of Sarwar Sultan, a saint whose memory is held in great veneration by Musalmans and Hindus alike.

SAIYAN, *Tahsil* KHAIRAGARH.

A village lying in 26° 56′ N. and 77° 56′ E., on the main road from Agra to Dholpur and Bombay, at a distance of 17 miles south of the district headquarters and seven miles east from Khairagarh, with which it is connected by a branch metalled road. To the east of, and parallel to, the main road runs the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, the station being a short distance from the village, while from it runs an unmetalled road to Iradatnagar and Fatehabad. The place is of no historical importance, but during the days of Jat rule it gave its name to one of the *tappas* into which the pargana of Agra was divided. It now possesses a police-station, post-office, cattle-pound, and a lower primary school. Markets are held weekly on Fridays, and

a considerable amount of trade is carried on, chiefly in stone, large quantities of which are brought hither from the Tantpur quarries and exported by the railway. The population at the last census numbered 2,253 souls, of whom 172 were Musalmans; the prevailing Hindu castes are Gujars, Golapurabs, and Banias. The village lands of Saiyan are very extensive, covering 6,134 acres, of which about 4,150 acres are cultivated; the revenue is Rs. 6,022. The village is held in *zamindari* tenure by Gujars, Rajputs and Golapurabs.

SARENDHA, *Tahsil* KHAIRAGARH.

A large and straggling agricultural village on the western borders of the tahsil, situated on the road from Kagarol to Jagnair, in 26° 58′ N. and 77° 45′ E., at a distance of 24 miles south-west from Agra and five miles north-west from the tahsil headquarters. The village is one of the largest in the district, having an area of no less than 9,244 acres and extending northwards for several miles from the left bank of the Utangan. The population, which is distributed over a large number of hamlets, amounted at the last census to 3,472 persons, all of whom were Hindus, except 187 Musalmans; the prevalent castes are Sikarwar Rajputs, Banias and Brahmans, and these, together with Gujars and Musalmans, are the owners of the village. The cultivated area is some 6,540 acres and the revenue Rs. 8,500. Sarendha contains a lower primary school, an encamping-ground, and a small market held weekly in the hamlet of Pipalkhera. Near the road stand the ruins of an old fort, but the place contains nothing of any archaeological interest. Sarendha is said to be the original home of the Sikarwars in this tahsil, tradition relating that in 1088 A.D. one Bijai Singh came from Sikri and expelled the Bania proprietors, and that his descendants spread northwards over the tract between the Utangan and Khari Nadi.

SARENDHI, *Tahsil* KHAIRAGARH.

A village in the south-west portion of the tahsil lying in 26° 56′ N. and 77° 41′ E., at a distance of 24 miles south-west from Agra and seven miles west of the tahsil headquarters. About

a mile to the south-east runs the road from Kagarol to Jagner. The place was formerly of some importance, as during the days of Jat and Maratha administration it was the headquarters of a tahsil, and continued to be so after the British conquest, the transfer to Khairagarh taking place in 1842. It was here that the treaty of peace between Lord Lake and Ambaji Rao Inglia was signed on the 16th of December 1803, to be followed a fortnight later by the treaty of Anjangaon. The population of Sarendhi, which in 1881 numbered 3,270, had risen at the last census to 4,016 persons, of whom 376 were Musalmans. The prevailing Hindu castes are Panwar Rajputs, Banias and Brahmans, who together own the village. Sarendhi possesses a lower primary school, a *sarai*, an encamping-ground, and a weekly market. The village lands cover no less than 7,868 acres, of which about 6,150 acres are cultivated, and the revenue is Rs. 8,102.

SAWAIN, *Tahsil* ITIMADPUR.

A village in the centre of the tahsil, situated in 27° 15′ N. and 78° 12′ E., at a distance of a mile and a half north of Itimadpur and 13 miles north-east from Agra. It had in 1901 a population of 2,414 persons, of whom 137 were Musalmans. The village is said to have been originally held by Musalmans, from whom it was subsequently acquired by Rajputs; the latter sold the greater part of their property, which was purchased by the Raja of Awa, the present proprietor. A small share is also held by a Brahman. Among the inhabitants are several Marwari Bohras, who settled here before the mutiny and have since become persons of considerable substance; there are five families living in good brick-built houses. The village has a total area of 1,965 acres, of which about 1,815 acres are cultivated, and the revenue is Rs. 4,800.

SEMRA, *Tahsil* ITIMADPUR.

A very large agricultural village on the north-western borders of the tahsil, adjoining Khandauli. It stands in 27° 20′ N. and 76° 4′ E., some two miles to the east of the main road from Agra to Aligarh, at a distance of fourteen mile from the

former and ten miles from the tahsil headquarters; the southern extremity of the village is traversed by the road from Khandauli to Itimadpur. The village covers an area of 4,753 acres, of which about 4,330 acres are cultivated, and consists of a large main site to the north and a number of small scattered hamlets. The population, which in 1881 numbered 4,797, had risen at the last census to 5,632 persons, of whom 4,954 were Hindus, 482 Musalmans and 196 Jains; the principal Hindu castes are Brahmans, Banias, and Rajputs of the Chauhan clan. The village is the largest of the *baisi* or estate of twenty-two villages formerly held by the Chauhans, but much of their property has passed in late years into the hands of Bania money-lenders; the latter rose to affluence in the beginning of the last century, and after the mutiny acquired the greater portion of the village. The chief propicetor is Sah Durga Parshad of Khanda, son of Rai Mohan Lal Bahadur, who has a fine masonry house here. The rest of the village belongs to a Baqqal of Agra. Semra possesses an upper primary school and a bazar in which markets are held twice a week. The Ramlila festival is celebrated here in the month of Chait, and two small fairs take place in Bhadon and Aghan in honour of Daoji. The revenue of the village stands at Rs. 11,288.

SHAMSABAD, *Tahsil* FATEHABAD.

A village in the western half of the tahsil, situated in 27°1′ N. and 78° 8′ E., at the junction of the roads from Agra to Rajakhera and from Fatehabad to Khairagarh, at a distance of twelve miles south-east from Agra and eleven miles west of the tahsil headquarters. The place is said to derive its name from one Shams or Shamsher Shah, a Faqir. It gave its name to one of the *tappas* of pargana Haveli Agra and a tahsil was located here in the days of Jat and Maratha rule; the old mud fort, which is now in ruins, was built by Jawahir Singh of Bharatpur. The site was till recently *nazul* property, but has been sold to the proprietors of the village. Shamsabad possesses a police-station, cattle-pound, post-office, a large upper primary school, and a bazar in which markets are held twice a week; the trade is considerable and dealers in agricultural stock, cloth, and general

merchandise resort hither. Fairs take place on the Kanslila festival in Chait, the Jal Jatra in Bhadon, and at the temple of Baldeo in Bhadon and Aghan. The population numbered 2,229 souls in 1881, and at the last census had risen to 2,764, of whom 1,638 were Hindus, 977 Musalmans, and 149 of other religions, chiefly Jains. The village has an area of 419 acres, of which about 310 acres are cultivated, and is assessed at Rs. 1,000; it is owned by Banias, Pathans, and Brahmans.

SIKANDRA, *Tahsil* AGRA.

A village in the north-west of the tahsil, in 27° 13′ N. and 77° 57′ E., on the main road from Agra to Muttra, at a distance of five miles from the former. A second road leads to Sikandra from the Agra cantonments on the south-east, and just beyond the village a metalled branch runs northwards to the temple of Kailas in the village of Swami, where the river is crossed by a ferry leading to Mahaban in Muttra. The village is of no great size, and at the last census contained a population of 1,618 persons, of whom 743 were Hindus, 373 Musalmans, and 502 of other religions. The last include a large community of Christians, which grew up after the establishment here of an orphanage started by the Church Missionary Society during the famine of 1837-38. The Christian village continued to flourish till the mutiny, but was then dispersed; after the restoration of order, a fresh settlement was made, but the numbers greatly declined from the time when Agra ceased to be the headquarters of Government. The orphanage is still in a flourishing condition, and in connection with it is an anglo-vernacular middle school containing about 150 pupils; attached to this is an industrial class in which printing, book-binding and other handicrafts are taught. Sikandra also possesses a branch post-office, and a small fair, known as the Chhariyan, is held here in the month of Sawan.

The village derives its name from Sultan Sikandar Lodi, the first ruler to make Agra his capital. He is also said to have built the village of Sikandarpur, which lies on the banks of the Jumna some six miles north of Agra. It has been supposed that Sikandra marks the site of the Agra of that period, and the theory is supported by the presence of innumerable remains of the sites of

buildings on either side of the road from Agra and round about Sikandra itself.* The only extant building of this time is that known as the *baradari* of Sikandar Lodi standing within the compound of the orphanage. It consists of a square building of red sandstone, each side 142 feet in length, and comprises two storeys with a vault below, the ground floor containing forty chambers. * Each corner of the building is surmounted by a short ornamental tower, octagonal in shape. The *baradari* was built in 1495 and was afterwards adopted as the tomb of Akbar's wife, known as Mariam Zamani. She died in 1623 and was buried here by her son, Jahangir , her tomb is in the vault, and in the centre of the upper storey is a white marble cenotaph. Mariam is commonly believed to have been a Christian and of Portuguese origin, but it seems almost certain that the tradition is devoid of any foundation in fact and that it owes its origin to the resemblance of her title to the name of Mary. Akbar's mother was styled Mariam Makani, and it has never been suggested that she was of the Christian faith , and there are no serious reasons for doubting that Mariam Zamani was no other than the Hindu daughter of Raja Bihari Mal and sister of Raja Bhagwan Das of Jaipur, whom Akbar married in 968 H. at Sambhar.

Sikandra is, however, far more famous on account of another tomb, that of the emperor Akbar himself. The village is still officially known as Sikandra Bihishtabad, the latter portion of the name being derived from the garden which Akbar laid out around the mausoleum built during his life-time. It is not certain whether he completed the tomb, but we learn that Jahangir almost immediately after his accession, was dissatisfied with the edifice and erected in its place the present structure, perhaps the most remarkable building of its kind in India. Thomas Herbert, who visited Agra during the reign of Jahangir, states that merely the foundations were laid by Akbar, and Jahangir himself admitted that certain portions only were rebuilt and that the completion was but gradually effected. The cost is said to have been fifteen lakhs of rupees, though several accounts give a much higher figure.

The garden, which covers about 150 acres, stands on the north side of the main road, a short distance to the east of the

* A. S. N. I., IV, 112.

baradari, and is enclosed by a lofty wall with octagonal towers at the angles, surmounted by open pavilions, and four gateways midway on each side. These gateways are of red sandstone, and the largest is that on the southern face close to the road. The central arch is upwards of 70 feet in height, and is profusely adorned with inlaid marble, being among the earliest specimens of this work, which afterwards became the most characteristic feature of the Mughal style. At each corner of the gateway rises a tall minaret of white marble, and above the enterance is the *nakkar-khana* or music gallery, a spacious arched chamber in which, at one watch after sunrise and at dawn, kettle-drums were beaten in honour of the dead. The minarets have but recently been restored, and for many years their upper parts were missing. Jahangir himself specifically mentions their completion and his inscription on the gateway gives the year 1613. A common account states that the tops were removed by Lord Lake in 1803, but this is shown to be untrue by the fact that their mutilation was noticed by the artist, Hodges, who visited Agra in 1782. Another and more plausible story is that they were destroyed by the forces of Surj Mal in 1764, although this is possibly derived from the memory of other acts of vandalism achieved by the Jats. Other accounts ascribe the destruction to the Marathas and to lightning, but the most probable suggestion is that the domes were deliberately removed on account of their decayed and dangerous condition by the orders of some person in authority.

From the gateway a broad paved causeway leads to the tomb itself. This stands on a platform of white marble over 400 feet in length and breadth, and consists of a building five storeys in height. The lowest measures 30 feet in height and 320 feet in length on each side, exclusive of the towers on each angle. In the centre of each side is a large doorway flanked on either hand by five wide and open arches. From the main entrance on the south a sloping passage leads to the vault containing the tomb of the emperor, a chamber 38 feet square decorated with dark blue plaster and gold leaf. The tomb itself is plain and bears no inscription. For many years the books, raiment and armour of the emperor lay by the side of his tomb, but were carried away by the Jats of Bharatpur, and it is not known whether any of these

relics are still extant. In the small chambers surrounding the central vault are other tombs, including those of Akbar's daughters, Aram Banu, Shukur-un-nissa and Rukhia Sultan and of his descendant, Sulaiman Shikoh, son of Shah Alam, who died at Agra in 1838.

Above the ground floor rise the four remaining storeys, each smaller than that below it. The first of this is 14 feet 9 inches in height, and 186 feet in length on each side; it is built of red sandstone and surrounded by an open gallery supported on decorated arches and crowned at each corner by a group of kiosques with white marble domes. The third and fourth are of similar design, being 15 feet 2 inches and 14 feet 6 inches in height, respectively. The topmost storey has an enclosure of white marble, 157 feet in length each way, or about half the length of the lowest terrace, the height of the summit being 100 feet above the level of the ground. The outer wall is entirely composed of marble trellis work of the most beautiful patterns, elaborately carved out of solid blocks and representing a variety of geometric designs of the most intricate description. Inside it is surrounded by a colonnade or cloister of the same material, in the centre of which, on a raised platform, is a cenotaph of white marble, the counterpart or *jawab* of the real tomb in the basement. This is cut out of a single block covered with arabesque tracery. At the head of the tombstone the words *Allahu Akbar* are inscribed in bold relief, and at the foot *Jalla Jalalahu*. On the sides in raised Arabic letters are the ninety-nine beautiful names of God. A short distance from the head of the tomb is a carved pedestal, on which, according to tradition, rested the celebrated diamond known as the Koh-i-Nur. This upper storey is open to the sky but formerly there was a canopy of gold and silver brocade for the tomb, and hangings of similar material in the opening of the cloisters all round. These, with many other valuable adornments of the place, were carried off by Jawahir Singh, who is said to have also removed to Dig the marble stones which flagged the entrance to the vault below. It has been supposed that the original intention was to crown the topmost storey with a domed chamber resting on the raised platform in the centre, 38 feet square. This supposition was originally based on purely archi-

tectural grounds by Mr. Fergusson, and is strengthened by the remarks made by Finch in 1609, alluding to the intention of inarching the tomb with "the most curious white and speckled* marble," and of covering it within with chased sheets of pure gold.

The mausoleum has always been kept in fair repair, but for many years the gardens were much neglected. This defect has been removed since its maintenance has been entrusted to the Public Works department. A few years ago, the experiment was made of restoring the original colour decoration in the basement of the tomb; small portions of the work were carried out, but it was found that the cost was excessive, though enough has been done to give an adequate idea of its original condition.

There are other buildings at Sikandra, which, though less generally known, are well deserving of mention. One of these stands a short distance to the east of the main entrance to Akbar's tomb, within a walled garden, presented some 35 years ago by Government to the Church Missionary Society. The house, which is a very fine specimen of early 17th century domestic architecture, is commonly known as the Kanch Mahal, on account of the encaustic tiling which ornaments the north facade. It was probably built by Jahangir for his wife, Jodh Bai, and is sometimes called Jodh Bai's Mahal, while by others it is known as Birbal's house. The building measures 53 feet by 45 feet, and is two storeys high, with a central hall 16 feet square and three rooms on either side, those in the middle being separated from the hall by a range of coupled columns The central hall and the magnificent archways on either front reach to the roof of the building, while at the side on the upper floor there are six connected rooms corresponding to those below. One of the most remarkable features of the building are the bay windows in the upper rooms in the north-east and north-west angles; these are half hexagons in plan and the sides are filled in with pierced stone screens. The whole building, which is fully described by Mr. E. W. Smith, is profusely and elaborately decorated with carving, and is only rivalled by Birbal's house and that of the Turkish Sultana at Fatehpur Sikri.†

* History of Indian and Eastern Architecture, page 583.

† Moghul colour decoration of Agra, page 21.

Some little distance from the Kanch Mahal, on the left or opposite side of the Agra road, is a similar building known as the Suraj Bhan-ka-Bagh. This also dates from the same perid, but nothing is known of its history and origin * The south front and portions of the east and west are built in red sandstone, the remainder being finished off in stucco divided up into panels. In the centre is a great arch extending the whole height of the facade, and at each side is a wing divided into an upper and lower storey. The building is covered with very minute carving, and though somewhat less pleasing than the Kanch Mahal, is one of the most remarkable structures outside Agra.

Further east, on the same side of the road, is a remarkable statue of a horse, life-size and carved out of solid red sandstone. Nothing is known of its origin or history, although numerous stories of the horse and its owner are told by the people. Opposite this, to the north of the road, is the lofty arched gateway of a *sarai*, said to be that of Khwaja Itibar Khan, one of Jahangir's eunuchs. Behind the *sarai* is a large masonry tank, 180 yards square and partially in ruins; it is of considerable depth and is fed by a channel leading from a small subsidiary tank to the south-east. This also is said to have been Itibar Khan's, but is locally known as the Guru-ka tal. To the east of the tank is Itibar Khan's tomb, said by some to be that of Sikandar Lodi. This building stands on a large platform about 110 feet square, supported on eight vaulted arches on each side, and adorned with domed kiosques standing on four pillars. The tomb, which was once an open *baradari*, is now walled up; the roof is surmounted by a large dome, with four inferior domed cupolas at the corners.

Due east of this, across the fields in the direction of Agra, is another masonry tank, to the south of which are two buildings. That to the east is the tomb of Sadiq Khan, one of Akbar's *pirs* or spiritual guides and a *mansabdar*. It is large and lofty octagonal building on a raised platform and surmounted by a dome: in the centre of each side is a deep recess with an engrailed arch, and on either side of this a rectangular doorway, while above are three arched windows. The tomb to the west is a square open hall standing on a high plinth. The flat roof, which

* Moghul colour decoration of Agra, page 27.

like the rest of the building is of red sandstone, is supported by six rows of six pillars, those on the outside being double and those at the corners quadruple. At each corner of the platform are square domed cupolas, with four pillars; the ceiling is beautifully adorned with floral paintings on polished stucco. This is said to be the tomb of Salabat Khan, chief treasurer of Shah Jahan, who was killed at court by the Rathor, Amar Singh; but the identification has been disputed.

TANTPUR, *Tahsil* KHAIRAGARH.

A village in the extreme south-west of the tahsil, situated in 26° 50′ N. and 77° 29′ E., at a distance of six miles south-west from Jagnair, with which it is connected by an unmetalled road. The village stands at the foot of a low range of hills from which some of the best building stone in the district is extracted, large quantities being exported to Agra, Dehli and elsewhere. Save for the quarries, Tantpur possesses nothing of any interest or importance. At the last census it contained 731 inhabitants, most of whom are Rajputs, Banias and *Barhais*. The village lands cover 2,134 acres of which about 900 acres are cultivated, and the revenue is Rs. 630; the proprietors are Rajputs and Banias.

TEHRA, *Tahsil* KHAIRAGARH.

A village in the eastern portion of the tahsil, lying in 26° 59′N. and 77° 58′ E., on the east side of the main road from Agra to Dholpur, at a distance of 13 miles from the former; close to the road is a military encamping ground. Near the latter is a temple and *dharamsala* for the convenience of travellers, standing within a garden enclosed by a masonry wall. The village has a total area of 3,998 acres, of which about 3,560 acres are cultivated, and is assessed at Rs. 5,991. The former owners were Dhakara Rajputs, but most of their property has been sold of late years and has passed into the hands of Kashmiri Brahmans and Marwari money-lenders, while the remainder is heavily encumbered. The population at the last census numbered 2,228 persons, of whom 108 were Musalmans and eight Jains; Kachhis are the most numerous Hindu caste. The village contains an aided upper primary school and a small bazar in which markets are held weekly.

TUNDLA, *Tahsil* ITIMADPUR.

An important station on the East Indian Railway, at the point of junction of the branch line from Agra with the main line from Calcutta to Dehli It lies in 27° 13′ N. and 78° 14′ E., at a distance of 15 miles east of Agra and three miles south-west from Itimadpur. A metalled branch road runs north from the station to join the main road from Agra to Mainpuri, and thence continues in a north-easterly direction towards Etah. Prior to the construction of the railway, Tundla and the adjoining *mauza* of Tundli were unimportant agricultural villages, but they now contain a large railway settlement located in a well laid-out station. The population at the last census numbered 5,167 persons, of whom 3,129 were Hindus, 1,647 Musalmans, and 391 of other religions, mainly Christians and Jains. Of the total, 1,601 resided within the limits of the Act XX town. Tundla contains a recently established police-station, a post-office, *sarai*, a middle anglo vernacular school, and a small railway school. There is a flourishing bazar, from which a considerable export trade is carried on. Within the settlement are the railway buildings and bungalows, a dispensary, and a church, served by an Anglican chaplain who resides here permanently. A Roman Catholic priest from Agra visits the place periodically.

The villages of Tundla and Tundli together cover 402 acres, of which about 225 acres are cultivated; the *zamindars* are Jats and Brahmans, and the revenue Rs. 600. The cultivated land lies beyond the limits of the railway settlement, to which the provisions of Act XX of 1856 were applied in 1870. This area contained 606 houses in 1905, and all of these were assessed to taxation The total average income from 1903 to 1905 inclusive was Rs. 708, of which Rs. 512 were derived from the house-tax, which fell with an incidence of Re. 0-13-6 per assessed house, the lightest in the district, and Re-0 5-1 per head of population. The average expenditure for the same period was Rs. 600, the chief items being police, Rs. 260, conservancy, Rs. 225, and local improvements, Rs. 63.

GAZETTEER

OF

AGRA.

APPENDIX.

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TABLE I.—*Population by tahsils*, 1901.

Tahsil.	Total.			Hindus.			Musalmans.			Others.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Itimadpur	159.381	86,482	73,399	142,201	77,042	65,159	14,057	7,502	6,555	3,623	1,938	1,685
Firozabad	119,775	64,381	55,394	105,087	56,750	48,337	11,949	6,168	5,781	2,739	1,463	1,276
Bah	123,591	66,177	57,414	117,804	63,030	54,774	4,187	2,287	1,900	1,600	860	740
Fatehabad	114,733	62,105	52,628	106,675	57,834	48,841	6,665	3,520	3,145	1,393	751	[illegible]
Agra	291,044	155,420	135,624	216,074	115,723	100,351	64,833	33,606	31,227	10,137	6,091	4,046
Kiraoli	123,812	66,164	57 648	109,172	58,293	50,879	13,938	7,491	6,447	702	380	322
Khairagarh ..	127,692	68,093	59,599	118,529	63,244	55,285	8,349	4,387	3,962	814	462	352
Total ..	1,060,528	568,822	491,706	915,542	491,916	423,626	123,978	64,961	59,017	21,008	11,946	9,062

TABLE II.—*Population by thanas*, 1901.

Thana.	Total.			Hindus.			Musalmans.			Others		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons	Males.	Females.	Persons	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Agra Kotwali	37,201	19,548	17,653	21,289	11,332	9,957	13,744	7,009	6,735	2,168	1,217	951
Lohamandi	43,547	22,766	20,781	32,033	16,905	15,128	10,752	5,441	5,311	759	417	342
Hariparbat	26,901	14,533	12,368	19,800	10,495	9,305	5,378	3,136	2,242	1,723	902	821
Rakabganj	39,319	20,518	18,801	25,029	13,111	11,918	13,248	6,810	6,438	1,042	597	445
Tajganj	30,801	16,064	14,737	24,621	12,972	11,649	5,833	2,877	2,956	347	215	132
Chhatta	26,945	14,389	12,556	20,529	11,088	9,441	5,372	2,726	2,646	1,044	575	469
Cantonments	22,041	12,880	9,161	13,820	7,887	5,933	5,640	3,105	2,535	2,581	1,888	693
Malpura	26,647	14,450	12,197	25,151	13,655	11,496	1,418	749	669	78	46	32
Kakuba	22,504	12,058	10,446	20,331	10,887	9,444	2,068	1,108	960	105	63	42
Itimadpur	67,142	36,272	30,870	57,935	31,348	26,587	6,784	3,652	3,132	2,423	1,272	1,151
Aharan	38,262	20,484	17,778	34,785	18,636	16,149	2,738	1,449	1,289	739	399	340
Khandauli	33,072	18,095	14,977	29,351	16,131	13,220	3,439	1,801	1,638	282	163	119
Itimad-ud-daula	17,639	9,271	8,368	16,362	8,630	7,732	1,177	586	591	100	55	45
Firozabad	75,688	40,582	35,106	65,342	35,222	30,120	8,711	4,480	4,231	1,635	880	755

Narki	..	47,725	25,766	21,959	43,140	23,861	19,779	3,360	1,757	1,603	1,225	648	677
Bah	..	35,590	19,224	16,366	33,755	18,231	15,524	1,567	850	717	268	149	125
Batesar *	..	14,256	7,648	6,608	13,990	7,503	6,487	260	141	119	6	4	3
Pinahat	..	39,183	21,102	18,081	37,745	20,313	17,432	1,008	539	469	430	250	180
Jaitpur	..	34,562	18,203	16,359	32,314	16,983	15,331	1,352	757	595	896	463	433
Fatehabad	..	36,112	19,517	16,595	33,682	18,258	15,424	2,299	1,192	1,107	131	67	64
Dauki	..	29,266	15,993	13,273	27,585	15,105	12,479	1,451	766	685	230	121	109
Nibohra *	..	19,098	10,689	9,009	18,903	10,254	8,649	467	256	211	328	179	149
Shamsabad	..	34 019	18,502	15,517	30,803	16,789	14,014	2,603	1,363	1,240	613	350	263
Kiraoli *	..	33,795	18,011	15,784	30,545	16,305	14,240	3,058	1,610	1,448	192	96	96
Fatehpur Sikri	..	34,262	18,031	16,181	29,741	15,752	13,989	4,462	2,294	2,168	59	35	24
Achhnera	..	33,388	18.017	15,371	28,158	15,073	13,085	5,005	2,815	2,190	225	129	96
Runkuta	..	19,051	10,305	8,746	16,788	9,087	7,701	1,919	1,027	892	344	191	153
Khairagarh	..	22,822	12,256	10,566	21,234	11,424	9,810	1,574	823	751	14	9	5
Iradatnagar	..	27,305	14,716	12,589	25,595	13,792	11,803	1,173	632	541	537	292	245
Kagarol	..	29,220	15,537	13,683	26,522	14,093	12,429	2,518	1,342	1,176	180	102	78
Jagnair	..	37,802	19,938	17,864	35,472	18,766	16,706	2 298	1,157	1,141	32	15	17
Saiyan	..	24,763	13,407	11,356	23,189	12,534	10,655	1,302	711	591	272	162	110
Total	..	1,060,528	568,822	491,706	915,543	491,916	423,626	123,978	64,961	59,017	21,008	11,945	9,063

* Since abolished.

Table III.—*Vital Statistics.*

Year.	Births.				Deaths.			
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Rate per 1,000.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Rate per 1,000.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1891 ..	39,416	20,766	18,680	39·27	23,882	13,062	10,820	23·79
1892 ..	37,745	20,017	17,728	37·60	27,554	14,705	12,849	27·45
1893 ..	44,435	23,459	20,976	44·27	23,173	12,224	10,949	23·09
1894 ..	51,840	26,933	24,907	51·64	41,389	21,603	19,786	41·23
1895 ..	51,234	26,233	25,001	51·04	29,046	15 078	13,968	28·94
1896 ..	49,763	25,622	24,141	49·57	37,350	19,641	17,709	37·21
1897 ..	36,231	[illegible]	17,225	36·09	55,760	28,423	27,337	55·55
1898 ..	37,561	[illegible]	[illegible]	37·42	31,865	16,324	15,541	31·74
1899 ..	54,880	[illegible]	[illegible]	54·02	36,568	19,006	17,562	36·43
1900 ..	41,188	[illegible]	[illegible]	*41·03	39,223	20,395	18,828	39·07*
1901 ..	45 777	[illegible]	22,125	43 16	32,246	16,615	15,631	30·40
1902 ..	49 163	25,280	[illegible]	46·96	37,610	19,297	18,313	35·46
1903 ..	48,078	25 118	22 960	45·33	40,435	20,857	19,578	38·13
1904 ..	48,078	25,015	23,065	45·33	38,817	19,562	19,255	36·60
1905 ..								
1906 ..								
1907 ..								
1908 ..								
1909 ..								
1910 ..								
1911 ..								
1912 ..								
1913 ..								
1914 ..								

* The rates from 1891 to 1900 are calculated from the returns of the 1891 census.

TABLE IV.—*Deaths according to cause.*

Year.	Total deaths from—					
	All causes.	Plague.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel com-plaints.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1891	28,882	..	25	54	19,047	700
1892	27,554	..	1,114	27	21,839	705
1893	23,173	..	13	42	15,963	1,557
1894	41,389	..	108	74	30,455	2,257
1895	29,046	..	5	59	20,740	1,146
1896	37,350	..	99	1,331	27,805	1,064
1897	55,760	..	936	37	46,898	1,452
1898	31,865	..	14	1	26,266	380
1899	36,568	..	5	9	29,584	257
1900	39,223	2	361	52	31,620	528
1901	32,246	19	336	10	24,563	267
1902	37,610	5	343	13	28,714	369
1903	40,435	10	427	9	31,574	217
1904	38,817	1,019	7	39	29,036	167
1905						
1906						
1907						
1908						
1909						
1910						
1911						
1912						
1913						
1914						

TABLE V.—*Statistics of Cultivation and Irrigation, 1312 Fasli.*

Tahsil.		Total area	Waste	Culturable.	Cultivated.							Double-cropped.
					Irrigated.					Dry.	Total.	
					Total.	Canal.	Wells.	Tanks.	Other sources.			
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Itimadpur	..	178,360	27,130	19,125	37,431	..	37,406	15	10	94,674	132,105	9,060
Firozabad	..	129,923	28,873	11,605	28,224	1,918	25,511	175	620	61,226	89,450	9,986
Bah ..	..	218,070	78,642	19,341	4,457	..	4,359	23	75	116,230	120,687	7,018
Fatehabad	..	154 557	30,493	16,210	27,308	9,556	17,713	9	30	80,636	107,944	9,078
Agra ..	..	132,151	17,186	18,351	30,956	11,266	19,663	..	27	65,658	96,614	9,725
Kiraoli ..	..	174,128	13,111	26,832	37,682	12,504	25,122	..	56	96,503	134,185	25,778
Khairagarh	..	198,229	24,822	41,997	25,747	..	25,532	34	181	105,663	131,410	18,996
Total	..	1,186,023	220,167	153,461	191,805	35,244	155,306	256	999	620,590	812,335	89,697

TABLE VI.—*Area in acres under the principal crops, Tahsil Itimadpur.*

Year	Rabi.					Kharif.					
	Total.	Wheat alone.	Wheat mixed.	Barley alone and mixed.	Gram and peas.	Total	Juar and arhar.	Bajra and arhar.	Cotton and arhar.	Maize.	Sugar-cane.
Fasli.											
1305	59,447	17,822	6,874	33,803	1,972	83 466	22,959	35,062	12,865	5,001	33
1306	58,531	17,354	9,726	25,601	3,381	81 035	20,405	27,939	20,546	4,027	166
1307	41,613	10,930	4 932	21,310	1,886	82,796	23,627	21,826	24,058	3,842	175
1308	55,333	*..	*..	*..	*..	82,625	24,111	27,480	20,921	2,108	111
1309	56,443	13,439	10,294	22,463	7,587	83,743	22,024	24,908	24,938	3,560	647
1310	52,648	12,837	6,710	24,419	3,309	85,810	23,203	27,285	23,670	3,633	68
1311	62 357	16 974	7.230	33,768	1,556	78,511	24,831	29,920	13,000	667	26
1312	58,323	15,400	6,664	27,880	2,779	81,135	19,884	24,918	28,087	2,614	39
1313											
1314											
1315											
1316											
1317											
1318											
1319											
1320											
1321											

* No returns, owing to census operations.

TABLE VI (continued).—*Area in acres under the principal crops, Tahsil Firozabad.*

Year.	Rabi. Total.	Wheat alone.	Wheat mixed	Barley alone and mixed.	Gram and peas.	Kharif. Total.	Juar and arhar.	Bajra and arhar.	Cotton and arhar.	Maize.	Sugar-cane.
Fasli.											
1305	41,591	10,641	7,234	21,651	531	53,825	13,218	22,962	10,484	5,500	75
1306	43,419	11,339	9,984	19,045	1,847	5[illegible],025	11,517	22,095	11,068	4,879	262
1307	34,225	8,200	5,507	17,046	1,543	55,821	13,916	19,232	12,028	4,174	304
1308	40,422	* ..	* ..	*	* ..	57,125	13,239	23,983	10,926	3,193	265
1309	41,403	7,555	10,084	15,516	6,905	56,516	11,697	21,227	18,296	4,570	725
1310	39,101	7,603	8,854	18,539	2,819	58,048	14,035	20,949	14,051	3,988	159
1311	44,540	11,503	5,974	25,260	430	53,928	12,066	27,376	8,277	1,543	85
1312	42,950	9,050	6,767	21,168	3,654	54,909	11,164	20,639	15,555	3,445	129
1313											
1314											
1315											
1316											
1317											
1318											
1319											
1320											
1321											

* No returns, owing to census operations.

TABLE VI (continued).—*Area in acres under the principal crops, Tahsil Bah.*

Year.	Rabi.					Kharif.					
	Total.	Wheat alone.	Wheat mixed.	Barley alone and mixed.	Gram and peas.	Total.	Juar and arhar.	Bajra and arhar	Cotton and arhar.	Maize.	Sugar-cane.
Fasli.											
305	43,069	2,652	635	25,272	13,801	79,694	11,818	44,892	12,856	224	31
306	41,269	3,325	1,304	20,790	15,265	78,916	14,240	43,448	16,045	46	145
307	20,465	2,164	524	9,113	8,036	74 204	12,888	35,183	20,503	95	130
308	* ..	* ..	* ..	* ..	* ..	82,609	12,789	48,851	16,412	85	94
309	42,156	2,924	567	10,764	27,431	79,970	11,986	43,238	20,423	46	375
310	37,945	2,913	744	21,367	12,490	86,636	15,102	43,410	23,923	62	51
311	55,176	3,467	2,440	33,188	15,529	77,482	10,061	47,888	16,540	36	27
312	53,885	3,173	1,573	23,353	24,812	73,556	8,961	38,582	22,206	45	67
313											
314											
315											
316											
317											
318											
319											
320											
321											

* No returns, owing to census operations.

TABLE VI (continued).—*Area in acres under the principal crops, Tahsil Fatehabad.*

Year.	Rabi.					Kharif.					
	Total	Wheat alone	Wheat mixed.	Barley alone and mixed	Gram and peas.	Total.	Juar and arhar.	Bajra and arhar.	Cotton and arhar.	Maize.	Sugar-cane.
Fasli.											
1305	49,296	11,461	2,223	27,566	6,500	67,598	12,313	35,804	10,336	1,975	187
1306	48,323	14,193	2,864	20,916	9,110	63,010	10,334	34,162	12,377	549	450
1307	33,635	11,493	1,951	15,200	3,278	62,694	11,502	28,579	15,989	635	721
1308	*..	*..	*..	*..	*..	68,267	12,561	35,133	14,873	649	429
1309	50,555	14,045	2,556	16,098	16,744	64,491	11,851	32,963	14,156	580	862
1310	44,315	12,997	2,049	20,641	7,287	68,405	13,340	32,343	17,746	524	878
1311	55,710	14,076	2,287	29,696	7,711	62,464	11,546	34,756	11,486	170	333
1312	56,068	14,355	2,310	26,881	10,075	60,000	9,202	27,838	18,362	209	475
1313											
1314											
1315											
1316											
1317											
1318											
1319											
1320											
1321											

* No returns, owing to census operations.

TABLE VI—(continued).—*Area in acres under the principal crops, Tahsil Agra.*

Year.	Rabi.					Kharif.					
	Total.	Wheat alone.	Wheat mixed.	Barley alone and mixed.	Gram and peas.	Total.	Juar and arhar.	Bajra and arhar.	Cotton and arhar.	Maize.	Sugar-cane.
Fasli.											
1305	47,450	15,340	2,604	21,996	6,174	57,082	20,306	22,473	6,677	862	46
1306	45,336	19,274	2,239	14,687	8,021	55,234	20,601	21,737	6,407	199	184
1307	34,767	15,994	2,698	12,594	1,625	53,567	21,871	15,708	7,748	150	352
1308	42,941	*..	*..	*..	*..	57,904	23,288	21,047	7,974	168	176
1309	43,324	19,947	2,378	11,122	8,718	58,603	22,428	20,483	9,488	204	454
1310	40,367	17,512	2,051	13,920	5,614	61,118	23,355	20,561	11,114	119	296
1311	48,997	18,680	2,376	21,468	4,853	56,852	22,846	19,733	7,604	29	160
1312	47,507	17,832	2,260	18,555	6,005	56,853	18,353	19,432	13,611	54	198
1313											
1314											
1315											
1316											
1317											
1318											
1319											
1320											
1321											

*No returns, owing to census operations.

TABLE VI (continued).—*Area in acres under the principal crops, Tahsil Kiraoli.*

Year.	Rabi.					Kharif.					
	Total.	Wheat alone.	Wheat mixed.	Barley alone and mixed.	Gram and peas.	Total	Juar and arhar	Bajra and arhar.	Cotton and arhar.	Maize.	Sugar-cane.
Fasli.											
1305	72,887	19,315	6,4[illegible]8	30,761	12,615	79,851	27,592	26,494	13,012	268	137
1306	60,525	21,940	4,851	17,443	14,120	79,003	27,072	18,421	13,527	111	405
1307	38,921	13,281	3,607	18,571	899	81,601	26,836	20,508	16,780	125	389
1308	*..	*..	*..	*..	*..	86,056	29,129	23,386	17,033	116	174
1309	54,167	19,259	3,5[illegible]0	15,267	11,8[illegible]9	93,0[illegible]0	31,158	24,663	22,676	153	517
1310	56,139	20,324	4,046	16,371	9,243	92,[illegible]90	29,630	28,544	22,296	138	185
1311	76,137	21,360	5,745	24,454	14,390	87,[illegible]13	32,354	22,255	17,644	59	194
1312	73,737	20,703	8,127	20,878	10,079	85,073	24,418	22,921	25,813	68	278
1313											
1314											
1315											
1316											
1317											
1318											
1319											
1320											
1321											

*No returns, owing to census operations.

TABLE VI (concluded).—*Area in acres under the principal crops, Tahsil Khairagarh.*

Year.	Rabi.					Kharif.					
	Total.	Wheat alone.	Wheat mixed.	Barley alone and mixed.	Gram and peas.	Total.	Juar and arhar.	Bajra and arhar.	Cotton and arhar.	Maize.	Sugar-cane.
Fasli.											
1305	71,228	9,368	2,297	21,672	35,889	97,920	21,345	52,192	13,548	644	80
1306	66,954	12,238	2,194	11,134	17,904	98,894	26,903	42,248	16,784	200	91
1307	27.505	6,626	1,997	12,775	3,770	97,642	25,164	37,734	21,303	242	104
1308	56,780	*..	*..	*..	*..	101,679	23,719	47,010	18,531	148	120
1309	34,581	8,854	1,702	8,906	11,847	104,236	27,968	40,905	22,373	197	292
1310	52,442	9,666	2,617	10,182	26,258	104,854	27,161	46,121	19,306	137	62
1311	66,242	11,430	2,680	18,611	30,720	100,794	31,473	38,028	15,979	50	25
1312	54,316	12,040	3,649	13,411	17,784	94,999	21,576	36,816	24,344	58	32
1313											
1314											
1315											
1316											
1317											
1318											
1319											
1320											
1321											

* No returns, owing to census operations.

TABLE VII.—*Criminal Justice.*

Year.		Number of persons convicted or bound over in respect of —											Cases under—	
	Offences against public tranquillity, (Chapter VIII).	Offences affecting life	Grievous hurt.	Rape.	Cattle theft	Criminal force and assault.	Theft.	Robbery and dacoity	Receiving stolen property.	Criminal trespass.	Bad livelihood.	Keeping the peace.	Opium Act.	Excise Act.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1896 ..	127	41	43	2	49	65	585	51	143	286	51	67	8	13
1897 ..	112	21	28	7	108	44	962	6	278	395	60	24	13	15
1898 ..	93	[illegible]2	37	1	67	45	400	34	83	178	105	82	26	10
1899 ..	59	24	23	4	49	48	[illegible]34	37	81	143	99	73	11	14
1900 ..	115	50	31	5	80	27	519	140	93	219	187	58	13	9
1901 ..	87	41	27	..	32	45	3[illegible]4	108	99	143	377	61	9	13
1902 ..	141	31	51	4	54	99	327	39	75	171	276	56	16	11
1903 ..	99	64	27	3	43	58	247	18	70	138	97	23	88	9
1904 ..	79	26	23	..	25	51	[illegible]04	23	51	122	76	84	11	6
1905 ..	82	34	34	2	34	51	2[illegible]9	67	76	184	118	12	7	7
1906 ..														
1907 ..														
1908 ..														
1909 ..														
1910 ..														
1911 ..														
1912 ..														
1913 ..														
1914 ..														
1915 ..														
1916 ..														

TABLE VIII.—*Cognizable Crime.*

Year.	Number of cases investigated by police—			Number of persons—		
	Suo motu.	By orders of magistrate.	Sent up for trial.	Tried.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1896	3,276	45	3,033	2,777	528	2,249
1897	3,450	38	2,553	3,472	742	2,730
1898	2,639	25	1,945	2,428	413	2,015
1899	2,740	64	2,066	2,453	456	1,997
1900	3,298	46	2,132	2,737	471	2,266
1901	3,104	37	2,005	2,448	345	2,103
1902	2,942	52	1,549	1,932	320	1,612
1903	2,320	17	1,001	1,294	269	1,025
1904	2,059	..	998	1,293	329	964
1905	3,052	..	1,331	1,999	407	1,592
1906						
1907						
1908						
1909						
1910						
1911						
1912						
1913						
1914						
1915						
1916						

NOTE.—Columns 2 and 3 should show cases instituted during the year.

TABLE IX.—Revenue demand at successive settlements.

Tahsil.		Year of settlement.					
	1803.	1804.	1805.	1808.	1816.	1840.	1879.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Itimadpur ..	98,086	1,08,272	1,35,600	1,54,545	1,90,694	1,83,279	§2,13,200
Firozabad ..	1,10,887	1,05,264	1,28,050	1,56,716	2,01,651	2,02,435	2,24,260
Bah	82,787	1,35,830	1,46,139	1,51,771	2,01,651	1,77,010	2,08,420
Fatehabad ..	1,26,507	1,21,116	1,38,564	1 64,591	1,82,169	1,79,260	1,96,170
Agra	90,490	1,07,129	1,24,515	1,52,209	1,75,069	1,83,494	2,05,450
Kiraoli	1,04,205	1,09,906	1,15,938	1,47,377	1,75,736	1,84,578	1,90,450
Khairagarh ..	90,502	1,02,821	1,16,717	1,47,652	1,65,752	1,71,936	1,78,750
Farah*	95,770	96,620	1,01,558	1,29,246	1,69,671	1,52,330	1,88,640
Iradatnagar† ..	1,24,361	1,24,893	1,57,927	1,76,217	1,83,160	1,84,920	2,00,740
Total ..	9,23,595	10,10,851	11,65,008	13,60,324	16,45,927	16,22,242	‡18,06,060

* The Agra portion of Farah was united with Kiraoli in 1878.
† Divided between Fatehabad and Khairagarh in 1878.
‡ Includes Rs. 84,932, assessed on villages afterwards transferred to Muttra.
§ Exclusive of demand on 46 villages transferred from Etah in 1879.

TABLE X.—*Present demand for revenue and cesses for the year 1312 fasli.*

Tahsil.	Where included in *Ain-i-Akbari.*	Revenue.	Cesses.	Total.	Incidence per acre— Cultivated.	Incidence per acre— Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Itimadpur	Haveli Agra, Chandwar and Jalesar	3,10,471	37,987	3,48,458	2 10 6	1 15 5
Firozabad	Chandwar and Rapri.	2,24,702	26,967	2,51,669	2 12 9	1 15 0
Bah	Hatkant	2,08,936	28,342	2,37,278	1 15 3	1 1 4
Fatehabad	Haveli Agra	2,51,559	30,187	2,81,746	2 9 8	1 13 2
Agra	Ditto	2,24,324	29,611	2,53,935	2 10 0	1 15 6
Kiraoli	Fatehpur, Ol, and Haveli Agra	2,50,632	30,628	2,81,260	2 1 6	1 9 9
Khairagarh	Khanwah and Haveli Agra ..	2,85,367	35,089	3,20,456	2 6 10	1 9 11
Total	..	17,55,991	2,18,811	19,74,602	2 6 10	1 10 9

TABLE XI.—*Excise.*

Year.	Receipts from foreign liquors.	Country spirit. Receipts.	Country spirit. Consumption in gallons.	Receipts from *tari* and *sendhi*.	Drugs. Total receipts.	Drugs. Consumption in maunds of— *Ganja*.	Drugs. Consumption in maunds of— *Charas*.	Opium. Total receipts.	Opium. Consumption.	Total receipts.	Total charges.	Incidence of receipts per 10,000 of population from— Liquor including *tari*.	Incidence ... Drugs.	Incidence ... Opium.	Number of shops for sale of— Country spirit.	Number of shops ... Drugs.	Number of shops ... Opium.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds. s.	Mds. s.	Rs.	Mds. s.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
1890-91 ..	2,212	44,713	[illegible],442	[illegible]50	18,650	Not available.		27,530	67 2	103,352	3,507	469	188	274	111	72	42
1891-92 ..	2,058	29,870	5,149	275	20,417	Ditto.		28,350	67 25	87,344	3,850	321	203	282	115	83	36
1892-93 ..	1,919	74,301	2[illegible],986	507	20,100	12 0	50 16	30,506	68 25	129,753	7,183	762	200	310	120	84	44
1893-94 ..	2,142	92,[illegible]5	[illegible]9,1[illegible]7	33[illegible]	20,100	4 20	22 24	31,732	60 21	147,309	3,352	836	200	316	122	81	42
1894-95 ..	2,343	92,282	[illegible]9,8[illegible]8	5[illegible]8	20,100	39 20	23 20	31,727	63 38	154,095	2,236	876	200	316	120	76	42
1895-96 ..	2,698	91,608	[illegible]9,0[illegible]0	386	20,100	14 14	25 34	30,408	64 22	146,171	1,926	814	209	303	121	81	42
1896-97 ..	2,514	83,541	19,959	513	24,9[illegible]4	19 34	31 25	25,653	52 24	137,121	2,035	766	248	255	118	82	41
1897-98 ..	2,454	62,846	18,545	424	24,556	9 5	36 28	25,619	52 38	115,955	1,749	628	245	255	105	83	39
1898-99 ..	2,53[illegible]	77,7[illegible]	21,258	521	27,449	8 27	38 5	25,514	51 6	133,506	1,690	832	208	264	89	83	41
1899-1900 ..	2,044	8[illegible],7[illegible]5	21,00[illegible]	556	3[illegible],805	..	58 12	25,819	53 13	144,695	2,404	821	226	269	89	77	40
1900-1901 ..	2,564	67,4[illegible]0	24,907	420	25,790	..	43 13	29,453	43 18	145,754	2,011	853	243	278	89	76	34
1901-1902 ..	2,85[illegible]	102,916	23,038	711	2[illegible],725	0 39	40 27	33,042	47 38	165,284	2,088	1,004	242	311	88	78	35
1902-1903 ..	3,161	104,8[illegible]7	2[illegible],70[illegible]	750	24,610	0 32	33 32	30,209	50 9	163,709	2,010	1,026	256	285	87	78	34
1903-1904 ..	3,124	129,002	32,744	750	35,002	0 28	21 24	32,905	54 26	200,838	6,460	1,252	330	310	82	80	35
1904-1905 ..	3,730	143,143	37,025	750	38,518	0 19	35 26	33,764	56 35½	220,048	2,372	1,393	364	319	82	80	35
1905-1906 ..																	
1906-1907 ..																	
1907-1908 ..																	
1908-1909 ..																	
1909-10 ..																	
1910-11 ..																	
1911-12 ..																	
1912-13 ..																	
1913-14 ..																	

Table XII.—*Stamps.*

Year.	Receipts from—			Total charges.
	Non-judicial.	Court fee including copies.	All sources	
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91	67,137	1,87,385	2,54,748	5,784
1891-92	63,243	1,76,268	2,41,858	6,742
1892-93	67,460	1,89,829	2,57,551	5,856
1893-94	67,058	1,96,776	2,64,273	6,654
1894-95	71,064	1,84,351	2,59,335	6,847
1895-96	71,323	1,97,167	2,68,677	5,761
1896-97	74,875	1,86,375	2,61,484	4,838
1897-98	61,560	1,29,762	2,68,579	6,470
1898-99	70,557	2,22,321	2,95 925	6,907
1899-1900	51,044	2,04,196	2,57,855	4,323
1900-1901	62,452	2,12,276	2,77,158	3,798*
1901-1902	61,638	2,11,174	2,75,434	7,161
1902-1903	59,769	2,15,155	2,77,402	6,806
1903-1904	65,294	2,09,102	2,76,903	9,320
1904-1905	74,963	2,06,251	2,83,273	7,086
1905-1906				
1906-1907				
1907-1908				
1908-1909				
1909-10				
1910-11				
1911-12				
1912-13				

* Discount only.

TABLE XIII.—*Income-tax.*

Year.	Total receipts.	Collected by companies		Profits of companies.		Other sources, part IV.				Total charges.	Objections under part IV.	
						Under Rs 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.				
		Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.		Number filed.	Wholly or partly successful.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		
1891-92	91,328	38	1,715	..	..	2,230	32,383	342	39,578	994	293	62
1892-93	88,729	43	1,659	..	..	2,155	31,151	338	37,708	978	664	251
1893-94	94,669	36	1,661	..	..	2,190	31,950	364	40,597	1,473	731	161
1894-95	1,00,857	46	1,5[illegible]8	..	..	2,271	33,772	387	44,409	472	367	70
1895-96	99,291	37	1,857	..	..	2,294	33,948	396	43,584	106	381	94
1896-97	1,03,767	42	1,828	..	..	2,197	32,205	400	44,305	99	348	65
1897-98	1,09,122	45	2,118	..	..	1,609	33,667	394	50,837	380	1,069	365
1898-99	1,04,066	48	2,061	..	..	2,372	37,721	381	45,611	483	795	[illegible]
1899-1900	1,12,465	50	2,219	..	..	2,251	36,068	427	52,070	141	501	105
1900-1901	1,14,051	43	2,151	.	..	2,218	36,081	433	53,973	71	391	118
1901-1902	1,09,425	44	2,000	..	..	2,245	35,946	481	51,707	81	359	[illegible]
1902-1903	1,11,718	54	2,615	4	4,698	2,270	36,714	387	47,981	72	382	96
1903-1904	92,524	83	2,512	3	5,810	706	18,951	379	48,163	63	242	54
1904-1905	93,676	33	2,600	4	4,724	742	19,757	388	50,497	95	200	36
1905-1906												
1906-1907												
1907-1908												
1908-1909												
1909-10												
1910-11												
1911-12												
1912-13												
1913-14												

TABLE XIV.—*Income-tax for city and tahsil (Part IV only).*

Year.	Agra city. Under Rs. 2,000. Assessees.	Agra city. Under Rs. 2,000. Tax.	Agra city. Over Rs. 2,000. Assessees.	Agra city. Over Rs. 2,000. Tax.	Year.	Tahsil Agra.* Under Rs. 2,000. Assessees.	Tahsil Agra.* Under Rs. 2,000. Tax.	Tahsil Agra.* Over Rs. 2,000. Assessees.	Tahsil Agra.* Over Rs. 2,000. Tax.
		Rs.		Rs.			Rs.		Rs.
1891-92 ..	958	14,251	210	29,411	1891-92 ..	124	1,874	13	1,141
1892-93 ..	852	13,107	205	27,108	1892-93 ..	125	1,857	10	875
1893-94 ..	872	13,441	232	30,829	1893-94 ..	120	1,760	10	880
1894-95 ..	927	14,674	253	34,184	1894-95 ..	137	1,952	9	847
1895-96 ..	923	14,973	258	33,414	1895 96 ..	137	1,932	9	831
1896 97 ..	796	12,693	261	34,185	1896-97 ..	134	1,885	9	829
1897-98 ..	241	15,737	239	37,370	1897-98 ..	140	2,141	9	1,075
1898-99 ..	1,043	17,246	216	33,182	1898-99 ..	146	2,325	9	929
1899-1900 ..	948	16,158	254	39,946	1899-1900 ..	141	2,340	9	860
1900-1901 ..	936	16,214	268	41,833	1900-1901 ..	144	2,333	8	784
1901-1902 ..	942	16,168	232	40,121	1901-1902 ..	141	2,195	8	744
1902-1903 ..	907	15,572	283	37,980	1902-1903 ..	144	2,208	8	744
1903-1904 ..	325	8,901	277	38,266	1903-1904 ..	35	899	7	660
1904-1905 ..	351	9,547	286	40,529	1904-1905 ..	34	864	6	578
1905-1906 ..					1905-1906 ..				
1906-1907 ..					1906-1907 ..				
1907-1908 ..					1907-1908 ..				
1908-1909 ..					1908-1909 ..				
1909-10 ..					1909-10 ..				
1910-11 ..					1910-11 ..				
1911-12 ..					1911-12 ..				
1912-13 ..					1912-13 ..				
1913-14 ..					1913-14 ..				

* Excluding city.

TABLE XIV.—*Income-tax by tahsils (Part IV only).*

Year.	Tahsil Itimadpur.				Tahsil Firozabad.				Tahsil Bah.			
	Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.		Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.		Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,0	
	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		R
1891-92 ..	253	3,649	18	2,190	144	1,585	48	2,028	217	3,150	16	1,2
1892-93 ..	248	3,594	21	2,372	148	1,613	53	2,667	218	3,164	13	1,0
1893-94 ..	261	3,689	21	2,232	156	1,688	56	2,267	215	3,247	10	8
1894-95 ..	265	3,805	21	2,229	148	1,885	58	2,024	210	3,190	9	7
1895-96 ..	274	4,067	21	2,262	175	1,675	59	2,218	215	3,203	9	8
1896-97 ..	279	4,319	20	2,327	174	1 745	59	2,062	225	3,346	8	7
1897-98 ..	264	4,[illegible]44	26	2,694	154	1,255	61	3.052	210	3,564	10	9
1898-99 ..	257	4,262	24	2,531	143	1,655	75	3,355	216	3,651	9	9
1899-1900 ..	260	4 244	24	2,[illegible]05	135	1,515	79	3,020	205	3.499	9	78
1900-1901.	271	4,384	23	2,[illegible]97	129	1,533	80	3,303	198	3,336	8	7.
1901-1902 ..	280	4 485	21	2,241	136	1,528	82	3,349	198	3,232	9	7
1902-1903.	279	4,485	21	2,241	19[illegible]	3,071	17	1,593	210	3,260	9	73
1903-1904 ..	89	2,400	20	2,160	60	1,650	18	1,[illegible]15	48	1,269	8	64
1904-1905 ..	91	2,373	21	2,238	60	1,623	18	1,618	55	1,457	9	71
1905-1906 ..												
1906-1907 ..												
1907-1908 ..												
1908-1909 ..												
1909-10 ..												
1910-11 ..												
1911-12 ..												
1912-13 ..												
1913-14 ..												

TABLE XIV.—*Income-tax by tahsils (Part IV only).*

Year.	Tahsil Fatehabad.				Tahsil Kiraoli.				Tahsil Khairagarh.			
	Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.		Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.		Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.	
	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1891-92 ..	175	2,824	18	1,990	206	2,946	9	656	158	2,104	10	911
1892-93 ..	195	2,803	18	1,990	210	2,844	9	656	159	2,16[illegible]	9	951
1893-94 ..	187	2,488	18	1,990	212	2,956	8	627	167	2,230	9	926
1894-95 ..	176	2,686	18	2,060	211	2,966	8	627	197	2,614	11	1,048
1895-96 ..	172	2,678	18	2,094	204	2,810	11	878	194	2,610	11	1,088
1896-97 ..	170	2,715	21	2,208	210	2,945	11	833	191	2,617	11	1,134
1897-98 ..	164	2,721	21	2,439	191	2,83[illegible]	14	1,[illegible]78	24[illegible]	3,622	14	1,538
1898-99 ..	160	2,798	21	2,2[illegible]9	18[illegible]	2,558	13	946	224	3,236	14	1,4[illegible]8
1899-1900..	164	2,743	23	2,465	181	2,545	13	1 010	217	3,024	16	1,475
1900-1901..	159	2,812	22	2,26[illegible]	177	2,544	9	1,249	204	2,926	15	1,422
1901-1902..	146	2,651	20	2,041	194	2,749	13	1,0[illegible]0	208	2,940	16	1,499
1902-1903..	149	2,621	21	2,193	183	2,584	13	1,049	203	2 934	15	1,444
1903-1904..	62	1, 34	21	2,3[illegible]0	42	1,047	13	1,021	45	1,151	15	1,492
1904-1905..	67	1,727	20	2,245	41	1,011	14	1,098	43	1,155	14	1,477
1905-1906..												
1906-1907..												
1907-1908..												
1908-1909..												
1909-10 ..												
1910-11 ..												
1911-12 ..												
1912-13 ..												
1913-14 ..												

Table XV.—*District Board.*

Year.	Receipts. Education.	Medical.	Scientific, &c.	Miscellaneous.	Civil works	Pounds	Ferries.	Expenditure. Total expenditure.	Contributions to Provincial funds.	General administration.	Education.	Medical.	Scientific, &c.	Miscellaneous.	Civil works.	Pounds.	Debt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91 ..	917	199	..	216	..	2,974	..	93,873	..	1,191	25,616	20,726	..	3,318	43,022	..	..
1891-92 ..	1,145	91	..	122	..	3,601	..	1,06,852	..	1,068	25,542	22,121	..	3,720	54,401	..	..
1892-93 ..	952	72	..	147	..	3,730	..	1,05,793	..	1,256	25,881	31,991	..	4,062	42,604	..	..
1893-94 ..	1,041	777	..	170	980	3,904	..	1,05,160	..	1,136	25,207	25,133	..	3,417	50,287	..	..
1894-95 ..	1,425	405	..	140	116	5,900	..	98,246	..	1,278	24,160	26,293	219	3,436	42,360	..	..
1895-96 ..	1,626	1,804	80	161	4,086	6,515	..	99,309	..	1,404	26,146	24,302	481	..	46,976	..	..
1896-97 ..	1,552	1,067	50	166	2,758	7,113	..	97,531	..	1,337	26,992	25,271	572	..	43,359	..	..
1897-98 ..	1,438	1,646	65	7,263	2,664	3,073	..	1,15,207	..	1,413	26,076	30,031	538	..	57,149	..	..
1898-99 ..	1,533	814	82	7,267	13,624	4,764	..	1,35,100	9,500	2,114	25,601	26,302	543	..	70,240	..	800
1899-1900	1,606	1,799	100	7,273	10,120	* 7,091	† 5,116	1,35,691	8,000	2,319	27,555	28,388	699	131	64,797	3,002	800
1900-1901	1,793	2,184	96	7,267	2,348	6,642	10,255	1,33,921	1,250	2,320	27,583	30,266	614	122	68,795	2,971	..
1901-1902	3,785	8,321	14,189	1,332	2,911	7,205	15,971	1,35,767	..	2,612	31,246	30,203	6,508	118	61,955	2,635	500
1902-1903	4,335	7,891	13,602	7,166	5,579	7,314	13,413	1,50,644	..	2,717	37,426	32,281	6,882	331	68,346	2,661	..
1903-1904	4,213	9,598	6,917	1,533	6,627	7,578	14,886	1,57,168	..	2,806	36,487	41,382	6,280	134	66,674	2,705	700
1904-1905	4,254	9,856	8,088	1,364	3,480	8,778	19,926	1,60,289	..	2,878	37,239	39,414	6,502	311	69,115	3,230	1,600
1905-1906																	
1906-1907																	
1907-1908																	
1908-1909																	
1909-10 ..																	
1910-11 ..																	
1911-12 ..																	
1912-13 ..																	
1913-14 ..																	

* Formerly net receipts only were shown. From this year receipts and also expenditure are given.
† From this year the gross receipts from ferries were for the first time credited to the District Board.

Year	Income.							Expenditure.									
	Octroi.	Tax on houses and lands.	Other taxes.	Rents.	Loans.	Other sources.	Total	Administration and collection of taxes.	Public safety.	Water supply and drainage. Capital.	Water supply and drainage. Maintenance	Conservancy.	Hospitals and dispensaries	Public works.	Public instruction.	Other heads.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91 ..	1,97,847	..	1,399	14,410	3,26,000	20,715	5,60,371	25,969	44,493	4,17,958	4,386	36,876	7,931	34,435	7,980	72,202	6,52,794
1891-92 ..	1,85,250	..	8,237	25,065	1,25,000	9,499	3,53,051	25,593	30,074	1,28,104	34,688	36,040	6,978	25,703	7,930	67,563	3,62,678
1892-93 ..	1,45,741	8,276	28,039	11,457	1,06,200	59,867	3,59,580	28,093	30,584	67,228	17,786	40,830	5,673	22,406	5,489	79,212	3,51,291
1893-94 ..	2,00,895	19,216	35,802	11,122	25,500	37,110	3,29,645	32,084	30,808	38,940	58,026	43,924	5,257	26,898	5,271	1,01,562	3,42,770
1894-95 ..	2,24,961	28,622	37,296	12,473	81,120	32,755	4,17,227	30,030	31,250	25,788	59,957	47,311	5,783	35,751	5,291	1,04,271	3,45,498
1895-96 ..	2,27,304	34,464	34,607	10,720	19,000	31,793	3,57,888	29,857	37,033	81,344	62,853	43,786	6,423	32,640	5,385	1,11,157	4,10,478
1896-97 ..	2,32,983	40,256	28,056	8,735	8,000	32,137	3,40,167	29,813	33,639	33,323	63,687	52,952	11,631	41,806	5,727	75,234	3,53,012
1897-98 ..	2,38,510	42,485	39,285	10,623	..	51,485	3,82,388	29,086	36,753	5,058	53,828	54,016	16,944	20,934	6,258	1,36,070	3,58,947
1898-99 ..	1,56,636	42,102	46,098	10,178	..	49,528	3,04,542	26,494	36,487	733	64,148	43,536	9,007	18,156	7,982	1,20,888	3,27,425
1899-1900 ..	2,60,737	40,370	46,188	10,080	32,000	[illegible]	4,45,437	30,035	34,658	41,592	60,299	40,285	10,723	32,718	7,961	2,01,932	4,40,203
1900-1901 ..	2,34,853	43,059	47,992	10,092	40,000	100,413	4,76,409	45,601	36,631	73,857	57,371	61,428	16,869	23,807	8,550	1,98,702	4,62,816
1901-1902 ..	2,78,036	..	57,523	36,085	..	69,701	4,41,345	56,341	39,991	12,111	74,224	81,591	15,492	36,654	8,529	1,47,779	4,66,706
1902-1903 ..	2,42,189	54,455	51,383	43,135	42,000	55,808	4,88,970	54,106	35,478	43,990	67,620	72,666	15,136	38,852	10,024	1,41,676	4,79,548
1903-1904 ..	2,42,391	67,772	45,674	37,103	81,000	51,315	5,25,255	50,949	41,377	12,497	63,637	69,877	15,729	28,815	12,127	1,80,718	4,75,786
1904-1905 ..	2,70,040	60,597	50,336	36,959	1,02,000	130,112	6,50,044	54,931	40,840	73,488	72,224	75,434	17,549	34,187	11,379	1,63,862	5,43,894
1905-1906 ..																	
1906-1907 ..																	
1907-1908 ..																	
1908-1909 ..																	
1909-10 ..																	
1910-11 ..																	
1911-12 ..																	
1912-13 ..																	
1913-14 ..																	

* Water rates have been shown from 1892-93

TABLE XVI.—*Municipality of Firozabad.*

Year.	Income.							Expenditure										
	Octroi.	Tax on houses and lands	Other taxes	Rents.	Loans.	Other sources	Total.	Administration and collection of taxes	Public safety	Water supply and drainage. Capital.	Water supply and drainage. Maintenance	Conservancy.	Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Public works.	Public instruction.	Other heads.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91 ..	9,562	..	..	967	..	6[illegible]0	11,219	2,3[illegible]9	2,[illegible]05	11	..	3,040	136	3,485	568	570	11,954
1891-92 ..	9,600	..	..	718	..	1,020	11,333	2,148	2,12[illegible]	..	29	3,[illegible]64	3,084	675	600	533	12,[illegible]54
1892-93 ..	10,168	..	..	639	..	1,426	12,2[illegible]5	2,312	2,056	675	392	3,[illegible]1[illegible]	1,157	1,961	600	482	12,850
1893-94 ..	10,803	..	..	986	..	1,069	12,758	2,0[illegible]4	2,341	..	41	3,056	570	1,956	666	1,620	12,944
1894-95 ..	11,122	..	..	717	..	1,4[illegible]6	13,255	2,268	2,[illegible]8	[illegible]7	37	3,037	562	2,[illegible]69	672	1,181	13,781
1895-96 ..	11,718	..	..	975	..	1,029	1[illegible],722	2,721	2,[illegible]49	969	319	3,754	758	2,046	712	1,050	14,819
1896-97 ..	13,583	..	..	894	..	1,596	16,073	2,555	2,[illegible]0	.	206	4,075	861	2,188	792	972	14,019
1897-98 ..	10,181	..	..	821	..	1,317	12,319	2,623	2,619	227	103	4,[illegible]02	7[illegible]0	713	732	860	13,429
1898-99 ..	12,[illegible]95	..	..	741	..	1,352	14,688	2,617	2,701	..	36	3,514	657	527	732	879	11,669
1899-1900	14,695	..	..	688	..	1,478	16,861	2,744	2,543	..	45	3,545	644	1,6[illegible]8	881	765	12,948
1900-1901	14,088	..	58	1,059	..	1,768	16,948	2,642	2,560	..	299	3,744	1,672	1,432	999	552	13,900
1901-1902	15,186	..	83	540	..	3,178	18,987	3,105	2,673	..	756	3,300	1,140	1,022	1,871	1,251	15,188
1902-1903	12,966	..	77	488	..	2,538	16,069	2,826	2,971	211	159	3,978	1,060	1,744	1,8[illegible]1	2,026	16,846
1903-1904	12,312	..	85	330	..	3,669	16,[illegible]96	3,449	3,283	..	975	4,9[illegible]7	1,095	1,025	2,040	[illegible],294	[illegible]0,075
1904-1905	12,594	..	58	338	..	2,382	15,372	3,642	3,186	..	177	4,820	1,168	1,794	2,027	2,062	18,876
1905-1906																	
1906-1907																	
1907-1908																	
1908-1909																	
1909-10 ..																	
1910-11 ..																	
1911-12 ..																	
1912-13 ..																	
1913-14 ..																	

Year.	Income.							Expenditure.									
	Octroi.	Tax on houses and lands	Other taxes.	Rents	Loans.	Other sources	Total.	Administration and collection of taxes	Public safety.	Water supply and drainage. Capital.	Water supply and drainage. Maintenance.	Conservancy.	Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Public works.	Public instruction.	Other heads.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91 ..	3,356	..	..	341	..	3 2	4,0[illegible]9	9[illegible]3	644	78	..	1,043	..	1.242	..	265	4,268
1891-92 ..	3,440	..	..	186	..	661	4 287	1,184	672	..	93	901	..	1,019	..	266	4,185
1892-93 ..	3 717	..	..	204	..	6[illegible]2	4 543	1,193	677	..	135	835	..	677	..	343	3,798
1893-94 ..	4,477	..	..	186	..	744	5,407	1 3[illegible]2	903	217	83	1,214	..	638	..	1,236	5,858
1894-95 ..	5,086	..	..	174	..	930	6,190	1,437	921	..	1[illegible]0	1,131	..	712	..	1,541	5,862
1895-96 ..	4,898	..	..	221	..	1 148	6,267	1,[illegible]47	9[illegible]	..	124	1 335	314	1,048	..	1,291	6,249
1896-97 ..	4,925	..	..	175	..	1,073	6,172	1,248	1 0 5	..	73	1,233	300	870	..	677	5,460
1897-98 ..	3,777	..	..	198	..	708	4 683	1 207	1,082	..	78	1 146	320	5[illegible]0	..	516	5,019
1898-99 ..	4,079	..	..	229	..	748	5,036	1,422	1,073	..	58	1,291	300	577	..	578	5,274
1899-1900	5,000	..	..	254	..	757	6,011	1,425	1,0 5	..	23	1,[illegible]52	320	111	..	661	4,957
1900-1901	4 697	..	..	235	..	633	5 565	1,388	1,074	..	33	1,273	426	389	56	517	5,156
1901-1902	5,192	..	..	327	..	372	5,891	2,128	1 083	..	36	1 342	400	93	54	391	5,532
1902-1903	5,273	..	..	323	..	352	5 948	1,905	1,084	..	32	1,[illegible]68	387	264	100	1,124	6,161
1903-1904	5,644	..	..	336		2,901	8,881	1,543	1,192	2,031	20	2,081	387	1,569	104	757	9,684
1904-1905	5,469	..	..	342		974	6,785	1,597	929	..	..	1,790	375	2,102	90	587	7,470
1905-1906																	
1906-1907																	
1907-1908																	
1908-1909																	
1909-10 ..																	
1910-11 ..																	
1911-12 ..																	
1912-13 ..																	
1913-14 ..																	

* Converted into a Notified Area from April 1st, 1904.

TABLE XVII.—*Distribution of Police, 1905.*

Thana.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Constables.	Municipal Police.	Town Police.	Rural Police.	Road Police.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Agra Kotwali ..	2	9	107	..	..	..	..
Lohamandi ..	2	6	101	..	..	16	2
Hariparbat ..	1	2	55	..	..	37	2
Rakabganj ..	2	2	49	..	..	2	..
Tajganj ..	3	1	25	..	..	49	4
Chhatta ..	1	8	103	..	..	..	..
Sadr Bazar ..	2	6	40	..	..	..	..
Lalkurti ..	1	1	14	..	..	5	5
Malpura ..	1	2	7	..	..	105	12
Kakuba ..	1	1	6	..	..	78	4
Itimadpur ..	2	1	13	..	8	113	6
Aharan ..	1	1	6	..	..	76	..
Khandauli ..	1	2	6	..	..	66	2
Itimad-ud-daula	1	2	9	..	..	42	12
Tundla ..	1	1	5	..	4	21	2
Firozabad ..	3	1	11	27	..	138	8
Narki ..	1	1	9	..	..	93	..
Bah ..	2	1	13	..	6	136	2
Pinahat ..	2	1	13	..	..	131	6
Jaitpur ..	1	1	9	..	..	60	6
Fatehabad ..	2	1	15	..	9	127	4
Dauki ..	1	1	9	..	..	77	2
Shamsabad ..	1	1	8	..	..	107	..
Fatehpur-Sikri.	2	1	12	13	..	112	4
Achhnera ..	2	1	9	..	13	103	6
Runkuta ..	1	1	9	..	..	61	6
Khairagarh ..	2	1	8	..	..	67	4
Iradatnagar ..	2	1	8	..	..	82	..
Kagarol ..	2	1	7	..	..	94	2
Jagnair ..	1	1	7	..	7	95	4
Saiyan ..	1	1	7	..	..	65	4
Civil Reserve ..	9	18	122	..	..	..	..
Armed Police ..	3	48	329	..	..	..	..
Mounted Police.	1	6	40	..	..	..	..
Total ..	61	138	1,191	40	47	2,151	109

Table XVIII.—*Education.*

Year.	Total.			Secondary education.			Primary education.		
	Schools and Colleges.	Scholars.		Schools.	Scholars.		Schools.	Scholars.	
		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1896-97	189	7,728	852	20	2,560	259	164	4,681	593
1897-98	184	7,498	701	24	2,519	251	155	4,515	450
1898-99	190	6,127	740	24	2,886	251	161	4,757	489
1899-1900	202	8,830	639	26	3,089	272	171	5,808	*367
1900-1901	237	9,352	701	25	2,935	277	207	5,989	424
1901-1902	200	9,626	906	23	2,625	120	172	6,590	786
1902-1903	248	12,300	888	26	3,178	258	219	8,808	630
1903-1904	267	12,470	1,513	27	3,091	280	236	8,980	1,233
1904-1905	2[illegible]9	11,195	1,389	26	2,613	279	239	8,164	1,110
1905-1906									
1906-1907									
1907-1908									
1908-1909									
1909-10									
1910-11									
1911-12									
1912-13									
1913-14									
1914-15									
1915-16									

List of Schools, 1905.

I.—Agra City.

Name of School.	Class.	Management.	Average attendance.
A.—Secondary.			
I.—Boys'.			
Agra Collegiate School ..	High School ..	College Committee, Aided.	276
S. John's Collegiate School ..	Ditto ..	C.M.S., Aided ..	381
Victoria High School ..	Ditto ..	Private, Aided ..	197
Rajput High School ..	Ditto ..	Private ..	98
S. Paul's School	Ditto, European	Roman Catholic ..	81
S. Peter's Do.	Ditto, do. ..	Ditto ..	48
S. George's Do.	Ditto, do. ..	Diocesan Board of Education.	61
S. John's branch, Belanganj ..	Anglo-Ver. Middle	C.M.S., Aided ..	52
Mufid-i-am, Pipalmandi ..	Ditto ..	Municipality ..	198
Baptist Mission School ..	Ditto ..	Baptist Mission	45
Model School, Shahganj ..	Middle Vernacular	Government ..	106
II.—Girls'.			
C. M. S. High School ..	High School ..	C.M.S., Aided ..	40
S. Aloysius' Do ..	Ditto, European	Roman Catholic	83
S. Patrick's Do. ..	Ditto, do. ..	Ditto ..	129
B.- Primary.			
I.—Boys'.			
S. John's Parish School ..	Upper Primary ..	C.M.S., Aided ..	31
S. John's branch, Nai-ki-mandi,	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	45
S. John's branch, Ghatia ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	38
S. John's branch, Lohamandi ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	54
Vidya Vardhini Patshala ..	Ditto ..	Private, Aided ..	83
Wazirpura	Ditto ..	District Board ..	60
Tajganj	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	108
Qandahari Bazar	Ditto ..	C.M.S., Aided ..	10
S. John's branch, Jeonimandi ..	Lower Primary ..	Ditto ..	46
Islamia School, Shahganj ..	Ditto ..	Private Aided ..	28
Mantola	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	20
Chamarpura	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	25
Singhan-ka-nagla	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	25
Namnair	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	27
Alexander Memorial School ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	10
Naibasti ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	10
Shahganj Baptist School ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	10
Dabkaiya	Ditto ..	District Board ..	31
Nayabas	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	20
Sitlagali	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	22
Hing-ki-mandi .. .	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	21
II.—Girls'.			
S. Joseph's Orphanage ..	Upper Primary ..	Private, Aided ..	79
Maithan	Lower Primary ..	Government ..	18
Kamuntola	Ditto ..	Private, Aided ..	20
Khari kuan	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	26
Halqa	Ditto ..	C.M.S., Aided ..	25
Gokulpura	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	31
Nai-ki-mandi	Ditto	Ditto ..	27

List of Schools, 1905—(continued).

II.—AGRA DISTRICT.

Tahsil	School.	Class.	Average attendance.
Agra.	Midhakur	Middle Vernacular ..	91
	Sikandra Orphanage	Middle Anglo-Vernacular, Aided.	144
	Bamrauli Katara	Upper Primary ..	84
	Sikandra	Ditto ..	42
	Chaoli	Upper Primary, Aided ..	32
	Barara	Lower Primary ..	30
	Jarwa Katra	Ditto ..	21
	Pithauli	Ditto ..	20
	Akola	Ditto ..	26
	Kundaul	Ditto ..	23
	Malpura	Ditto ..	22
	Pachgain Khera	Ditto ..	23
	Bichpuri	Ditto ..	16
	Dhanauli	Ditto ..	22
	Gotla	Ditto ..	21
	Mankhenda	Ditto ..	28
	Bijhamai	Ditto ..	22
	Siamau	Ditto ..	36
	Bad	Lower Primary, Aided ..	33
	Bamrauli Ahir	Ditto ..	24
	Kuankhera	Ditto ..	21
	Barauli Gujar	Ditto ..	22
	Tanora Nurpur	Ditto ..	15
	Sahara	Ditto ..	23
	Bisarna	Ditto ..	17
	Deori	Ditto ..	22
Itimadpur.	Itimadpur	Vernacular Middle ..	78
	Tundla	Anglo-Vernacular Middle, Aided	75
	Ditto, Railway School	Upper Primary, Private	38
	Khandauli	Upper Primary ..	44
	Jarkhi	Ditto ..	45
	Aharan	Ditto ..	46
	Chaoli	Ditto ..	40
	Anwalkhera	Ditto ..	40
	Barhan	Ditto ..	67
	Semra	Ditto ..	49
	Nurmahal	Ditto ..	49
	Chulhaoli	Ditto ..	41
	Aghwar	Ditto ..	36
	Paintekhera	Ditto ..	41
	Khanda	Ditto ..	35
	Muhammadabad	Ditto ..	29
	Mitauli	Upper Primary, Aided ..	21
	Tilokpur	Ditto ..	34
	Garhi Jagannath	Ditto ..	28
	Dhirpura	Lower Primary ..	27
	Himmatpur	Ditto ..	26
	Shahdara	Ditto ..	12
	Taihu	Ditto ..	25

List of Schools, 1905—(continued).

II.—Agra District—*(continued)*.

Tahsil	School.	Class.	Average attendance.
Itimadpur—(*concluded*).	Tirki	Lower Primary	82
	Charhauli	Ditto	26
	Deokhera	Ditto	30
	Sorai	Ditto	33
	Ujrai	Ditto	27
	Itimadpur	Ditto, Girls'	10
	Lalgarhi	Lower Primary, Aided	22
	Nadan	Ditto	25
Firozabad.	Firozabad	Middle Vernacular	73
	Ditto	Anglo-Vernacular Middle, Private.	40
	Ditto	Lower Primary, Girls'	20
	Ditto Kotla	Private	17
	Ditto Jami Masjid	Do	32
	Ditto Mandavi Kadim	Do.	11
	Ditto Chapethi	Do	14
	Kotla	Upper Primary	45
	Narki	Ditto	48
	Jundri	Ditto	40
	Jasrathpur	Ditto	34
	Nagla Sikandar	Ditto,	45
	Jarauli Kalan	Upper Primary, Aided	33
	Usaini	Ditto	24
	Gundao	Ditto	22
	Bachgaon	Lower Primary	23
	Jatau	Ditto	22
	Harrangau	Ditto	29
	Datauli	Ditto	25
	Gangni	Ditto	20
	Kaitha	Ditto	22
	Senghai	Ditto	22
	Anandipur-Karkauli	Ditto	30
	Chandwar	Ditto	25
	Alinagar	Ditto	19
	Gaunch	Ditto	31
	Jalalpur	Ditto	28
	Ukhra	Ditto	25
	Kaulamai	Ditto	19
	Aundni	Ditto	21
Bah.	Bah	Vernacular Middle	120
	Pinahat	Upper Primary	88
	Batesar	Ditto	55
	Parna	Ditto	56
	Chandarpur	Ditto	74
	Holipura	Ditto	53
	Naugawan	Ditto	49
	Jaitpur Kalan	Ditto	62
	Jarar	Ditto	42

List of Schools, 1905—(continued).

II.—Agra District—(*continued*).

Tahsil.	School.	Class.	Average attendance.
Bah—(*concluded*).	Reha	Upper Primary	88
	Mai	Lower Primary	28
	Kachaura	Ditto	22
	Mahua	Ditto	29
	Umrahta	Ditto	16
	Kukthari	Ditto	37
	Charera	Ditto	51
	Surajnagar	Ditto	26
	Bamrauli	Ditto	37
	Hatkant	Ditto	23
	Gopalpura	Ditto	31
	Nandgaon	Ditto	36
	Palokhra	Ditto	29
	Rudmulli	Ditto	51
	Bhadrauli	Lower Primary, Aided	26
	Korath	Ditto	18
	Silpoli	Ditto	17
	Partabpur Garhia	Ditto	21
	Richhapura	Lower Primary, Aided, girls'.	24
Fatehabad.	Fatehabad	Vernacular Middle	70
	Ditto (Persian School)	Private	15
	Ditto	Lower Primary, girls'	12
	Shamsabad	Upper Primary	132
	Kara Chhattarpur	Ditto	58
	Dhimsari	Ditto	47
	Barobra khurd	Upper Primary, Aided	30
	Musepura	Lower Primary	13
	Nibohra	Ditto	19
	Uncha	Ditto	20
	Palia	Ditto	25
	Paintekhera	Ditto	18
	Siwara	Ditto	23
	Mahrampur	Ditto	27
	Dauki	Ditto	15
	Dhanaula Kalan	Ditto	20
	Jainagar	Ditto	21
	Kolara Kalan	Ditto	11
	Lehra	Ditto	31
	Garhi Jahan Singh	Ditto	23
	Nagla Patan	Ditto	27
	Gabrot	Ditto	21
	Jugrajpur	Lower Primary, Aided	16
	Chitaura	Ditto	28
	Garhi Khande Rao	Ditto	25
	Karaundhna	Ditto	26
	Gabrot	Lower Primary, Aided, girls'.	12

List of Schools 1905—(continued).

II.—Agra District—(continued).

Tahsil.	School.	Class.	Average attendance.
Kiraoli	Fatehpur Sikri	Vernacular Middle	59
	Ditto	Lower Primary, Aided	26
	Ditto	Lower Primary, Aided, girls'.	16
	Achhnera	Upper Primary	90
	Raibha	Ditto	48
	Basaiya Bohla	Upper Primary, Aided	37
	Jajau	Ditto	24
	Undahra	Ditto	21
	Sikrauda	Ditto	18
	Dithwar	Ditto	19
	Jatana	Ditto	16
	Baiman	Ditto	22
	Ujrai	Ditto	23
	Biyara	Ditto	20
	Sehta	Ditto	17
	Karahra	Lower Primary	25
	Santha	Ditto	24
	Dura	Ditto	42
	Sandhan	Ditto	21
	Atus	Ditto	46
	Jengara	Ditto	20
	Dabar	Ditto	24
	Samra	Ditto	17
	Kachaura	Ditto	28
	Kiraoli	Ditto	49
	Runkuta	Ditto	38
	Hansela	Ditto	28
	Daoli	Ditto	26
	Mangura	Ditto	26
	Kukthala	Ditto	21
	Ulenda	Ditto	17
	Nayabas	Lower Primary, Aided	8
	Bharkol	Ditto	16
	Gur-ki-mandi	Ditto	18
	Khairia	Ditto	27
Khairagarh.	Kagarol	Vernacular Middle	109
	Do.	Lower Primary, girls'	24
	Khairagarh	Upper Primary	74
	Iradatnagar	Ditto	81
	Ditto.	Lower Primary, Aided, girls'.	28
	Jagnair	Upper Primary	47
	Tehra	Upper Primary, Aided	98
	Sarendhi	Lower Primary	38
	Saiyan	Ditto	88
	Sarendha	Ditto	23
	Jajau	Ditto	20
	Richhoha	Ditto	15

List of Schools, 1905—(concluded).

II.—Agra District—(*concluded*).

Tahsil.	School.	Class.	Average attendance.
Khairagarh—(*concluded*).	Beri Chahar	Lower Primary ..	29
	Aila	Ditto ..	27
	Digrota	Ditto ..	26
	Ladukhera..	Ditto ..	24
	Chit	Ditto ..	20
	Barthala	Ditto ..	15
	Basai Jagnair	Ditto ..	14
	Mahao	Ditto ..	25
	Rathori	Ditto ..	35
	Barahru	Ditto ..	29
	Mahawan	Ditto ..	29
	Posainta	Ditto ..	23
	Bidhauli	Ditto ..	18
	Nagla Imli..	Ditto ..	30
	Gugawand	Ditto ..	24
	Ghosiana	Lower Primary, Aided..	15
	Rasulpur	Ditto ..	21
	Bisalpur	Ditto ..	25
	Salehnagar	Ditto ..	33
	Murkiya	Ditto ..	23

ROADS, 1905.

	Miles.	fur.
A.—PROVINCIAL.		
(i) Agra to Aligarh and Grand Trunk Road	10	0
(ii) Agra, Dholpur and Bombay Trunk Road	38	0
(iii) Agra, Mainpuri and Bhongaon Trunk Road	30	0
(iv) Agra to Fatehpur Sikri	22	7
(v) Agra to Muttra	14	2·4
(vi) Railway feeder to Firozabad station	0	4·57
(vii) Railway feeder to Saiyan station	0	0·89
Total	115	6·8
B.—LOCAL.		
I.—First class metalled roads.		
(i) Agra to Fatehabad (*vide* II—i)	20	3
(ii) Agra to Bharatpur	20	6
(iii) Agra to Khairagarh (*vide* II—iv)	2	1·32
(iv) Sikandra to Kailas	1	4
(v) Sikandra to Shahganj	4	0
(vi) Achhnera to Kiraoli	3	4
(vii) Saiyan to Khairagarh (*vide* II—v)	7	4
(viii) Bhandai Railway feeder	1	2·4
(ix) Tundla Railway feeder	1	3·2
(x) Itimadpur Railway feeder	0	7·2
Total	63	2·12
II.—Second class roads, unmetalled, partially bridged and drained.		
(i) Agra, Fatehabad and Kachaura (*vide* I—i)	35	3
(ii) Agra to Poiyaghat	4	0
(iii) Poiyaghat to Bagar Bhusa	2	0
(iv) Agra to Khairagharh (*vide* I—iii)	18	4
(v) Khairagarh to Fatehabad (*vide* I—vii)	23	0
(vi) Firozabad to Fatehabad	11	4
(vii) Fatehpur Sikri to Bharatpur	5	4
(viii) Kagarol to Farah	16	4
(ix) Kagarol to Tantpur	25	4
(x) Sitla Road	3	0
(xi) Arnotha to Pinahat	6	4
(xii) Firozabad to Kotla	9	0
(xiii) Tundla to Etah	10	4
(xiv) Batesar to Narangighat	1	4
(xv) Bikrampur to Bah and Kenjraghat	12	4
Total	184	7
III.—Fifth class roads, cleared, partially bridged and drained.		
(i) Agra to Iradatnagar	13	0
(ii) Agra to Raja Khera	16	3
(iii) Fatehpur Sikri to Khairagarh	6	0
(iv) Fatehpur Sikri to Nasirabad	6	0
(v) Fatehpur Sikri to Kagarol	15	0
(vi) Kagarol to Baha	2	4
(vii) Baha to Chandipur	3	0

ROADS, 1905—(*concluded*).

III.—Fifth class roads, cleared, partially bridged and drained—(concluded).	Miles.	fur.
(viii) Mandi Mirza Khan to Chandipur	18	0
(ix) Pinahat to Bhadrauli	7	3
(x) Itimadpur to Khandauli	13	0
(xi) Itimadpur to Jalesar	10	0
(xii) Itimadpur to Kotla	16	0
(xiii) Itimadpur to Pharia	18	0
(xiv) Narki to Shikohabad	5	2
(xv) Firozabad to Senghai	8	4
(xvi) Firozabad to Jalesar	14	7
(xvii) Firozabad to Jumnaghat	9	0
(xviii) Partabpura to Garhia	12	0
(xix) Batesar to Bah	5	0
(xx) Batesar to Pharera	3	0
Total ..	195	7
IV.—Sixth class roads, cleared only.		
(i) Agra to Jalesar	16	0
(ii) Fatehpur Sikri to Baroda	10	0
(iii) Farhan to Umargarh..	7	5
(iv) Firozabad to Chandwar	1	0
(v) Khairagarh to Sarendhi	11	6·4
(vi) Pinahat to Raja Khera	7	0
Total ..	53	3·4
GRAND TOTAL ..	613	2·32

FERRIES, 1905.

River.	Ferry.	Village.	Tahsil.	Management.	Income.
					Rs.
Jumna.	Mangraul Gujar ..	Mangraul Gujar	Kiraoli ..	District Board	225
	Gaoghat ..	Runkuta ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	100
	Akbara ..	Akbara ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	260
	Bainpur ..	Bainpur ..	Agra ..	Ditto ..	80
	Swami ..	Swami ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	725
	Madanpur ..	Madanpur ..	Itimadpur ..	Ditto ..	200
	Poiya	Poiya ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	356
	Tajganj ..	Basai ..	Agra ..	Ditto ..	45
	Belangan ..	Agra city ..	Do ..	Municipality ..	88,850
	Tanaura Nurpur ..	Tanaura Nurpur	Do. ..	District Board	360
	Barauli Gujar ..	Barauli Gujar ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	500
	Bisarna ..	Bisarna ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	30
	Nagaria ..	Mooli Kalan ..	Fatehabad	Private ..	..
	Niamatpur ..	Niamatpur ..	Itimadpur	District Board	45
	Parauli ..	Parauli Sikarwar.	Fatehabad	Private ..	..
	Shankarpur Gujar	Shankarpur ..	Firozabad ..	District Board	1,725
	Garhi Nicha ..	Ditto ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	155
	Siwara ..	Siwara ..	Fatehabad	Private ..	..
	Silauli ..	Silauli ..	Do.	Ditto ..	..
	Rajaura Balai ..	Rajaura ..	Bah ..	District Board	805
	Haria Batesar ..	Batesar ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	150
	Kachpura ..	Singaich ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	800
	Narangi Bihar ..	Kalinjar ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	5,850
	Bikrampur ..	Bikrampur ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	830
	Chauranga Bihar	Chauranga Bihar.	Do. ..	Ditto ..	160
	Kachpura Kolari	Kachpura ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	175
	Pai Putha ..	Charitha ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	175
	Parna Sarwanpur	Parna ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	310
	Naugawan ..	Naugawan ..	Do. ..	Private ..	..
	Chitra ..	Pai ..	Do. ..	District Board	50
	Kachaura ..	Kachaura ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	3,750
	Khilauli ..	Khilauli ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	535
Utangan.	Khairagarh ..	Khairagarh ..	Khairagarh	Ditto ..	35
	Arnotha ..	Arnotha ..	Bah ..	Ditto ..	480
Khari Nadi	Akola	Akola ..	Agra ..	Ditto ..	20
	Iradatnagar ..	Iradatnagar ..	Khairagarh	Ditto ..	135
Chambal.	Samauna ..	Samauna ..	Bah ..	Private ..	..
	Reha ..	Reha ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	..
	Barenda ..	Barenda ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	..
	Pinahat ..	Pinahat ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	..
	Keori ..	Keori ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	..
	Basauni ..	Basauni ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	..
	Jeora	Jeora ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	..
	Kunwar Khera ..	Kunwar Khera	Do. ..	Ditto ..	..
	Kenjra ..	Kenjra ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	..
	Gonali ..	Gonali ..	Do. ..	District Board	270
	Mahewa ..	Mahewa ..	Do. ..	Private ..	..
	Hatkant ..	Hatkant ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	..
	Kasar ..	Udaipur Khurd	Do. ..	Ditto ..	..

POST-OFFICES, 1905.

Tahsil.	Locality.	Class of office.	Management.
Agra.	Agra	Head office ..	Imperial.
	Do. City	Sub-office ..	Ditto.
	Do. Civil lines	Ditto ..	Ditto.
	Do. Metropole Hotel ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.
	Do. Junction	Ditto ..	Ditto.
	Do. Chauk	Ditto ..	Ditto.
	Do. Barracks	Ditto ..	Ditto.
	Do Belanganj	Ditto ..	Ditto.
	Do. Lohamandi	Branch office ..	Ditto.
	Do. Shahganj	Ditto ..	Ditto.
	Do. Tajganj	Ditto ..	Ditto.
	Do. Charsu Darwaza ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.
	Do. Wazirpura	Ditto ..	Ditto.
	Kakuba	Ditto ..	Ditto.
	Bamrauli	Ditto ..	Ditto.
	Malpura	Ditto ..	Ditto.
	Bichpuri	Ditto ..	Ditto.
	Sikandra	Ditto ..	Ditto.
	Midhakur	Ditto ..	Ditto.
Itimadpur.	Itimadpur	Sub-office ..	Ditto.
	Tundla	Ditto ..	Ditto.
	Khandauli	Branch office ..	Ditto.
	Aharan	Ditto ..	Ditto.
	Anwalkhera	Ditto ..	Ditto.
	Himmatpur	Ditto ..	Ditto.
	Barhan	Ditto ..	Ditto.
	Jarkhi	Ditto ..	Ditto.
Firozabad.	Firozabad	Sub-office ..	Ditto.
	Narki	Branch office ..	Ditto.
	Kotla	Ditto ..	Ditto.
	Jasrathpur	Ditto ..	Ditto.
Bah ..	Bah	Sub-office ..	Ditto.
	Pinahat	Ditto ..	Ditto.
	Batesar	Branch office ..	Ditto.
	Jarar	Ditto ..	Ditto.
	Jaitpur	Ditto ..	Ditto.
	Holipura	Ditto ..	Ditto.
	Chandarpur	Ditto ..	Ditto.
Fatehabad.	Fatehabad	Sub-office ..	Ditto.
	Shamsabad	Ditto ..	Ditto.
	Dauki	Branch office ..	Ditto.
Kiraoli.	Kiraoli	Sub-office ..	Ditto.
	Fatehpur Sikri	Ditto ..	Ditto.
	Achhnera	Ditto ..	Ditto.
	Runkuta	Branch office ..	District.
Khairagarh.	Khairagarh	Sub-office ..	Imperial.
	Kagarol	Branch office ..	Ditto.
	Iradatnagar	Ditto ..	Ditto.
	Jagnair	Ditto ..	Ditto.
	Saiyan	Ditto ..	Ditto.

MARKETS, 1905.

Tahsil.	Town or Village.	Market days.
Agra ..	Malpura	Sunday.
	Pithauli	Do.
	Garsani	Tuesday.
	Mangtai	Wednesday.
	Jarwa Katra	Thursday.
	Kabulpur	Ditto
	Akola	Friday.
	Midhakur	Saturday.
	Bamrauli Katara ..	Ditto
Itimadpur..	Itimadpur (Halanganj) ..	Sunday and Wednesday.
	Tundla	Monday and Saturday.
	Jarkhi	Tuesday and Saturday.
	Sorai	Ditto
	Paintekhera	Ditto
	Khanda	Ditto
	Khandauli	Monday and Thursday.
	Aghwar	Ditto
	Aharan	Sunday and Thursday.
	Semra	Sunday and Wednesday.
	Chaoli	Ditto.
	Barhan	Monday and Friday.
	Anwalkhera	Monday and Saturday.
Firozabad..	Firozabad	Sunday and Thursday.
	Anandipur-Karkauli ..	Monday and Thursday.
	Jalalpur	Tuesday and Friday.
	Kotla	Tuesday and Saturday.
	Jundri	Sunday and Wednesday.
Bah ..	Chitra, (Raja-ki-hat) ..	Ditto.
	Bah	Wednesday and Saturday.
	Pinahat	Ditto.
	Bhadrauli	Monday
	Jarar	Tuesday and Friday.
	Jaitpur	Sunday and Thursday.
Fatehabad..	Fatehabad (Government bazar).	Ditto.
	Ditto	Monday.
	Shamsabad	Tuesday and Thursday.
	Dhimsari	Wednesday and Saturday.
	Chitora	Sunday.
	Siktara Patti	Tuesday.
	Tehri	Ditto
	Kara Chhattarpur ..	Wednesday.
	Kolara Kalan	Thursday.
	Paintekhera	Saturday.
Kiraoli ..	Fatehpur Sikri	Ditto.
	Kiraoli	Sunday.
	Runkuta	Ditto.
	Raibha	Monday.

MARKETS, 1905—(concluded).

Tahsil.	Town or Village.	Market days.
Kiraoli—(Concluded).	Kachhaura	Tuesday.
	Panwari	Ditto.
	Jengara	Ditto.
	Basaiya Bobla	Saturday.
	Achhnera	Wednesday.
	Karahra	Thursday.
	Bara	Ditto.
	Dura	Friday.
	Bewan	Ditto.
	Kathwari	Ditto
Khairagarh	Khairagarh	Sunday and Wednesday.
	Beri Chahar	Sunday
	Sohra	Ditto.
	Kagarol	Monday.
	Jajau	Ditto
	Tehra	Ditto.
	Sarendhi	Tuesday.
	Digrota	Ditto.
	Rahlai	Thursday.
	Rathori	Ditto.
	Pipalkhera	Ditto.
	Basai Jagnair	Ditto.
	Jagnair	Friday.
	Chit	Ditto.
	Barahru	Ditto.
	Saiyan	Ditto.
	Ba ahra	Saturday.
	Richhoha	Ditto.
	Aila	Ditto.

FAIRS, 1905.

Tahsil.	Locality.	Name of fair.	Date.	Average attendance.
Itimadpur.	Itimadpur ..	Kanslila ..	Chait Sudi 9th ..	4,000
	Himmatpur ..	Durga Debi ..	Chait, Baisakh and Kuar, Sudi 7th and 8th.	700
	Khandauli ..	Urs Gulab Shah	1st Thursday in Kuar,	200
	Semra ..	Ramlila ..	Chait Sudi 9th ..	800
		Daoji ..	Bhadon Sudi 6th, and Aghan Puranmashi.	1,000
	Hajipur Khera ..	Mahadeo ..	Chait Sudi 6th ..	1,200
	Taihu ..	Janam Krishna,	Bhadon Badi 8th ..	2 500
	Barhan ..	Asadhi Debi ..	Kuar Sudi 9th ..	2,000
Firozabad.	Firozabad ..	Muharram ..	Muharram 10th ..	2,000
		Ramlila ..	Kuar Badi 9th to 12th	3,000
		Dasahra ..	Jeth Sudi 10th ..	2 000
		Salonon ..	Sawan Sudi 15th ..	500
		Holi ..	Phagun Sudi 14th ..	500
		Mahadeo ..	Sawan, 3rd and 4th Monday	800
		Nain Nathu ..	Every third year in Chait.	3,000
		Kanslila ..	Chait Badi 1st ..	400
		Ram Naumi ..	Chait Badi 9th ..	1,000
		Phul-dol ..	Chait Badi 2nd to 7th	600
	Dataoji ..	Do. ..	Chait Badi 8th ..	200
	Jundri ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	610
	Jarauli Kalan ..	Do. ..	Chait Sudi 5th ..	400
	Alinagar Kenjra	Do ..	Chait Badi 2nd ..	300
	Chandwar ..	Do. ..	Chait Badi 3rd ..	250
	Rahpura ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	880
	Rudau Paharpur	Do ..	Ditto ..	350
	Muhamdi ..	Do ..	Chait Badi 2nd ..	400
	Tilokpur ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	300
	Gundao ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	250
	Allahdadpur ..	Do. ..	Chait Badi 3rd ..	250
	Datauli ..	Do ..	Chait Badi 4th ..	200
	Nagla Sikandar	Do ..	Chait Badi 1st ..	250
	Narki Dhonkal	Do. ..	Chait Badi 1st and 7th.	900
	Bhondela ..	Do. ..	Chait Sudi 3rd ..	400
	Ukharra ..	Do. ..	Chait Badi 1st ..	500
	Katha ..	Do ..	Chait Badi 11th ..	800
	Gaunch ..	Do. ..	Chait Badi 5th ..	700
	Pachhimgaon ..	Do ..	Chait Badi 15th ..	500
	Narki ..	Do. ..	Chait Badi 7th ..	400
		Ram Naumi ..	Chait Badi 9th ..	400
	Ulao ..	Ditto ..	Chait Sudi 9th ..	250
	Kotla ..	Dasahra ..	Kuar Sudi 10th ..	600
		Muharram ..	Muharram 10th ..	600
		Phul-dol ..	Chait Badi 3rd ..	580

FAIRS, 1906—(*continued*)

Tahsil.	Locality.	Name of fair.	Date.	Average attendance.
Firozabad—(*concluded*).	Anandipur Karkauli.	Phul-dol ..	Chait Badi 2nd ..	400
		Hanuman ..	Chait Sudi 1st ..	200
	Aundni ..	Ditto ..	Baisakh Badi 7th ..	300
	Sengai ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	200
		Phul-dol ..	Chait Badi 1st ..	200
	Jalalpur ..	Ditto ..	Chait Badi 2nd ..	200
		Qasba ..	Baisakh Badi 6th ..	250
		Matamai ..	Chait Sudi 6th ..	200
	Rupbas ..	Phul-dol ..	Chait Sudi 9th ..	200
	Basai Muhammadpur.	Ditto ..	Phagun Sudi 13th ..	250
	Shankarpur ..	Ditto ..	Chait and Bhado Badi 6th.	200
	Itaura ..	Ditto ..	Chait Sudi 7th ..	300
	Phulaichi ..	Ditto ..	Baisakh Sudi 15th ..	200
	Jeondimai ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	200
	Hamirpur ..	Qasba ..	Baisakh Badi 6th ..	200
	Sufipur ..	Urs Shah Sufi	Rabi-ul-awal 22nd ..	1,000
	Wazirpur Anandipur.	Wazir Baba ..	Baisakh Badi 3rd ..	150
	Matsena ..	Matsoni Debi ..	Baisakh Badi 7th ..	150
	Bilahna ..	Nagar Sen ..	Baisakh Badi 8th ..	500
	Lohari ..	Ditto ..	Baisakh Badi 9th ..	300
	Pachwan ..	Barahi ..	Kuar, Chait and Baisakh Sudi 14th.	500
	Alampur ..	Parasnath ..	Kuar Badi 1st ..	700
	Gangni ..	Ditto ..	Chait Badi 8th ..	800
	Jatau ..	Kanshila ..	Chait Badi 1st ..	700
Bah ..	Bah ..	Ramlila ..	Kuar Sudi 2nd to 14th.	800
		Baldeo ..	Baisakh Sudi 5th to 9th.	1,200
	Pinahat ..	Ditto ..	Bhadon and Kartik Sudi 6th, Kuar Sudi 9th, and Aghan Puranmashi.	2,000
		Debi ..	Chait Sudi 9th ..	700
		Ramlila ..	Kuar Sudi 9th ..	2,500
	Batesar ..	Batesar ..	Kartik Badi 1st to Aghan Badi 8th.	87,500
	Bamrauli ..	Nagaji ..	Aghan Puranmashi ..	1,100
	Bhadrauli ..	Debi ..	Chait and Kuar Sudi 8th and 9th.	1,500
	Kachaura ..	Deo Chhat ..	Bhadon Sudi 6th and 7th.	600
	Gonsli ..	Ramnaumi ..	Chait Sudi 9th ..	500
	Naugawan ..	Debi ..	Chait Badi 9th ..	700

FAIRS, 1905—(*continued*).

Tahsil.	Locality.	Name of fair.	Date.	Average attendance.
Fatehabad.	Fatehabad ..	Jori ..	Chait Sudi 12th and 13th.	1,000
		Sri Bihari ..	Bhadon Badi 8th and 9th.	1,000
	Auncha ..	Holi ..	Chait Badi 7th ..	2,000
	Kara Chhattarpur.	Do. ..	Ditto ..	6,000
	Bazidpur ..	Kanslila ..	Baisakh Badi 4th ..	400
	Barna ..	Ditto ..	Baisakh Badi 6th ..	250
	Ruppur ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	1,000
	Shamsabad ..	Ditto ..	Chait Badi 3rd ..	4 000
	Ditto ..	Daoji ..	Bhadon Sudi 6th and Aghan Puranmashi.	4,000
	Ditto ..	Jal Jatra ..	Bhadon Sudi 11th ..	2,000
	Harner Katra ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	3,000
	Paintokhera ..	Debi ..	Chait Sudi 9th and Bhadon Badi 9th.	1,500
	Dhimsari ..	Do. ..	Baisakh Badi 9th ..	4,000
	Kalyanpur ..	Chamar ..	Ditto ..	150
	Rasulpur ..	Putua ..	Ditto ..	50
	Kolara Kalan ..	Debi ..	Chait Badi 9th ..	1,000
	Kolara Khurd ..	Do. ..	Chait Sudi 7th ..	1,000
	Mahrampur ..	Do. ..	Chait and Bhadon Sudi 7th.	5,000
	Meoli Kalan ..	Do. ..	Baisakh Sudi 9th ..	1,000
	Murawal ..	Do. ..	Chait Sudi 8th ..	50
	Dhanaula Kalan,	Do. ..	Ditto ..	1,000
	Chamrauli ..	Do ..	Chait Sudi 9th ..	60
	Khandar ..	Do ..	Ditto ..	60
	Ditto ..	Dhangol ..	Baisakh Badi 5th ..	500
	Sankhri Kalan	Debi ..	Baisakh Badi 12th and 13th.	200
	Qutbpur Gujar	Do. ..	Baisakh Badi 3rd and 4th.	50
	Jarari ..	Do. ..	Baisakh Badi 6th ..	250
	Salempur ..	Do. ..	Chait Sudi 7th and 8th	50
	Parauli Gujar ..	Do. ..	Baisakh Badi 7th ..	100
	Bichaula ..	Do. ..	Chait Badi 7th ..	125
	Garhi Udairaj ..	Chamar ..	Baisakh Badi 15th ..	50
	Bhilauti ..	Ditto ..	Chait Sudi 13th ..	60
	Nicha Khera ..	Kalka ..	Chait Sudi 11th ..	50
	Qutubpur Rohi ..	Do. ..	Chait Sudi 9th ..	125
	Bilpura ..	Do ..	Ditto ..	100
	Jugrajpur ..	Do ..	Chait Sudi 13th ..	100
	Maharajpur ..	Do ..	Baisakh Badi 7th and 8th.	100
	Parauli Sikarwar,	Barahi ..	Chait Puranmashi ..	2,000
	Musepur ..	Daoji ..	Baisakh Sudi 1st ..	100
	Khera ..	Durga ..	Chait Sudi 11th .	200
	Ai ..	Mahadeo ..	Baisakh Badi 3rd ..	200
	Alampur ..	Ditto ..	Phagun Badi 14th ..	100
	Garhi Darya ..	Hanuman ..	Chait Puranmashi ..	100
	Bhikhampur ..	Ditto ..	Baisakh Badi 3rd ..	50
	Matawai ..	Ditto ..	Baisakh Badi 9th ..	300

FAIRS, 1905—(continued)

Tahsil.	Locality.	Name of fair.	Date.	Average attendance.
Fatehabad—(concluded).	Begampur ..	Debi ..	Kuar and Chait Sudi 9th and Baisakh Badi 4th	1,000
		Kanslila ..	Chait Badi 5th ..	125
		Dhangoi ..	Baisakh Badi 7th ..	500
	Sankhri Khurd ..	Ditto ..	Chait Badi 3rd ..	400
	Nagla Naunia ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	500
	Lohari ..	Ditto ..	Chait Badi 15th ..	200
Agra ..	Agra ..	Dasahra ..	Kuar Sudi 1st to 15th	150,000
	Do. (Tajganj) ..	Ditto .	Jeth Sudi 10th ..	10,000
	Do. ditto ..	Lalu Jagdhar ..	Chait Sudi 2nd ..	5,000
	Do. (Moti Katra)	Gangor ..	Chait Sudi 3rd and 4th.	8,000
	Do. ..	Ramnaumi ..	Chait Sudi 9th ..	2,000
	Do (Belanganj)	Rath Jatra ..	Asarh ..	1,000
	Do. ..	Janamashtami	Bhadon Badi 8th and 9th	1,000
	Do ..	Jal Jatra ..	Bhadon Sudi 11th ..	2,000
	Do. ..	Bharat Ram Chandra	Ditto ..	6,000
	Do. ..	Pijala ..	1st Tuesdy in Bhadon	10,000
	Do. ..	Rambagh ..	1st Thursday in Bhadon.	10,000
	Do. ..	Pachkuia ..	Bhadon ..	10,000
	Do. ..	Gao Charan ..	Kartik Sudi 8th ..	1,000
	Do (Kinari Bazar) ..	Dewali ..	Kartik Badi 14th ..	10,000
	Do. (Tajganj)	Jamdutiya ..	Kartik Sudi 2nd ..	1,000
	Do. ..	Kanslila ..	Chait Badi 1st ..	5,000
	Do (Tajganj) ..	Shab-i-Barat ..	Shaban 14th ..	4,000
	Do (ditto) ..	Id-ul-Fitr ..	Shawal 1st ..	10,000
	Do. (ditto) ..	Id-uz-Zuha ..	Zi-l-hija 10th ..	10,000
	Do. ..	Muharram .	Muharram 10th ..	12,000
	Do ..	Teja ..	Muharram 12th ..	6,000
	Do. ..	Chihlum .	Safar 20th ..	2,000
	Itaura ..	Debi Jatra ..	Kuar Sudi 8th ..	2,000
		Debi ..	Chait Sudi 6th ..	6,000
	Jogipura ..	Barahi ..	Kuar and Chait Sudi 13th—15th.	8,000
	Swami ..	Bhairon ..	1st Sunday in Pus ..	500
		Kailas ..	Last Monday in Sawan	15,000
	Bhogipura ..	Pirthi Nath ..	Ditto ..	1,000
	Rajpur ..	Rajeshwar ..	Ditto ..	1,000

FAIRS, 1905—*(concluded)*.

Tahsil.	Locality.	Name of fair.	Date.	Average attendance.
Agra—*(concluded)*.	Ghatwasan ..	Balkeshwar ..	Last Monday in Sawan	1,000
	Mau ..	Sitla Debi ..	Every Monday and Thursday.	10,000
	Mangtai ..	Phul-dol ..	Chait Badi 12th ..	2,000
	Sikandra ..	Chharıyan ..	Sawan Sudi 5th ..	1 000
	Malpura ..	Baldeo ..	Bhdon Sudi 8th ..	2,000
		Jal Jatra ..	Bhadon Sudi 11th ..	1,000
	Kundol ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	1,000
	Lashkarpur ..	Urs Shah Abdullah.	Safar 9th ..	2,000
	Bodla ..	Urs Khidmat Khan.	Rabi-ul-awal 14th ..	2,000
	Sultanpur ..	Mela Kamal Khan.	1st Thursday in Kuar,	2,000
Kiraoli.	Fatehpur Sikri	Urs Sheikh Salim.	Ramzan 28th ..	4,000
	Kiraoli ..	Phul-dol ..	Chait Badi 2nd ..	1,000
		Kanslila ..	Chait Sudi 9th ..	2,000
	Achhnera ..	Ditto ..	Chait Badi 13th ..	4,000
		Debi ..	Chait Sudi 5th ..	2,000
		Phul-dol ..	Chait Badi 8th ..	6,000
	Dura ..	Ditto ..	Chait Badi 4th ..	8,000
		Salonon ..	Bhadon Badi 1st ..	1,500
	Jengara ..	Deo Chhat ..	Bhadon Badi 6th ..	1,500
	Runkuta ..	Dasahra .	Jet Sudi 10th ..	10,000
		Sarwar Sultan	Ramzan and Rabi-us-Sani.	400
	Babraud ..	Debi ..	Chait Sudi 15th ..	2,000
Khairagarh.	Aila ..	Ailakund ..	Bhadon Badi 15th ..	2,000
	Barthala ..	Ailakund ..	Bhadon Badi 8th ..	3,000
		Bilaskund ..	Baisakh, Sundays ..	2,500
	Jagnair ..	Gwal Baba ..	Bhadon Puranmashi	4,000
	Mahua Khera ..	Din Dayal ..	Baisakh Badi 15th ..	1,000

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